

EDITOR'S NOTE: ALBERTO TARCHIANI, NOW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, WRITES HERE AS A FORMER JOURNALIST. UNTIL HE ENTERED VOLUNTARY EXILE FROM ITALY IN 1926, TARCHIANI WAS EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE "CORRIERE DELLA SERA", ONE OF THE GREATEST PAPERS IN EUROPE UNTIL MUSSOLINI FASHIONED IT TO HIS OWN USE--AND ENDED ITALIAN FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. SINCE HIS EXILE, TARCHIANI HAS BEEN A LEADER IN THE ANTI-FASCIST FIGHT AGAINST THE FALLEN DUCE.)

BY ALBERTO TARCHIANI

(WRITTEN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WASHINGTON, APRIL 30--AFTER MORE THAN TWENTY-TWO YEARS OF BITTER TYRANNY, BENITO MUSSOLINI, THE MAN WHO SACRIFICED HIS COUNTRY FOR A VAINGLORIOUS PLACE IN THE WORLD HISTORY, HAS FALLEN LIKE A CHEAP SPY AND A PETTY TRAITOR.

WITH GRIM SATISFACTION HAVE WE LEARNED FROM MILAN THAT THE VAUNTED DUCE MET THE HOT LEAD AND VINDICATIVE FURY OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE, AT WHOSE HANDS HE FELL IN ABJECT IGNOMINY. IRONICALLY, HE WAS DRAGGED TO THE SYMBOLIC GRAVE OF FASCISM, THE GUTTERS OF THE CITY OF ITS BIRTH.

TO HISTORIANS, MUSSOLINI, WHO WOULD NOT HEED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MEMORABLE PLEA FOR PEACE, WILL SURELY GO DOWN AS THE MOST TRAGIC DEVASTATOR OF ITALY. THE CONSEQUENCES OF HIS POLITICAL MADNESS HAVE CLEARLY SURPASSED, IN RUIN AND MISERY TO THE NATION, THOSE OF ALL BARBARIC INVADERS PUT TOGETHER SINCE THE BEGINNING OF ROME'S HISTORY.

BUT WORSE YET, MUSSOLINI'S SENSELESS AND FRATRICIDAL WAR AGAINST DEMOCRACIES, WITH WHOM ITALY WAS, BY TRADITION, AN ALLY, NOW HAS LEFT MY COUNTRY IN A MOST DISASTROUS POSITION -- DIPLOMATICALLY AND JURIDICALLY.

FOR THE ITALIAN PEOPLE, NOT EVEN BY THEIR OWN HANDS, CAN YET BEGIN TO BUILD A NEW NATION FROM THE HOLOCAUST OF WAR, SO COMPLETE WERE MUSSOLINI'S CRIMES, THAT THERE IS STILL TOO LITTLE RECOGNITION OF THE FACT THAT FOR A LONG TIME MY PEOPLE HAVE THROWN THEIR LOT WHOLEHEARTEDLY WITH THE DEMOCRACIES.

HITLER, TOO, HAS MADE OF HIS COUNTRY A HEAP OF RUBBLE; BUT HE CAN BOAST TO HAVE HAD WITH HIM, ALMOST TO THE LAST, THE VERY SOUL OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE. ON THE CONTRARY, THE ITALIAN PEOPLE, IN THEIR OVERWHELMING MAJORITY, NEVER WILLFULLY PARTICIPATED IN THE CRIMINAL ACTS OF THE BALCONY DICTATOR.

MAY 1 1945

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TRUE, THE THRONGS CROWDED THE CITY'S SQUARES; BUT THEY WENT THERE UNDER COMPULSION, THREATENED BY THE LOSS OF THEIR DAILY BREAD. THE END OF THE "DUCE" SHOWS CLEARLY THAT HE AND HIS FEW HENCHMEN, IN FACT, WERE ALONE.

UP TO A FEW DAYS AGO, MUSSOLINI WAS BOASTING OF HAVING AT HIS DISPOSAL 450,000 BLACKSHIRTS AND TROOPS WHO WOULD--ECHOING HITLER--DEFEND THE PO VALLEY, CITY BY CITY, HOUSE BY HOUSE.

WE SAW HIM, INSTEAD, FLEEING TOWARD THE SWISS BORDER, WITH AN ESCORT OF LESS THAN TWENTY MEN.

HE WAS PURSUED BY THE HAUNTING PROXIMITY OF THE ALLIED ARMIES, BUT MORE BY THE ACTUAL FORMATIONS OF ITALIAN PATRIOTS: HIS FORMER VICTIMS, WHO FINALLY CAPTURED HIM WITH LITTLE DIFFICULTY AND METED HIM SPEEDY AND BLOODY JUSTICE.

IT HAS BEEN OBVIOUS FOR A LONG TIME THAT THIS WAS THE REAL SPIRIT OF THE ITALIAN MASSES.

THEY BORE HIS OPPRESSION BECAUSE HE HAD CREATED FOR HIMSELF A FORMIDABLE AND OPPRESSIVE NETWORK OF MILITANT POLICE, AND HE HAD SECURED AS A BOLSTER TO HIS POWER -- AND WE MUST REMEMBER THIS -- POWERFUL AND AT TIMES UNSCRUPULOUS INTERNATIONAL COMPLICITIES, EVEN WITH LEADERS WITHIN THE GREAT DEMOCRACIES.

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IF WE CAN DRAW A LESSON FROM THE FASCIST CATASTROPHE, IT OUGHT TO BE THIS: THAT DICTATORSHIPS MUST NECESSARILY END IN BLOODY SHAME; THAT NATIONS WHOSE DELIVERED PEOPLE HAVE SUFFERED DICTATORS AND FINALLY GOTTEN RID OF THEM AT THE COST OF BITTER SACRIFICES AND EVEN PENANCES, MUST, IN EVERY LEGITIMATE WAY, BE GIVEN A HELPING HAND TOWARD RESURRECTION; AND THAT FOR THE GOOD OF ALL PEOPLES THEY MUST BE ALLOWED TO RESUME A DECENT LIFE AMONG THE OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD FAMILY.

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MAY 1 1945

HITLER DEAD IN CHANCELLERY, NAZIS SAY; DOENITZ, SUCCESSOR, ORDERS WAR TO GO ON; BERLIN ALMOST WON; U. S. ARMIES SWEEP ON New Nazi Head Says War Will Be Continued

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAY 1 1945

LONDON, Wednesday, May 2—(AP) The Hamburg Nazi radio said last night that Adolf Hitler died yesterday afternoon in Berlin and had been succeeded by Admiral Karl Doenitz, his personal choice to command the German nation.

The official Moscow radio broadcast "a new Fascist trick," by which "the German Fascists evidently hope to prepare for Hitler the possibility of disappearing from the scene and going to an underground position."

At the British foreign office, however, the report of Hitler's death—but not necessarily of the place or manner—was accepted as true.

Pledges Continuance of War

Doenitz broadcast a proclamation and an order of the day pledging continuance of the war and demanding the same loyalty as previously sworn to Hitler.

The Hamburg broadcast opened with a ruffle of drums and signed off with Wagnerian music.

"It is reported from the Fuehrer's headquarters that our Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, fighting to the last breath against Bolshevism, fell for Germany this afternoon in his operational headquarters in the Reichschancellery," said the German-language announcement recorded by the Associated Press listening post in London at 10:27 p. m. (4:27 p. m., Eastern War Time).

"On April 30 the Fuehrer appointed Grand Admiral Doenitz his successor. The Grand Admiral and successor of the Fuehrer now speaks to the German people."

A speaker identifying himself as Doenitz then pledged continuance of the war, declaring:

"It is my first task to save Germany from destruction by the advancing Bolshevik enemy. For this aim alone the military struggle continues."

"As far and for so long as achievement of this aim is impeded by the English and the Americans, we shall be forced to carry on our defensive fight against them as well. Under such conditions, however, the Anglo-Americans will continue the war not for their own peoples but solely for the spreading of Bolshevism in Europe."

Himmler Not Mentioned

Neither Doenitz nor the Hamburg announcer made any mention of Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief who within the past few days had tried to surrender Germany to Britain and the United States but not to Russia, and had been rebuffed by the Western Allies. Yet Doenitz' pointing of the struggle against Russia was in line with Himmler's offer and Nazi propaganda designed to split the Allies.

Doenitz eulogized Hitler as a man who had dedicated his life to Germany and to warring against "Bolshevism," and who now had died a "hero's death."

NIGHT

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A powerful ghost voice interrupted him, shouting, "this is a lie!" He continued to heckle throughout the Doenitz speech.

Questions immediately arose throughout the world whether Hitler actually died in battle against the Russians who now are near complete conquest of his ravaged capital, whether he died in some more ignominious manner, or whether he was dead at all.

Members of Parliament and others expressed skepticism, fearing that perhaps the dramatic death broadcast was but an elaborate hoax.

At the British foreign office the report of Hitler's death was accepted as true but official sources refused to comment on the possible accuracy of the Hamburg account of how he died.

It was positive in any event that as soon as the European war was ended the Allies would demand that Hitler's body be produced to remove all doubt.

A spokesman for Scotland yard declined to confirm or deny reports that British police or the Secret Service had dental records, measurements and fingerprints of Hitler already on file so that identification would be possible even long after death.

Reds Say Hitler Fled

The Russians in the past have said repeatedly that they believed Hitler long ago had fled from Berlin and possibly left a "double" to "die in action" there to maintain Hitler's name as a Nazi martyr. The Germans have insisted many times daily, however, that he was in Berlin, personally directing its faltering defense.

The Germans issued the report of Hitler's death tonight with all the trappings of drama at their command.

At 9:43 p. m. (3:43 p. m., EWT), the Hamburg radio instructed all Germans to keep tuned in for an important announcement. One minute later the renegade Englishman who throughout the war has broadcast Nazi propaganda as "Lord Haw Haw" reiterated the standby order.

Then, 43 minutes afterward, there was a ruffle of drums on the air and the unidentified announcer gave the report of Hitler's death and introduced Doenitz.

The German announcement came just three days after the execution of Hitler's fallen Axis partner, Benito Mussolini, at the hands of Italian patriots in northern Italy.

The announcement came just as American tanks plunged into the Inn River village of Braunau, Austria, where Adolf Hitler was born on April 20, 1889.

Doenitz Makes Plea

Doenitz, the tough, 53-year-old naval officer who made his reputation as chief of submarines and then was elevated to command of the dwindling German navy, made a brief, impassioned plea to the German people to continue the struggle, concluding, "if we do all that is in our power, God will not forsake us after so much suffering and sacrifice."

Then the radio played the German national anthem, Deutschland Uber Alles, and the Nazi party anthem, the Horst Wessel Lied. There followed three minutes of silence, then a special order of the day was read from Doenitz to the German military services.

Repeating the gist of his speech to the whole people, it had the added line:

"For every single one of you the oath of loyalty to the Fuehrer is transferred straight to my person as the Fuehrer's appointed successor."

"German soldiers! Do you duty! The existence of our people is at stake!"

Reference to the oath of loyalty apparently was an effort by Doenitz to hold German officers to the personal oath they had been forced to swear to Hitler, and from which his death might presumably release them to go their own chosen courses.

Repeats Program in English

Immediately after the Doenitz order was concluded, Lord Haw Haw repeated the program in English. The Hamburg station then played a series of dirges.

Emergence of Doenitz as the proclaimed leader of what remains of Nazi Germany was puzzling to London observers. He never had been considered high enough in the Nazi hierarchy to be successor to Hitler, who at the start of the war had nominated Herman Goering and Rudolf Hess as his first and second alternates.

Hess now is a prisoner in England, and Goering recently was declared by the German radio to have resigned because of heart trouble.

If Doenitz' nomination by Hitler was bona fide, it was obvious that Himmler no longer was in a position to speak as the leader of all

Germany, as he had made himself appear in his peace bid to Britain and America last week.

Admiral To Fight U.S., Britain Too, If They 'Impede' His Plans

London, May 1—The Nazi radio at Hamburg said tonight that Adolf Hitler had died this afternoon at his command post in Berlin and had been succeeded by Admiral Karl Doenitz. The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press listening post in London, said: "From the Fuehrer's headquarters it is reported that our Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, has fallen this afternoon in his command post at the Reichschancellery, fighting up to his last breath against Bolshevism." Doenitz, commander of the German Navy, then was introduced by the announcer as "our new Fuehrer," and declared that Hitler had died

"a hero's death." A ghost voice immediately interrupted, shouting, "This is a lie!"

Died Of A Stroke, Not In Battle?

The ghost voice continued to heckle throughout the Doenitz speech.

Questions immediately arose throughout the world whether Hitler actually died in battle against the Russians who now are near complete conquest of his ravaged capital, whether he died in some more ignominious manner, or whether he was dead at all.

The Russians in the past have said repeatedly that they believed Hitler long ago had fled from Berlin and possibly left a "double" to "die in action" there to maintain Hitler's name as a Nazi martyr. The Germans have insisted many times daily, however, that he was in Berlin, personally directing its faltering defense.

(The British Broadcasting Company subsequently carried a report that Hitler actually had died of a stroke, rather than in battle against the Russians, NBC in New York said.)

Doenitz said that Hitler personally had appointed him as successor yesterday (April 30).

The 53-year-old Admiral vowed to continue the war "to save the German people from the advance of the Bolshevik enemy," while "against the English and Americans I have to continue the struggle as far and as long as they hinder me in the prosecution of the struggle against Bolshevism."

Hitler, who was 56 years old on April 20, was lauded by Doenitz as "one of the greatest heroes in German history."

"The Greatest Of All Fascists"

Here the ghost voice broke in:

"The greatest of all Fascists!"

Doenitz made two speeches, the first to the German people, the second to the German armed forces.

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Following is the text of the broadcast to the people as it was reported by the Federal Communications Commission:

ANNOUNCER: The German wireless broadcasts serious important news for the German people.

(Three rolls of the drums are heard.)

ANNOUNCER: It is reported from the Fuehrer's headquarters that our Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, fighting to the last breath against Bolshevism, fell for Germany this afternoon in his operational headquarters in the Reichschancellery.

On April 30 the Fuehrer appointed Grand Admiral Doenitz his successor. The Grand Admiral and successor of the Fuehrer now speaks to the German people.

DOENITZ: German men and women, soldiers of the armed forces: Our Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, has fallen. In the deepest sorrow and respect the German people bow.

He Recognized The Frightful Danger

At an early date he had recognized the frightful danger of Bolshevism and dedicated his existence to this struggle. At the end of his struggle, of his unswerving straight road of life, stands this hero's death in the capital of the German Reich. His life has been one single service for Germany. His activity in the fight against the Bolshevik storm flood concerned not only Europe but the entire civilized world.

The Fuehrer has appointed me to be his successor.

Fully conscious of the responsibility, I take over the leadership of the German people at this fateful hour.

It is my first task to save Germany from destruction by the advancing Bolshevik enemy. For this aim alone the military struggle continues. As far and for so long as achievement of this aim is impeded by the British and the Americans, we shall be forced to carry on our defensive fight against them as well. Under such conditions, however,

the Anglo-Americans will continue the war not for their own peoples but solely for the spreading for Bolshevism in Europe.

"I Need Your Help" MAY 2 1945

What the German people have achieved in battle and borne in the homeland during the struggle of this war is unique in history. In the coming time of need and crisis of our people I shall endeavor to establish tolerable conditions of living for our women, men and children so far as this lies in my power.

For all this I need your help. Give me your confidence because your road is mine as well. Maintain order and discipline in town and country. Let everybody do his duty at his own post. Only thus shall we mitigate the sufferings that the coming time will bring to each of us; only thus shall we be able to prevent a collapse. If we do all that is in our power, God will not forsake us after so much suffering and sacrifice.

Following is the text of Admiral Doenitz's subsequent address to the German armed forces as it was reported by the Federal Communications Commission:

German armed forces, my comrades: the Führer has fallen.

Faithful to his great ideal to save the nations of Europe from Bolshevism, he has given his life and has met a hero's death. In him one of the greatest heroes of German history has departed. With proud respect and grief we lower our standards.

As Long As They Impede Me

The Führer has designated me to be the head of the state and supreme command of all branches of the German armed forces, resolved to continue the struggle against the Bolsheviks until the fighting men, until the hundreds of thousands of families of the German east are saved from bondage and extermination.

Against the British and Americans I am bound to continue to fight in as far and as long as they impede me in the continuation of the struggle against the Bolsheviks.

The situation demands of you who have already achieved such great historic deeds and who are now longing for the end of the war to preserve in your unconditional readiness for action.

I demand discipline and obedience.

Existence Held At Stake

Only by unquestioning compliance with my orders will chaos and downfall be avoided. Whoever evades his duty at this hour is a coward and a traitor, for he brings down death or enslavement upon German women and children.

For every single one of you the oath of loyalty to the Führer is transferred straight to my person as the Führer's appointed successor.

the military services, and then by funeral music.

There was almost immediate skepticism in London whether Hitler had died in battle, and even whether he was dead at all.

Myth Of Martyrdom

The Hamburg broadcasts had been preceded by repeated instructions to the German people to stand by for an important announcement.

Observers here say the obvious suggestion of a Nazi propaganda trick to create a myth of Hitler martyrdom and possibly to use the name of the Führer as a rallying cry for the postwar period.

The Russians, who have nearly completed conquest of Berlin, have said repeatedly that they believed Hitler long since had fled to safety elsewhere, possibly leaving some "double" to die "in action" in his stead.

The dramatic word from the Hamburg radio came just as American tanks rolled up to the vicinity of Hitler's humble birthplace at Braunau, Austria, on the River Inn.

The pro-Nazi British renegade Lord Haw-Haw had made the advance warnings to the people to listen in for big news, but it was not known whether he was the announcer who subsequently reported that Hitler was dead.

No Mention Of Himmler?

The announcement was in the German language, but after Doenitz had finished speaking, Lord Haw-Haw repeated the broadcast, including Doenitz's order of the day, in English.

No mention was made of Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, who had been dicker in an attempt to surrender what remained of Germany to Britain and the United States, but was turned down because he did not include Russia in his offer.

If Doenitz's nomination by Hitler was bona fide, it was obvious that Himmler no longer was in a position to speak as the leader of

German soldiers! Do your duty! The existence of our people is at stake.

After Doenitz had broadcast his message, the Hamburg station and the Nazi Horst Wessel Lied. This was followed by three minutes of silence, then by a formal order of the day from Doenitz to

all Germany, as he had made himself appear in his piece bid to Britain and America last week.

One theory put forward by a responsible but unofficial quarter here was that Himmler realized his own unpopularity and that Doenitz was considered more likely to succeed with the armed forces.

Hitler Rose from Obscure

Paperhanger To Lead

German People on Road

to Ruin

MAY 2 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Adolf Hitler, the opportunist, committed two great blunders in his fantastic career as the ruthless dictator of the German Reich. Both of them marked definite turning points backward.

The first was his treacherous attack on his former ally, Soviet Russia; the second came six months later when he declared war on the United States a few days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December, 1941.

Up to these fatal major errors—there were also other bad gambles with fate—he had ripped apart the map of Europe; conquered many countries, including France; had placed Great Britain on the defensive, threatening invasion, and was riding high on the crest of a great wave toward his announced goal of world domination for his "master race."

The rest of an apprehensive world held its breath as it had watched the ominous march onward of the German legions.

Red Armies Halt Nazis

The Red armies of Joseph Stalin rallied magnificently after the initial German surprise attack and shattered the myth of Nazi military invincibility.

The armed might of America—which Hitler, ignoring the plain lessons in the First World War, had scorned—tipped the delicately balanced scales.

With the Russians turning back savage assaults, and the United States gathering cumulative power overseas, the Hitlerian house of cards began to show visible signs of structural weakness. The first crack appeared when his famed "Afrikan Korps" under Marshal Rommel, the desert fox, was trapped

and annihilated by the Americans and British in Tunisia under the leadership of an American General Eisenhower.

The next crack—a wide one—came with dramatic suddenness when Hitler's loud-mouthed partner in the Rome-Berlin Axis, Benito Mussolini, made an inglorious exit from the scene as Eisenhower's combined armies were conquering Sicily, preparatory to an invasion of the Italian mainland in July and August, 1943.

There were other contributing factors and after these epochal events—such as his failure to invade England after the fall of France and the tremendous, systematic bombardments by the British Royal Air force and American fliers—raids that laid to waste many of Germany's most important industrial cities.

Luftwaffe Defeated

The vaunted Nazi air fleet of Marshal Goering, which earlier in the war had spread widespread terror and devastation in conquered nations and dealt damaging blows to an embattled England, was rendered almost impotent.

As the tide turned, Hitler showed signs of indecision, if not panic. Once, dissatisfied with the campaign against Russia, he himself had taken active military command in the field—trusting to his "intuition"—only to turn the task back again to his generals in the face of disasters.

Another of his boasted "sure" weapons failed when the combined naval strength of Britain and America gradually cut down the destructive shipping raids by U-boats in the Atlantic and elsewhere. The Hitler submarines could not prevent the movement of great American armies overseas.

Despite rigorous war-time censorship the world heard of economic distress in Germany itself; of general despair of the people in hopes of winning the war. Ruined cities provided the tell-tale answer to the Hitlerian boast that Germany could not be bombarded from the air.

The bragging speeches of the Fuehrer became less frequent; there were whisperings of wranglings among the advisers he once trusted; the sly well-greased propaganda machine of Paul Joseph Goebbels created as it tried to explain the setbacks.

Signs multiplied that the Nazi structure faced the danger that caused the Fascist house of Mussolini to topple.

Hitler's Partners Waver

Hitler's minor partners in Europe began to waver; discontent increased in Nazi-occupied nations and guerilla warfare arose, while the third great power in the Axis—Japan—was slowly, but surely, being forced on the defensive in the Orient and in the South Pacific.

To future historians will fall the lot of assaying Hitler and his deeds in the cold light of perspective—the dictator who constructed a pyramid of hate and fear that had cast its sinister shadow over the civilized world since 1933.

Perhaps not until there has been time to examine the secret documents in the Second World War will it be possible properly to estimate the man.

A composite picture of him, however, in the midst of war, reveals deep undertones of shadows with faint lights.

To the zealots of the Teuton race and his Nazi creed he was at one time a little less than a god, a mystic immortal with powers transcending the natural. Germans never elected him to public office, yet he brought them up from the morass of bitter defeat and humiliation in the first world war to dizzy heights of pride. They came to believe that they were indeed the master race.

But to his enemies—and they were numberless—he was a monster, a heartless tyrant, a paranoiac, the chief thug in a gang of gutter hoodlums that had seized German power. Possibly no one individual in modern times has been hated so intensely by millions.

Many world figures have given their estimate of him, but few could match the characterization of Britain's prime minister, Winston Churchill, who once called him:

"This evil man... this monstrous abortion of hatred and deceit."

Hitler's cruel treatment of Jews in Europe, the appalling wholesale executions of innocent, defenseless women and children and old men, makes a shuddering picture. The enslavement of nations under the Nazi heel forms another distressing

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chapter in history, the full, sordid details of which are yet to be told. Nor has the story been told of the machinations of the dreaded secret police, the Gestapo, nor of the fate of countless thousands of respectable German people thrown into the hell of concentration camps.

Life Has Three Chapters

His life, from the depths when this obscure native of Austria sold his own water-color postcards on the streets of Munich, to that period when he dominated much of Europe by the bloody sword and by weaving a skein of intrigue and betrayal in the very hearts of the people of crushed nations, may be roughly divided into three segments.

They were:

1. The struggle for power:—Putsch, prison, storm troops and anti-semitism. This period ended January 30, 1933 when he was made chancellor of Germany and the short-lived republic disappeared.

2. Construction of the Third Reich:—

Economic ruin and exile for Jews; power politics; the "blood purge" of his enemies; building of the most powerful army Europe has ever known; the watch on the Rhine restored; anschluss with Austria; the hapless "peace of Munich"; the subjugation of the Czech nation; the westwall rose from Switzerland to the North Sea. This period ended when Germany, after an alliance with Russia, invaded Poland, across the final line of peace and war drawn by Britain and France.

3. Second World War:—

The annihilation of Poland; the quick collapse of Denmark and Norway; the crushing of the Netherlands and Belgium; the fall of France; air blitzkrieg of England; the sweep into the Balkans; then, German bayonets shredded the Russian alliance and he began his crusade against the Reds for which he marked the cards when he wrote his book, "Mein Kampf" in a German prison camp in 1923.

Declared War on U. S.

Supremely confident of victory he cast caution to the winds and declared war on the United States, not long after his sudden and disastrous assault on Russia.

Pictorial records show the Hitler of the First World War as a gaunt, long-moustached corporal. He began the second global conflict as a rather over-weight man of 50 with a coarse forelock of black hair combed carefully, slantwise over his left eye, with a short-cropped brush of hair over his upper lip. When he wore a hat it always seemed too big for him, obscuring his eyes.

From immigrant paperhanger to dictator of a nation of 65,000,000—that was the seven-league stride of

Adolf Hitler.

He was Germany's product of the post-war conditions which made Ramsay MacDonald, self-educated potato digger, prime minister of the British empire; turned Joseph Stalin, son of a Georgian cobbler, from study for the priesthood to leadership of the Soviet Union, and evolved Benito Mussolini, son of a village blacksmith, as founder of fascism and director of Italy's corporative state.

Hitler worked out for Germany a national socialist party with a program in which nationalism approached chauvinism, socialism leaned upon capitalism and moral, racial and religious revivals were made to stand upon a government system which approximated Italian fascism.

Fanned to life by his persuasive oratory, the party grew from a nucleus of seven in 1919 to a following which gave Hitler 13,500,000 votes for president of Germany in 1932 and finally showed 95 per cent of the German electorate endorsing his policies in a referendum on November 12, 1933.

Demands 'All or Nothing'

It survived an abortive "beer cellar putsch" at Munich in 1923, an attempt to seize power which resulted in the deaths of followers and the imprisonment of the leader. Released after serving a year of a five-year sentence, Hitler was muzzled by the government until 1928. Yet in two short years thereafter he won enough followers to capture

107 reichstag seats in the 1930 elections. In June, 1932, Hitler refused the vice-chancellorship under Franz von Papen, demanding "all or nothing." He reached that apex January 30, 1933, when President Paul von Hindenburg named him chancellor with von Papen in the secondary post. The reichstag voted Hitler a free hand.

Europe rocked in reaction. The Nazis had come to power after campaigns in which brown-shirted storm troopers had fought the "red front" of communism and the "reichsbanner" of Marxian socialism in bloody street riots in which its leaders had preached denunciation of the treaty of Versailles, incited anti-Semitism by naming Jewish bankers, commercial leaders and intellectuals as the authors of the old world's post-war ills, and had pictured Germany as a suppressed nation surrounded by enemies bent on her destruction.

With the Nazis in power, socialists and communists were corralled into concentration camps, opposition newspapers were suppressed, Jews were boycotted and dismissed from all important academic and governmental posts, trades unions were abolished as Marxian in precept and deed, women were told to devote themselves to "kinder, kue-

che und kirche" (children, kitchen and church) and the word of Hitler became the law of the land.

Germany Quits League

In the foreign field Germany demanded equality in all things, especially in armaments. The international disarmament conference at Geneva granted this "in principle" but when it was not conceded as a fact, Hitler withdrew his delegates from the conference and sent in Germany's resignation from the League of Nations. That happened in October, 1933, and was made the issue for the plebiscite of the following month which gave Hitler a 95 per cent vote of confidence.

Through these nine months the form of a republic was maintained in that von Hindenburg, slowly sinking through numbered days, continued as president. There was a lot of opposition left in the country, but it was held so firmly under cover that the world was shocked on June 30, 1934, when a "blood purge," ruthless and even savage, swept the reich.

Scores of Nazi leaders and others—the official total was 77, the unofficial up in the hundreds—lost their lives in that pitiless cleansing process. Capt. Ernst Roehm, head of the storm troops and an associate of Hitler since the "putsch" days of 1923, was executed. General Kurt von Schleicher, immediate predecessor of Hitler in the chancellorship, was killed in his home and Frau von Schleicher died with her husband. Franz von Papen, vice-chancellor, was imprisoned in his home and it was said that only von Hindenburg's stern threat to turn the regular army loose on the brown shirts saved the von Papen family from the von Schleicher fate.

The partial explanation was that a revolt had been planned. The victims were said to be "traitors to the reich."

Quick Action Makes Dictatorship

In July Von Hindenburg's health failed rapidly. With the end near, the cabinet altered the constitution so as to permit the chancellor to become the head of the state. On August 2 the aged president died.

Before the nation had a chance to ask "what now?" Hitler made himself dictator of the country. As legal successor to Hindenburg, he concentrated in his own hands the duties of both the presidency and the chancellorship. He called for, and received, an oath of personal allegiance from the entire personnel of the army and navy. He declined to accept the title of president, saying that Hindenburg's greatness had given to it "unique and non-recurring significance."

Instead he proclaimed himself "fuhrer und reichskanzler" (leader and federal chancellor). Thereafter he was "der fuhrer" to all and sundry.

He counted, and counted well, on the inherent discipline of the German people. There was scarcely a ripple in the country over these developments. To give them legal similitude he called for another plebiscite. It showed 91 per cent of the voters ready to pay him homage.

Thus came to absolute power a man who never had held elective office, who knew no language except German, who had the advantage neither of influential birth nor specialized education, who, in fact, was not a German, but an Austrian,

a "man without a country" from the time he enlisted in the German army in 1914 until appointment as counselor to the Brunswick legation in Berlin gave him automatic citizenship in 1932.

Hitler was born April 20, 1889, at Braunau, an Austrian town on the River Inn which there forms the boundary between Bavaria and Austria. His father sent him to a grade school to study for the civil service, but when the boy was 13, the parent died and Adolf turned to his secret bent, art.

At 17 he was in Vienna working as an interior decorator after failing to win admission to an art

school and in 1912 he migrated to Munich, Germany. Two years later he automatically cancelled his Austrian citizenship by volunteering as a private in the Bavarian army.

He came out of the war with decorations for valor and the rank of corporal. He was gassed twice and wounded by shrapnel once, his regiment enduring some of the hardest fighting on the western front. He was in a hospital, his eyes bandaged because of gas, when the armistice was signed.

Hitler never forgave the forces of democracy which overthrew the German monarchy and established a republic at the end of the war.

"The November criminals" was his name for them. Their signatures on the treaty of Versailles clinched this hatred.

Over chilling cups of coffee or flattening tankards of beer in Munich cafes he expounded his theories of an authoritarian, totalitarian state, controlled by and for Aryans. He won six followers and began to hold meetings. Attempts of socialists to break up the gatherings led to the organization of guards and gave birth to the storm troop idea. In 1921 a formal party program was issued. Two years

later, misjudging the strength of his following, launched his ill-fated "putsch" and went to prison.

There he cogitated and analyzed, putting his thoughts into a manuscript which became the foundation

for his autobiography, "Mein Kampf" (My Fight). Years later it was given to the German people in expanded form and was translated, after editing, into English and several other languages.

One of Hitler's precepts was that the family was the basis of civilization. But he never married.

THE RISE AND FALL OF ADOLF HITLER

From 'Interior Decorator' To Dictator Of Germany

(By Associated Press)

Hitler was born April 20, 1889, at Braunau, an Austrian town on the River Inn which there forms the boundary between Bavaria and Austria. His father sent him to a grade school to study for the civil service, but when the boy was 13, the parent died and Adolf turned to his secret bent—art.

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Republic Seen As "Criminal"

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Tireless Advocate

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Month Of Peace

Hitler began the last full year of peace with the New Year's declaration: "We have only one wish—that we may succeed, in the coming year, in contributing to the general appeasement of the world."

But the "peace of Munich" which Hitler had signed with Neville Chamberlain, Britain's appeasement Premier, was stamped out by the German army which overran Czechoslovakia in mid-March of 1939.

Hitler, who had taken Bohemia and Moravia under his "protection" with the quailing acquiescence of Emil Hacha, the Czech President, rode into Prague in triumph as the Czechs wept in the streets. The Munich pact had stripped the Czechs of their French alliance and of the fortified Sudetenland, and Hacha turned his back on Russia's proffer of aid under their neutral assistance pact when Hitler summoned him to his lavish new Berlin chancellery on the night of March 14.

An official French account says that Hacha fainted repeatedly during the conferences, was revived with injections, and finally signed away his country when Hitler's lieutenants told him German bombers were ready to carry out, at any moment, the devastation of Prague.

Appeasement Fails

This was the act which killed the last vestiges of British and French appeasement and led the Western entente to ring Germany with newly guaranteed states: Poland, Turkey, Rumania, Greece.

Hitler called it encirclement for which Germany never would stand, and he made this the basis for burning his bridges, denouncing the British-German naval pact and the non-aggression agreement with Poland. In the last hysterical springtime of peace he said, while standing behind a screen of bullet-proof glass at Wilhelmshaven:

"Germany will stand for neither intimidation nor encirclement

if any nation wants to measure its strength with ours . . . we are ready for that, also."

Tilt With Roosevelt

In these days, also, he brushed aside with elaborate sarcasm President Roosevelt's request that he offer formal peace guarantees to all his neighbors. Instead, he suggested in a speech before the Reichstag that Mr. Roosevelt see to it that Woodrow Wilson's pledges "be at last redeemed on the basis on which Germany once laid down her arms—a just examination of German colonial claims." He added that it was up to Germany's neighbors to ask for peace pacts if they felt menaced.

By this time Hitler had made it clear that he wanted not only Danzig from Poland but also—at least—a German road-rail route through the Polish Corridor. This the Poles, emboldened by their new treaty of mutual assistance with Britain and France, scornfully turned down.

Through the summer the German propaganda machine, press and radio, thundered against the "Poles in a rising torrent of words, accusing them, finally, of multiple atrocities against Germans in the Silesian borderlands.

Pact With Italy

The Fuehrer signed a full military pact with Italy, he rushed to the West Wall of new German forts that stretched from Switzerland to the North Sea, and he brooded in his eyrie—a fantastic mile-high retreat atop Kehlstein Mountain above Berchtesgaden accessible only by an elevator, rising 300 feet in a shaft hewn within the mountain itself.

This glass-enclosed turret of rooms was surrounded by machine-gun nests, according to an official report of Andre Francois-Poncet, former French Ambassador to Rome.

"The effect," he wrote, "was grandiose, savage, almost like a hallucination. . . I felt suspended in space."

A Changing Leader

There were these other manifestations of Hitler, the man, in the last days of peace:

A bachelor, he began to utilize Emmy Goering, Amazonian wife of his field marshal and air force chief, Herman Goering, as his official hostess; he shortened his title of "Der Fuehrer und Reichkanzler" to simply "Der Fuehrer"; he watched and admired two American acrobatic dancers, commenting on the excellency of their "flexes"; he went repeatedly to see Franz Lehár's "Merry Widow"; he listened to the music at Bayreuth; he

ate more sparingly of his vegetarian diet, but he drank an occasional glass of his specially brewed

beer with less than one per cent. of alcohol by volume; he did more handshaking among the common folk, and he decreed it a punishable offense for anyone to play his favorite tune, the "Badenweiler Military March," in public unless he were present.

Pact With Russia

He became increasingly meticulous in seeing to it that no one smoked around him.

The crash of thunder that awakened all the world to the coming storm came on August 20, 1939, when it was announced that Joseph Stalin, dissatisfied with the proposals of a British military mission in Moscow, had agreed to sign on the dotted line with Germany. In four days Hitler's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, had concluded the non-aggression agreement and the economic pact which guarded Germany's back. The die was cast.

In the final days of August the last notes flew between Great Britain and Germany, involving among other things Hitler's proposal for an eventual German-British alliance, once the Polish problem had been settled.

Sixteen Demands

Britain refused flatly to go back on her Polish pledge, and Hitler at length agreed to receive by midnight, August 30, a Polish negotiator who would have full powers to commit his Government. The negotiator never arrived, and sixteen detailed German demands finally were announced, insisting, among other things, on the outright return of Danzig and a plebiscite on whether the Corridor should belong to Germany or Poland.

But, the British said, these demands never were made available, in complete form, until it was too late for Poland to act upon them. Hitler himself declared his only answer from Poland was Polish mobilization.

Poland Invaded

Germany invaded Poland on September 1, Hitler declaring: "The Polish state has rejected my efforts to establish neighborly relations, and instead has appealed to weapons. Germans in Poland are victims of bloody terror. . . A series of border violations unbearable for a great power show that the Poles no longer are willing to respect the German border. To put an end to these insane incitations, nothing remains but for me to meet force with force from now on. . ."

No hope for general peace was left, and although the German Foreign Office as late as September 2 professed to see the prospect of another Munich, Britain and France separately declared war on Sunday, September 3, at the expiration of brief, unanswered, ultimatums.

On the first day of September, 1939, Hitler appeared before his uniformed and completely regimented Reichstag in a field-gray coat, adorned only with the Iron Cross and the Swastika, and he said: "I am putting on the uniform and I shall take it off only in victory or death."

The Fatalist

Tired and drawn, he then, fatalistically, named Hermann Goering and Rudolf Hess, his party deputy—who later was to amaze the world by flying to Scotland—as his successors, numbers 1 and 2, in case he died.

With that mystical gesture, and with emotional phrases in which he renounced again any claim against the Western powers and declared he would not appeal for aid from his Italian ally, Hitler the man was completely sublimated to Hitler the soldier. It was as if a gray shadow had imposed itself between the Fuehrer and the world.

Thereafter the man who called himself "first soldier of Germany" was, with little interruption, at his headquarters in the field, emerging between campaigns for carefully spaced pronouncements broadcast everywhere; yet pictured to the world, in the main, as a thoughtful figure, surrounded by his generals, pointing omnisciently to military maps.

First Peace Offer

Apparently still believing he could get his soldiers out of the West Wall by Christmas, he sounded his first peace offer before the Polish campaign was over, in a speech from Danzig in which he said he wanted peace but could fight for seven years.

After Warsaw had collapsed he repeated the offer, specifically tendering from the Reichstag sounding board a proposal for a "laying down of arms" through a general conference designed to deal with disarmament and new economic treaties. France and Britain coldly turned him down.

Thereafter Hitler was to refer many times of how "I held out my hand."

At Western Front

Subsequently German hints to the United States brought the definite response that President Roosevelt would not intervene with any peace plan, and, in mid-October of

1939. Hitler established his headquarters on the Western front.

Then began what Britons called the "bore war" and which many Americans believed to be a "phony war"—long, nervous months of waiting, with armies sitting dully behind fortifications they believed impregnable, the French high command restraining the British Royal Air Force from bombing Germany's Ruhr district and communiques intoning "nothing to report."

The sovereigns of the Netherlands and Belgium on November 1 offered Hitler and his enemies their good offices in mediating a peace. But their voices were overwhelmed by the thunder of an explosion the next night in the Munich beer hall where Hitler plotted his first abortive *putsch* in 1923 and where he had gone to gather with the veterans of his movement. Hitler escaped death by minutes, having left the Buergerbrauhaus a few moments before a terrific explosion wrecked it, killing six persons and injuring more than sixty.

Scuttling Policy

The Nazis blamed agents of the British secret service, two of whom, indeed, were kidnapped by Gestapo agents on the Dutch frontier a few hours after the explosion.

In December Germany suffered her first major naval loss of the war. Hitler, informed that his crack pocket battleship, the Admiral Graf Spee, was cornered in Montevideo harbor by three British cruisers, ordered the ship scuttled. It was blown up in the bay and this policy, it developed, became, on Hitler's orders, a settled one for German ships facing capture or destruction.

He began the new year with a proclamation predicting victory in 1940.

Personal Mystery

At the same time he figured in a personal mystery. Unity Freeman-Mitford, a British peer's daughter who for some time had been a zealous devotee of Nazism and a personal guest of Hitler on several Nazi party occasions, was taken from Munich to England on a stretcher through the war zone. It developed she was suffering a gunshot wound.

Numerous imaginative stories concerning Hitler's connection with the incident was published outside of Germany, but none of them really cleared up the mystery.

It was obvious, however, that the girl's trip through the war zone could only have been arranged with Hitler's consent.

Hitler marked the January 30, 1940, anniversary of his accession

to power with a speech declaring that Britain and France, having rebuffed his efforts to arrange a negotiated peace, "will get the fight they asked for." He poured invective on his erstwhile Munich collaborator, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, calling him "a psalm-singing, Bible-carrying hypocrite."

Receives F. D. R.'s Envoy

The following month at Munich he proclaimed that he would break the "plutocracies," but he agreed to receive Sumner Welles, United States Under Secretary of State, who was beginning a fact-finding tour of Europe for President Roosevelt.

After he had seen Welles early in March of 1940, it was reported that he had demanded a vast central European "living space," colonies and free access to raw materials as his price for peace.

"Bus" Held Missed

Chamberlain was saying scornfully that Hitler "had missed the bus" when German troops—on April 9—streamed suddenly into Denmark and Norway, occupying the capitals of both nations swiftly. Hitler said he acted barely in time to forestall a British invasion. Denmark capitulated at once, but Norway elected to fight, with the aid of British and French troops who were landed in the west and north of the country. On his fifty-first birthday Hitler demanded that Norway yield, "or feel the German sword."

Hitler's divisions and dive bombers cut through Norway in a matter of weeks and the poorly equipped Allied troops withdrew; King Haakon arrived in London on June 10, with all resistance ended.

Blitzkrieg Begins

It was, however, on the morning of May 10 that the full force of Hitler's new army burst upon the west. As the soldiers poured into the Netherlands and Belgium, Hitler proclaimed it the start of a fight "to decide the fate of Germany for the next 1,000 years." The Low Countries were accused of plotting with Britain and France to invade the Reich.

From his field headquarters in the west, Hitler was in constant direction of the military cataclysm that followed. He brought Italy into the war even while he was sending his armies against the crumbling French on the Somme-Aisne line, to teach them what he called "a historic lesson," and while the British were withdrawing the last of their expeditionary force by sea through Dunkirk.

France asked for an armistice on June 17; the British, defiant, prepared to fight off invasion.

His Greatest Hour

Then came Hitler's greatest hour. In the same old Wagon Lit where Marshal Foch presented the 1918 armistice terms to Germany, in the Forest of Compeigne, the triumphant Austrian presented his own harsh terms to the French. They stripped France of her arms and left roughly more than half her land under German occupation, with 2,000,000 of her soldiers prisoners.

It was a ceremony of stiff punctilio. With his generals, Hitler walked swiftly through the sun-streaked forest to the historic railway car. Outside, he stood for a moment with folded arms before the monument to Marshal Foch. Then he turned quickly and entered the car, to take the chair where Foch had sat.

A Historic Moment

At 3.32 P. M. the French entered the car and Hitler arose—as Foch, in his own day, had not—and stiffly gave the Nazi salute. Then he sat silently while Col. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the German high

command, read the preamble to armistice terms. In ten minutes Hitler marched out.

The French, who had no choice but a "yes or no" reply, signed the armistice in the same car on June 22. Hitler was not there; he had made his plans to move the old Wagon Lit to Berlin and he was on his way to Paris to see, for the first time, the Eiffel Tower and the Tomb of Napoleon in the Invalides.

Reaction To Signing

Yet German chroniclers recorded that when he heard of the signing of the armistice "he stretched his arms as a man who is freed from a heavy burden, and hit his palm with his fist."

His proclamation on this victory described it as the greatest of all time and added: "In humility, we thank God for His blessing."

On July 6, he went home in triumph to Berlin.

On July 19, from the rostrum of the Reichstag, Hitler delivered to the British what he called "an appeal to reason, a last chance" to make peace. Otherwise, he said, Britain's empire would be destroyed. Britain again answered, emphatically, "No!"

Hitler, nevertheless, sent planes to drop copies of his "appeal to reason" by the thousands over England. Within weeks, however, Bri-

tain's cities were being subjected to tremendous bombardment by the same planes, and in early September Hitler went to the Berlin Sportspalast to declare these cities would be "erased" unless the Royal Air Force stopped its night attacks on Germany.

Tri-Party Pact

On September 27, 1940, he concluded a tri-power military and economic pact with Italy and Japan, each of the three promising full aid to any one which should be attacked by an outside power; meaning, obviously, the United States, then in the throes of a Presidential election campaign.

In October he saw Mussolini, the Italian dictator, again at the Brenner Pass, conferred with Spain's Chief of State, Gen. Francisco Franco, at the French-Spanish border and, on October 24, met Marshal Philippe Petain of France, at Montoire, to reach an agreement with the old hero of Verdun on the principle of French-German collaboration.

On the same day that Mussolini began his invasion of Greece, October 28, 1940, Hitler was with him at Florence. He returned from Berlin and telegraphed il Duce: "No one will snatch victory from us."

This again appeared to be a reference to the United States. He followed it up at Munich on November 8, just after President Roosevelt, already embarked on all-out aid to Britain, was reelected for a third term.

Defies The World

Germany, said Hitler, "is strong enough to meet any combination in the world."

His words were punctuated by the blast of RAF bombs falling in the city where he spoke.

These days marked the beginning of the end of the German-Russian paper partnership. Hitler received the Soviet Premier, V. Y. Molotov, in Berlin, on November 12 for a conference at which Hitler later told the Turks Molotov demanded bases on the Bosphorus and passage through the Dardanelles, and sought a German promise not to aid Finland in the event of another Russo-Finnish war.

All this, Hitler was to declare when he invaded Russia, Germany refused.

Thereupon Hitler began to forge the Balkan treaties which were to align Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria with the Axis, lead to invasion of Yugoslavia and Greece on

June 4, 1941, and finally bring about a friendship pact with Britain's eastern ally, Turkey.

The new year brought another prediction of victory from Hitler; this time, he said, it would come in 1941. He used the same occasion to disclaim any desire for world domination.

Two days before that, President Roosevelt, in a White House "fire-

side talk," had called upon America to become the arsenal of democracy and charged that "the Nazi masters of Germany intend to enslave the whole of Europe and then to use the resources of Europe to dominate the world."

On January 30, the eighth anniversary of his appointment as German Chancellor, Hitler flung out this prophetic challenge to Mr. Roosevelt:

"He who thinks he can assist England must, above all, know one thing: Every vessel, regardless of whether with or without escort, which comes before our torpedo tubes, will be torpedoed!"

Again he predicted "victory within the year."

Another Boast

On February 24, in Munich, Hitler served notice that a great new Axis submarine onslaught would begin in the spring in retort to United States lease-lend aid to Britain, he said he was ready to "mobilize half of Europe."

German troops by early March had poured through Rumania and Bulgaria and, with the Greeks successfully throwing their Italian invaders back into Albania, Hitler obtained the adherence of Yugoslavia's Government to the Axis. Two days later a national uprising overthrew the Yugoslav Government and forced Hitler's hand.

Double Invasion

His armies invaded both Yugoslavia and Greece on April 6 and plunged ahead to defeat a small British expeditionary force and, with the Italians, to occupy both nations. Those were the military presents on Hitler's fifty-second birthday, which he spent in a flower-festooned armored train on the Balkan front.

More and more Hitler was bending his attention to means of counter-acting American aid to Britain and, on May 4, he declared to the Reichstag that Germany was more powerful than "any conceivable coalition" of states.

He was especially bitter, too, at rejection by Winston Churchill of his peace feelers.

His Deputy Flees Germany

A week later, people everywhere were jolted when Rudolph Hess, Hitler's second choice for his successor, secretly flew to Scotland, parachuted from his plane and was captured by a farmer armed with a pitchfork.

Hess blurted out, according to one account, before he was silenced by the British authorities, that he had come "to save humanity." The Germans hinted that he was suffering from hallucinations and refrained from accusing him of treachery.

As months went by, it became a widely accepted theory that Hess had flown to Britain as Hitler's messenger, bearing a peace offer predicated upon Britain joining Germany in a war on Soviet Russia.

An air-borne German army meanwhile was driving British and Greek forces out of the Mediterranean island of Crete and, in early June, Hitler had another of his conferences with Mussolini at Brennero, conferences which, the world had learned, almost invariably had been followed by sensational strokes of the Axis sword.

At War With Russia

This time was no exception. On June 18 Germany and Turkey signed a ten-year friendship pact, all but isolating Russia on the south; on Sunday, June 22, at dawn, Hitler declared war on Russia.

This he said he did "to safeguard Europe and to save all."

He accused Russia of continued intrigue in the Balkans, of responsibility for the Yugoslav coup which preceded the German invasion, and he charged the Soviet Union with massive military preparations for the subjection of Germany and western Europe.

Armies Move Forward

With Finnish and Rumanian allies on his flanks, his armies swiftly moved east from the Arctic to the Black Sea, on a front of 2,000 miles, to begin a gigantic struggle involving millions upon millions of men.

It was the nineteenth country into which Hitler had led the Third Reich. Yet it was the first to offer

effective and truly deadly resistance.

By September 12, had he equaled Napoleon's timetable, Hitler would have been in Moscow. Instead, on that date, his armies were being expanded far from the Red capital and his advance had averaged, at that point, barely seven miles a day,

compared with thirty miles a day in the battles of the west. The Russians said his losses were in the millions.

Forced by demands of the eastern campaign to forego heavy air assault on Britain, Hitler also was faced in the west by United States' military occupation of Iceland, increasing use of American naval forces to maintain a bridge of supply ships from North America to Britain, and growing efforts by both Britain and the United States to supply the Soviet Union on a tremendous scale.

His answer was a new intensification of U-boat warfare south and west of Iceland, and a tremendous new drive on the approaches of Moscow and in the Soviet Donets basin as the first snows of the 1941-42 winter began to fall.

He proclaimed this drive with a speech from the Berlin Sportspalast on October 3, declaring Russia already had been "hit so hard that she never again will rise up." The day before, he had told the armies it was their "last great decisive battle of this year."

In a week, Hitler's spokesmen were declaring that this "last battle" had been concluded, but the prolonged resistance of the Red armies before Moscow and elsewhere proved it had not.

Mas' Executions

For months, meantime, Hitler had been fighting on an internal front of rising revolt in the conquered countries, from Prague to the Channel coast of France and from Norway to Yugoslavia and Greece.

Executions by German firing squads and hangmen passed the 1,000 mark, to be climaxed by reprisals in France which shocked the world—the shooting of one hundred innocent hostages in revenge for the killing of two German officers, at Nantes and Bordeaux.

The result was widespread revulsion and a hardening of underground French opposition, to the extent that the Germans, despite the mass executions and the threat that they would shoot one hundred more, did not find the actual assassins of the German officers.

On Hitler's order, the mass slaughter then was suspended.

The Shooting Starts

On American Navy Day, October 27, President Roosevelt declared that the shooting had started between the United States and Germany in the Atlantic; that America had been attacked in engagements involving the United States de-

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stroyers Greer and Kearny, the latter torpedoed with a loss of eleven men while it was going to the aid of a convoy. His keynote was Admiral Farragut's order: "Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead!" The Reuben James was lost three days later, and with her one hundred officers and men.

In this tense moment Hitler, on the first of November, issued from his military headquarters a document setting forth that the Greer and the Kearny were the offenders and concluding "the United States has attacked Germany."

Charges "Forgery"

Another communique denounced as "forgeries of the clumsiest, grossest type" a map and document which, President Roosevelt had said in his Navy Day speech, showed that Germany planned to make fourteen Latin-American republics into five vassal states and that Germany had evolved a plan for the elimination of all existing religions.

These proclamations, however, contained no definite indication of future Germany policy toward the United States.

At this point Hitler, the opportunist, committed the second of the two great blunders in his fantastic career. Both of them marked definite turning points backward.

The first was his treacherous attack on his former ally, Soviet Russia; the second came six months later when he declared war on the United States a few days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December, 1941.

Up to these fatal major errors—there were also other bad gambles with fate—he had ripped apart the map of Europe; conquered many countries, including France; had placed Great Britain on the defensive, threatening invasion, and was riding high on the crest of a great wave toward his announced goal of world domination for his "master race."

A Myth Is Shattered

The rest of an apprehensive world held its breath as it had watched the ominous march onward of the German legions.

The Red armies of Joseph Stalin rallied magnificently after the initial German surprise attack and shattered the myth of Nazi military invincibility.

The armed might of America—which Hitler, ignoring the plain lessons in the First World War, had scorned—tipped the delicately balanced scales.

With the Russians turning back savage assaults, and the United States gathering cumulative power

overseas, the Hitlerian house of cards began to show visible signs of structural weakness. The first crack appeared when his famed Afrikan Korps, under Marshal Rommel, the Desert Fox, was trapped and annihilated by the Americans and British in Tunisia under the leadership of an American general—Eisenhower.

The next crack—a wide one—paign against Russia, he himself came with dramatic suddenness

when Hitler's loud-mouthed partner in the Rome-Berlin Axis, Benito Mussolini, made an inglorious exit from the scene as Eisenhower's combined armies were conquering Sicily, preparatory to an invasion of the Italian mainland in July and August, 1943.

There were other contributing factors, and after these epochal events—such as his failure to invade England after the fall of France, and the tremendous, systematic bombardments by the British Royal Air Force and American flyers—raids that laid to waste many of Germany's most important industrial cities.

The vaunted Nazi air fleet of Marshal Goering, which earlier in the war had spread widespread terror and devastation in conquered nations and dealt damaging blows to an embattled England, was rendered almost impotent.

As the tide turned, Hitler showed signs of indecision, if not panic. Once, dissatisfied with the command taken active military command in the field—trusting to his "intuition"—only to turn the task back again to his generals in the face of disasters.

Another of his boasted "sure" weapons failed when the combined naval strength of Britain and America gradually cut down the destructive shipping raids by U-boats in the Atlantic and elsewhere. The Hitler submarines could not prevent the movement of great American armies overseas.

Despite rigorous wartime censorship the world heard of economic distress in Germany itself; of general despair of the people in hopes of winning the war. Ruined cities provided the telltale answer to the Hitlerian boast that Germany could not be bombarded from the air.

The bragging speeches of the Fuehrer became less frequent; there were whisperings of wrangling among the advisers he once trusted; the sly, well-greased propaganda machine of Paul Joseph Goebbels creaked as it tried to explain the setbacks.

Ex-Corporal, 56, Wrecked by 3 Military Errors

MAY 2 1945
Might Have Won If He Had Not Quit on Britain, Hit Russia, Alienated U. S.

The announcement of Hitler's death may have been a Nazi ruse. Regardless of whether the report is true or false, however, it is obvious that his career has ended. The New York Herald Tribune is therefore publishing the following obituary account of his life.

Adolf Hitler sought to enslave the world and almost succeeded in destroying the civilization which it had taken Europe 2,000 years to achieve.

History can hardly deny him a place alongside Ghengis Khan, Attila the Hun and the other great conquerors and scourges of human freedom, but in all the annals of mankind a stranger or more unsavory figure was never enthroned in their questionable Valhalla. *HERALD TRIB.*

He combined the appearance of a low comedian of the music halls with the savagery of a South Sea island head hunter. Womanish hysteria was as much a part of his character as the ferocity which drove him to start the worst war in history. He could simper over the prettiness of a flax-haired Bavarian child in one breath, and in the next gloat over the bombing of a hundred British children of equally Aryan blondness.

Contradictions in Character

His was a character of tortuous complexities and astonishing contradictions. The sufferings of his victims left him unmoved except by unholy glee, but Wagner's music made him weep. He doted on childish ritual, such as the "Heil Hitler" greeting, but was practical enough to build the world's greatest air force.

In a nation of sausage eaters and beer drinkers he was a vegetarian and a teetotaler. While impressing on Germans their duty to increase and multiply, he remained celibate. Blood made him queasy, but he revived beheading as the punishment for enemies of his Third Reich. In the purge of 1934 he murdered men without whose help he could never have become Chancellor of Germany.

Almost totally uneducated in the classical sense, he out-manuevered for six years the polished

and experienced diplomats of Europe. He demoralized the peoples of a half dozen nations with a psychological attack unequalled for cunning. When it finally came to war he outgeneraled and outfought what were considered at the time to be the best military minds of Europe.

If his purposes had not been so sinister and his applications of them so horrible, his climb from obscurity to power might almost be called an accomplishment without historical parallel. In 1918 he was a lowly corporal in the German Army, without money, friends or influence. Less than twenty-five years later he held power of life or death over the citizens of Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Holland, France, Yugoslavia, Greece, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and a large part of Russia and had reduced Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Finland to the sorry condition of vassal states.

At the high mark of his triumph not only western Europe's political character but its very culture hung in the balance. In his own Germany Hitler had demonstrated how quickly a people's whole existence could be changed when censorship, regimentation of children, the Gestapo whip and the headman's ax were used as instruments of education. Poland was the object lesson he held out to other victims which might decline to bow to his new order.

If he could have conquered Great Britain or lulled her into making peace he would have had a free hand to remould continental Europe to his own liking. There could be no doubt that European life would have been altered out of all recognition. But for Britain's refusal to be beaten, followed by the great triumph of the indomitable Russians, and America's liberating might streaming over the Normandy beaches, future generations of western Europeans would probably have been born into a Nazi world in which the Jew had been eliminated and the members of the "master" German race were fittingly served by their inferiors.

As it was, Adolf Hitler's mad adventure spread suffering and destruction that will burn for a hundred years in the minds of Europeans. Because of this little man with the croaking voice and the Charlie Chaplin mustache, countless hundreds of thousands of soldiers died on the battlefields. Children starved to death in the streets. Ancient architectural glories of cities like Warsaw, Rotterdam and London were shattered into heaps of rubble. Whole peoples who had been born free and lived free learned what it

meant to labor as slaves.

Even the German people, who had followed blindly his blandishments and bluster for so many years, were eventually engulfed in the horror he had created. But his fury did not falter when the German countryside and the famous German cities—Cologne, Duesseldorf, Nuremberg, Munich, Leipzig, even Berlin itself—were shambles under the blows of Allied bombs and the feet of Allied armies. He was gripped by the Wagnerian vision of Valhalla in flames; he had promised that, if he went down, he would leave his enemies nothing but rats, ruins and epidemics. He more nearly fulfilled this promise than any other he made.

"In this war," he said in his 1944 New Year's message, "there will be no victors and losers but only survivors and annihilated."

Hitler restored tyranny to history. He hung chains on a civilization that thought it was finished with slavery. He understood the basest impulses of the human heart and gambled that they governed other men as they governed him. But his bet was wrong—he underestimated, because he could not comprehend, the force of the spirit of men of good will. This spirit baffled him in the small countries which he conquered and defeated him when he met it in the three nations which compassed his downfall.

But for three great blunders, the end might well have been a different one. Three times Hitler had to set his course of conquest, and each time he took the wrong direction. Any of the three mistakes might have been fatal in the long run. Together, they shortened by many years the struggle to get out from under the Hitler yoke.

His first great mistake was his failure to deliver a knockout punch to Great Britain when Great Britain was staggering with her guard almost down. After the collapse of France the British, it was disclosed later, were left with nothing in the way of modern troops but a single Canadian armored division to guard the British shores. The rest of their up-to-date weapons were scattered about the fields of France or heaped on the beaches of Dunkerque. With parachute troops to pave the way, the Germans probably could have walked into London practically unopposed.

The world may never know why Hitler did not order the invasion. The British expected it hourly. With the rallying words of Prime Minister Winston Churchill in their hearts, Britons took up their fowling pieces and pitchforks and waited for the Hitler legions. They never came. Hitler stalked the

streets of Paris, gazed long and moodily at Napoleon's tomb. Audacity, for once, deserted him.

Hitler tried to beat England the easy way, with bombs and terror. He counted without the British Spitfire and Hurricane and without the dogged British courage. When more than 2,000 of the Luftwaffe's supposedly invincible planes had crashed in flames, Hitler called off his daylight blitzkrieg. Actually, when he lost his nerve he was winning but did not know it. The British had pitifully few of their first line fighting planes left. If Hitler had continued his daylight bombing the Royal

Air Force likely would have lost in the war of attrition. Nazi bombers would have been free to roam the British skies at will. Whether it was lack of nerve or faulty information, it cost Hitler his last chance to beat the English.

The second great blunder was the invasion of Russia. June 22, 1941, the day his tanks rolled over the Russian frontier, will be an historic date. Knowing that Great Britain would hang to his coat-tails like a bulldog until it had a chance to leap for his throat, Hitler proceeded to take on another foe. It was the maddest act of a mad career.

From the beginning Hitler pictured the Russians as degraded brutes and attributed the ills of Europe to Communism, which he pictured as the exclusive property of Jews. In "Mein Kampf," his autobiography, Hitler baldly stated that Germany must have the western territories of Russia for her "lebensraum," or "living space."

On the other hand, Hitler filled pages of "Mein Kampf" with scornful regrets that Kaiser Wilhelm II had not better sense of strategy than to fight wars in the west and east at the same time. It would be otherwise, Hitler promised, when the Germans turned over to him the task of recovering German glory. His idea of the next war, however, was that he would maintain peace with England while overrunning Russia.

Even though he reversed his plan in real life, it was expected that he would follow his original grand strategy of fighting on only one front at one time. The belief was strengthened by the Nazi-Russian trade pact of Aug. 22, 1939.

The announcement of the pact fell like a blow on the rest of Europe, which had been counting on Hitler's supposed fear of Russia to keep him from actually opening another war. Both Britain and France, humiliated by the appeasement at Munich, had been trying frantically to persuade

Russia to throw in her lot with them in the forming of a cordon sanitaire around Germany. With the announcement of the agreement, the statesmen of France and Great Britain knew that war was not far off. It wasn't. Hitler invaded Poland on Sept. 1, 1939.

As far as the rest of the world knew, the pact worked to the satisfaction of both Hitler and Joseph Stalin. Russia was understood to be shipping essential war materials to Germany, Hitler's back door was apparently safe from attack and the Russian association was looked on as the best kind of entry for the credit side of the Nazi war ledger. This idea

was enhanced when, on Jan. 10, 1941, a new agreement was signed extending the trade arrangement.

Why Hitler should want to upset this eastern tranquillity was hard to imagine. He had just overrun the Balkans and chased the British out of Greece and Crete. A major African campaign was in the offing. Then, if never before, seemed a good time to sit tight.

On June 15 rumors of vast German troop concentrations on the Russian border reached an unbelieving world. The air was filled with violent anti-Russian speeches broadcast from Germany. Just a week later, on June 22, 1941, the Nazi hordes pushed over the border of Russian-held Poland. Hitler betook himself to the front.

Comparing Hitler with Napoleon had been a favorite subject for the essayists of the time. Nowhere was the comparison more apt, as it turned out, than in the implications of the road to Moscow. Napoleon reached Moscow, while Hitler did not, but the imperial hopes of both were buried with the bodies of their men in the snow drifts along the Moscow road.

Leningrad, Moscow and Stalingrad, against their granite defenses the unbeaten German Army battered itself to pieces. The Fuehrer who boasted that his Wehrmacht was entering upon the last phases of the destruction of Russia saw his men stumbling backward on frozen feet toward Berlin. Behind them, relentlessly securing mile after mile of territory, moved the Russian juggernaut. Hitler's world conquest died where the Wehrmacht's blood crimsoned the Russian snows.

The third and catastrophic blunder repeated the cycle of the first world war. Like the Kaiser before him, Hitler antagonized America. Hitler's persecution of the Jews enlisted American sympathy. Hitler's unrestricted submarine warfare aroused American

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rage. It was the old story of 1917 again.

This time more than before the result was disastrous for Germany. American industry, the most efficient method yet devised for turning out great masses of goods in short time, began to roll. While the vast undertaking of forming an army of 11,000,000 got under way, American factories turned out trucks and tanks and guns and planes for Great Britain and Russia. It was a mighty flow of war materiel such as the world had only dreamed of. It was enough almost in itself to bury Nazism.

At the end of the first world war, General John J. Pershing argued in vain with his fellow Allied generals that the only way to keep Germany from doing it again was to pursue the vanquished German Army to Berlin and utter defeat. He was right, and his successors made certain that the mistake would not be repeated again.

After the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, brought American formally and fully into the war, Hitler's finish was signed, sealed and rapidly being delivered. American troops and planes helped the British rout the Germans from Africa. American Flying Fortresses over Europe shot the Luftwaffe to pieces and bombed its factories. With the invasion of France, the great American ground forces did the major job of clamping shut the pincers from the west while the Russians squeezed the life out of Germany from the east.

The final consequences of Hitler's three great blunders was seen in the flames and smoke over what had once been Berlin.

How much Hitler actually had to do with the running of his war in Russia and the futile defenses in the west against the Americans and the British and Canadian armies and the revived French will not be known until the surviving German generals sit down to write their memoirs.

At various times reports came from Germany that Hitler was being displaced as commander at the front or that he was taking over from his generals. As the tide of battle rose and fell authentic news of him was just not available. It was known that he was almost bombed in the beer hall at Munich in November, 1939, and that on July 20, 1944, he was burned and bruised when a bomb went off two feet from him in an attempt to assassinate him and his staff.

When the history of the Hitler epoch is written perhaps the most fantastic thing about it will be not that an Austrian ex-paper-hanger conquered Europe but that

he invariably gave warning of his diabolical intentions and then, until he tackled Great Britain and Russia, fulfilled his boasts.

His determination to upset the Versailles treaty, restore Germany to a place of international honor and persecute the Jews was plainly set forth in the twenty-five-point Nazi program which he read on Feb. 25, 1920, in Munich at a party convention. It would have been stretching a point to have asked European statesmen to take him seriously at that stage of his career, although his rabble rousing in Bavaria had provoked comment in the foreign press.

Had Comforts in Jail

Insignificant as he was in an international sense, it was with a feeling of relief, however, that Europe heard on April 1, 1924, that he was to be imprisoned for five

years for his part in the unsuccessful putsch of 1923 in Munich. Actually, he remained in jail for less than a year and that in comfortable circumstances—pretty far removed from the common conception of prison fare.

The time soon came, however, for Europe to sit down and seriously take stock of Adolf Hitler. A warning that something out of the ordinary was in the wind might have been sensed in the fact that he was pardoned in January, 1925, and that the authorities almost immediately closed their eyes to his violation of a ban against further speech-making by him.

"Mein Kampf," too, should have been a danger sign. In its tortured prose, written and dictated in prison and later edited into readable form by his faithful secretary, Rudolf Hess, Adolf Hitler distilled the hate and loathing he had for the world of the 1920's. He pictured France as the arch-enemy of the German master race, which was to sweep aside all barriers in a hunt for living room. His plan to liquidate the Jewish race was set forth in full. His contempt for the Slavs was spread across the pages. But more revealing than anything else was the dissertation on the propaganda methods which an unscrupulous and cunning ruler could use to gain his ends.

Tell any lie long enough and loud enough, said Hitler, and the gullible people eventually will believe it. The bigger the lie the better the propaganda value.

"What would you think of a soap advertisement," he asked, "which said that other soaps were just as good?"

Amusement First Reaction

The principal reaction to "Mein Kampf" outside Germany was one of amusement. The extravagance

of his program, the falsity of his claims for racial superiority of the "Aryans" and the awkwardness of his expression led critics of the 1920's, including German intellectuals, to dismiss the work with a laugh. It was too bad. Though they did not know it, many of them were laughing at their own death warrants.

Between 1926 and 1929 the Nazi party grew from 30,000 to 120,000, and Hitler was acclaimed its Fuehrer, with godlike powers. Nazism was catching on in Germany, but France and England ignored the trend. Four years later, on Sept. 14, 1930, he polled 6,406,000 votes in the general election, raising the party's Reichstag representation from twelve seats to 107.

If there had been any doubt about what Hitler had in store for Germany, the Fuehrer removed it himself that month. He was called to testify in court in Leipzig at the trial of a Nazi henchman accused of killing a political opponent. In the course of his testimony he was asked what would happen if and when the Nazis came to power in Germany. He leaned forward in his chair, eyes shining.

"Heads will roll," he said.

One year and a half later the Nazis did come to power and heads did roll. With enough votes and Reichstag seats to block effective operation of the government, Hitler embarked on a course of rule or ruin, all or nothing. After causing two cabinets to fall, he was called into the presence of the aged and ailing President, Paul von Hindenburg, and on Jan. 30, 1933, made Chancellor of the Reich. Europe's die was cast.

The Reichstag fire, the adjournment of the Reichstag for four years, the banning of the Communists and the promulgation of the so-called Aryan laws for persecution of the Jews started immediately in Germany a reign of terror which might well have told Europe to get ready for trouble. The statesmen of Europe reassured one another with solemn predictions that Germany would soon tire of the madman and return to its senses.

There followed in the course of the next six years a series of events which, in the light of hindsight, could have led to no end but war.

Germany withdrew from the League of Nations and a disarmament conference on Oct. 14, 1933. A plebiscite in the Reich approved. Nazis in Vienna assassinated Austrian Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss on July 25, 1934, after a campaign of anti-Austrian propaganda in the German press. Von Hin-

denburg died, leaving a purported will that named Hitler his heir. Germany rejected, on Sept. 10, 1934, the Locarno peace pact, and on Feb. 26, 1935, the formation of a gigantic German air fleet, with Hermann Goering at its head, was started.

In violation of the Versailles treaty and in the face of condemnation by the League of Nations, Hitler restored universal military service in Germany on March 15, 1935. Two months later Germany engineered a naval pact permitting her to build enough ships of war to have 35 per cent of the strength of the British fleet.

Marched Into Rhineland

Although Hitler in January, 1935, had renounced solemnly all further territorial claims against France after regaining the Saar in a plebiscite, he took advantage of the situation occasioned by Mussolini's Ethiopian venture and marched his troops on March 7, 1936, into the Rhineland.

Then, if not before, was the time for the democracies to have cracked down on Hitler. But Benito Mussolini was the current bugbear of Europe, his Fascist Italy the military power to be feared. Poland offered to do the fighting if France would give consent to discipline of Germany. France temporized and then decided to let the Rhineland go. Pacifism was in the air in Europe. Besides, people were beginning to tell each other that Germany perhaps had received an unfair deal in the Versailles treaty. Hitler's propaganda was starting to work.

Within the next six months Hitler started what turned out to be, in fact, his war against the world, although it was disguised. The civil war in Spain gave him the opportunity to try out his new airplanes and tanks and at the same time to strike a blow for the Fascist philosophy. On Sept. 9, 1936, he announced the beginning of a four-year plan to make Germany self-sufficient in raw materials. For what purpose, other than war, would a nation seek that end?

How Europe could have failed to see the writing on the wall was difficult to understand in later years. But in 1936 he was not the twentieth century Napoleon who had conquered Europe. He was a preposterous little fellow with a smudge of mustache under his fat nose and a lock of hair hanging, bartender fashion, over his left eye.

Long-Winded Orator

He was a long-winded, rambling orator who shrieked and croaked and wept as he told his audiences things in bad German about the superiority of Aryans and the in-

feriority of Jews and Negroes. He was a barbarian who drove out of Germany the intellectuals to whom Germany owed its greatest achievements in contemporary culture. He was a vulgar lout who believed that he could "purify" his people by burning the books and paintings that were Germany's artistic monuments.

His own career was, in 1936, the best evidence that nothing of moment for the world, good or bad, could ever come from Adolf Hitler, no matter what dreadful things he might impose on people within the borders of the Reich. His whole life could be examined without finding a single item to bear out speculation that Europe was nursing along another Napoleon.

He was born in 1889, in Braunau-am-Inn, a little Austrian village on the Bavarian frontier. His father, Alois, local customs inspector, was a man in his middle fifties, the illegitimate son of a miller named Hitler and a peasant girl named Schicklgruber. Alois began life as Alois Schicklgruber. It cost him the purchase price of legitimacy papers to acquire the name Hitler, a concession to improved social position.

Adolf's mother, half her husband's age, was Alois's third wife, a gentle creature, apparently, whom Adolf loved, if he could be said to have loved any one. For his father, a beer-quaffing, pot-bellied fellow, Adolf felt a different emotion. "Mein Kampf" described it as respect. Fear, more likely, would have been the better word. Several paragraphs in "Mein Kampf" were devoted to the heartiness with which Alois could lay on parental discipline.

Inattentive in School

No historian has come forth to depict Adolf as a lovable child, or even an interesting one. One of his teachers remembered later that her little charge was addicted to smoking cigarettes he could beg at the beer-hall door or salvage from the gutter. He was inattentive in school. History was about the only subject that interested him.

Adolf was a hysterical little boy, given to fits of moodiness and wild outbursts of tears when his will was crossed. On the infrequent domestic occasions when Alois swept him up in paternal arms and blanketed him in a beery breath, little Adolf squaled. He was not strong physically, either. About the time his father died he was afflicted with tuberculosis.

Hitler pictures a more rugged youth in his own memories of

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himself. He liked to play at soldier, he said, and devised all kinds of sham battles for his comrades. According to his own recollection, he was always the general. He also liked to go to choir practice at a near-by Benedictine monastery. Even at a tender age the sound of his own voice intoxicated him. At one period he dreamed of becoming an orator, holding audiences spellbound with the magic of his words.

In "Mein Kampf" Hitler would have the reader believe that unification of the German peoples was his burning wish before he was out of knee pants. He told of reading a history of the Franco-Prussian War and bewailing Austria's absence from the Teutonic triumph. Such regrets may have assailed his childish mind, but it seems more likely they were conjured up in retrospect to bolster his pan-Germanic oratory of the post-World War period.

Wanted To Be Artist

One day when he was about ten it struck him that he should become a painter, an artist. He popped the project at his father. Alois was speechless.

"An artist?" the father echoed. "No. Never so long as I live."

The father, who wanted to see his son safely following in the paternal footsteps, was a hard man. Adolf was a stubborn, if weepy, boy. There were scenes at home. At school Adolf committed sabotage by neglecting most of his studies and mooning away his time in dreams of artistic grandeur.

In 1903 apoplexy felled the elder Hitler. A couple of years later tuberculosis rescued Adolf from the realschule in which he was studying for a civil service job. The ill youth was able to prey on his mother's sympathy until she gave him permission to go to Vienna to study art.

In October, 1907, young Adolf, enchanted with Vienna and his own genius, presented himself at the Academy to hear the result of his entrance examination. He was, according to "Mein Kampf," sure of success and in a hurry for fame. It came as a profound shock, therefore, that the Academy had decided to get along without him.

The ordinary youth would have been satisfied with official rejection, but not Adolf. He went to the head of the institution and demanded to know why he had not been admitted. It was a historic moment. The superintendent might have condemned Hitler to a life of mediocrity by letting him learn to be an indifferent painter.

Instead, he advised him to become an architect, and thereby gave Hitler his first specific grudge against humanity.

Will to Resistance Grew

To have his artistic talent spurned was a bitter pill for Hitler. It was worse when the school of architecture refused his admittance for want of proper preparation. He consoled himself by blaming his troubles on red tape, and with this solace to his ego went home. Unconsciously, however, he had learned a lesson for which the world was to pay with its blood.

"When the Goddess of Trouble embraced me and often threatened to crush me," he wrote in "Mein Kampf," "the will to resistance grew, and at last the will was victorious."

Two years after the Vienna fiasco Hitler's mother died. The family's money was about gone. Hitler's pension as an orphan was insufficient for him to live on. Packing a bag of clothes, he set out for Vienna for five years of the worst kind of humiliation and poverty. In his book he called it the saddest five years of his life.

"Even today," he wrote, "the city calls forth none but gloomy thoughts in me."

In Vienna Hitler became a bum, but a bum different from those who shared his dreary flophouse dormitories and thin plates of breadline soup. He worked as a hodcarrier and a house painter at times. He painted picture postcards which were hawked about the streets. He lay on his rumpled cot and dreamed up fantastic schemes for getting rich. He harangued his fellow workers about labor union evils until they threatened to throw him off a scaffold. He read prodigiously of Karl Marx and the so-called racial science of the French Count de Gobineau. He listened avidly to the operas of Wagner every chance he got. Above all, he studied people and the Austrian parliamentarians and learned to hate them, particularly the Jews.

Infuriated by Parliament

Vienna impressed Hitler as a degenerate city in which glittering wealth and revolting poverty rubbed shoulders. He was infuriated by its parliament, which, in his eyes, had the bad taste to have men of various races among its members. He wanted Germans in Parliament—pure, undiluted Germans.

"The conviction gained ground in me," he said, "that this form of state could only bring disaster to the German nationality."

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He began to get from his reading, his thinking and Wagner's music a mystic conception of a Germany beleaguered and divided by the machinations of Jewish communists and democrats in general. At that time, probably, he first began to envision himself as a kind of male Joan of Arc delegated to lead the Germans from the paths of Marxism, Social Democracy and similar heresies.

Hitler disliked Social Democrats as such, but when he "discovered" they were led by Jews, his education was complete. It turned him, according to his book, from "a weakly cosmopolitan" into "a fanatical anti-Semite." The year intensified the feeling. When he wrote "Mein Kampf" in 1924, he found it in himself to say, "By resisting the Jew I am fighting for the Lord's work."

Courageous as Soldier

In 1912 Hitler got work in Munich. He was there when the war started. He hailed the conflict as a sign of heavenly grace, he said, and wrote to the King of Bavaria, Ludwig III, for permission to enlist in a Bavarian regiment. In the four years of war he won the Iron Cross, first and second class, and was promoted to corporal. He was said to have been wounded and gassed twice, although it has been disputed.

Corporal Hitler, from all accounts, must have been a good soldier, though an annoying one to his hard-bitten comrades in arms. Frequently he volunteered for dangerous duty, such as dispatch running. He groveled at the feet of his colonel in a frenzy of patriotic devotion. When he was wounded, he was not content to lie in the ease and safety of a hospital.

"I most humbly beg that you claim my services at once," he wrote to his colonel. "I do not want to be in Munich when my comrades are facing the enemy."

His courage, or the courage of his desperation, cannot, however, be gainsaid, if the accepted version of his war career is true. He won the Iron Cross by capturing a group of French soldiers single-handed. According to the legend, he chanced on them in a shell hole and cowed them by pretending to have a platoon at his back.

News of the Armistice reached him in the hospital, where he was recovering, temporarily blinded, from his gassing. He buried his face in his pillow and went for the Fatherland, charging the Jews with responsibility for Germany's internal collapse. All his sacrifices

and the sacrifices of his comrades, he felt, had been in vain.

"Was it all for this, then," he asked in his book, "that the German soldier, exhausted by sleepless nights and endless marches, hungry, thirsty and frozen, had stood fast through burning sun and driving snow? Was it all for this, so that now a mob of miserable criminals should dare to lay hands on the Fatherland?"

To Hitler the words "Jew," "Marxist" and "miserable criminal" became synonymous. The pattern of his thinking was complete.

Found Munich Different

Hitler remained in a reserve battalion of his regiment after he was released from the hospital. He found it a strange army, dominated by red soldier councils. Munich, too, was different, agitated by his old foes, the Marxists. Hitler, however, was never one to keep silent. He denounced the communists and when three members of the soldiers council tried to arrest him, he stood them off with his rifle. Four days after this demonstration, according to Hitler, Munich got rid of its soldier councils.

Officers of the Reichswehr selected Hitler for special training in political science and sent him to political meetings to make reports. It was at one of those meetings that the seed of Nazism was sown. Hitler went to observe but stayed to orate. Before long he held card No. 7 in the German Workers' party and was selected to address an audience of 104 at the party's first public meeting.

"I can save," was the burden of his message, but it was less important to him than the realization that he had within himself some fire that could hypnotize an audience. His next audience was larger, and the next, and the next. Nazism was started on its relentless way.

In his book Hitler portrayed the founders of the German Workers party as a feeble lot, more interested in debate than in action. Hitler had other ideas. He wanted speeches, meetings and brawls with the Communists, who at that time dominated Munich. Beer hall battles between the communists and the Hitler followers became famous. Beer hall proprietors, to keep from going bankrupt, had to hide their steins and serve their brew in paper cups.

"Terrorism," Hitler wrote, "is not broken by intellect but by terrorism."

First Storm Troopers

In November, 1920, communists packed a big Hitler party meeting at the Munich Hofbrauhaus. When

the catcalling started, Hitler burst into the room at the head of fifty strong-arm men. Tables crashed, chairs splintered and skulls rang with blows. When the wreckage was cleared, the Hitlerites held the hall. Adolf clapped his bully boys on the back and called them "storm troopers."

These roughnecks, culled from the saloons and gutters of Munich by Captain Ernst Roehm, a sinister scar-faced soldier in Hitler's entourage, were the nucleus around which the Nazi party eventually built a brown-shirted army of some 2,500,000 men. Roehm was a notorious pervert but a good organizer. Brutality was his bill of goods, and it was an acceptable commodity to Hitler. The storm

troopers invaded communist meetings, punched Jewish noses and cracked communist heads. Hitler's name began to be heard outside Bavaria.

Although Hitler technically was only the chief propagandist for the party, which soon became the Nationalist Socialist German Workers party, known as the Nazi party, he quickly outstripped his associates in public esteem, or disesteem. They could not compete with his frenzied oratory, which sent thrills tingling up the spines of Germans beaten in war and ruined in peace.

A curious thing about Adolf Hitler was his ability to enlist the loyal following of men who were his social and intellectual superiors, notably Goering, an air ace of the World War; Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, crippled, cynical scholar, and General Erich von Ludendorff, one of the great German heroes of the World War.

Goering Strong Arm Man

Goering began as a Hitler strong arm man and subsequent head of his secret police. His most valuable service was his organization of the Luftwaffe, with which Hitler pulverized the defenses of the enemy in Poland, Norway, the Lowlands and France. Goering, said to be the most popular of all the Nazi bigwigs, was Hitler's antithesis in every way, a fat, bluff man, who loved fancy uniforms, good eating and jokes on himself.

Goebbels was the Nazi spokesman in Berlin in the middle 1920's, when the Fuehrer himself was forbidden to appear in public in the German capital. Promoted to the post of minister of propaganda and enlightenment after the Nazi rise to power, Goebbels was credited with devising the fantastic press campaigns against Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, which are the prelude to Nazi occupation. The censorship which he directed in the Greater Reich was a mas-

terpiece of public throttling of fact and reason.

To Ludendorff Hitler owed much of the pagan Wotan worship which eventually crept into Nazi mythology. He owed him also the disfavor of promoting the 1923 putsch, which almost ended Hitler's career. Through Ludendorff it was supposed to have been arranged for the Munich authorities to co-operate, but at the last moment they deserted.

It was a dramatic moment on Nov. 9, 1923, when Hitler leaped into a meeting of Nazi leaders, fired his pistol into the ceiling and shouted, "The revolution is here!" He and his little band trooped into the streets and headed for the City Hall, only to find their way blocked by a detachment of the Bavarian Army. To his consternation, the soldiers who were supposed to have been behind his revolution fired a volley into the mob. Sixteen men fell wounded. Hitler hurled himself to the pavement with such force that he dislocated a shoulder. Germany laughed.

Program of Hatred

That he could win any place at all in the esteem of the German people after such a fiasco was an indication of the hypnotic power which his program of hate held for the German mind. Substantial burghers who had paid 140,000,000 marks for a loaf of bread went to his meetings to hear his explanation of the chaos that had fallen on the Fatherland. In his screams of hate against the Jews and the Versailles treaty they found their answer.

German industrialists, afraid of communism, backed him financially as a bulwark against the red dawn. The authorities winked at his violation of the speaking ban and at his "heads will roll" statement because he seemed, after all, to be working for his conception of the greater glory of Germany rather than for his own aggrandizement.

In January, 1930, Germany had 2,000,000 unemployed. Two years later the figure had grown to at least 6,500,000. When the world depression struck, Germany was still in the throes of recovering from the disastrous inflation of the middle 1920's. She was bankrupt, her trade dropping and her place in the world an ignominious one. It was not to be wondered that Germans listened to Hitler, who gave them not only the Jews to put the blame upon but also an assertive, if vague, program for rehabilitation.

From 1929 on Hitler never for a moment showed a sign of hesitation about where he was heading. For a man of his tempera-

ment it was remarkable that he waited so long to take control of the government. But he made a fetish of sticking to the legal path to power even though his announced intention was to overthrow the system as soon as he arrived. "Legality Adolf," the people called him.

Nazis Got Out Vote

It was apparent by 1932 that it was merely a question of time. Hitler commanded an army of several hundred thousand disciplined brown-shirted Storm Troopers. Besides cracking what Communist or Jewish heads came their way, they solicited subscriptions for the Nazi party, peddled the Nazi newspaper and got out the vote. No political party in Germany could begin to touch the Nazis for organization.

Observers who continued to predict that Nazism was a passing phase in Germany grossly underrated the power and efficiency of this political organization. The brown shirts, together with the subsequently organized black-uniformed S. S. elite guard, were the weapon which enabled 12,000,000 Nazis to dominate a nation of 68,000,000 and change its mental processes.

When the Reichstag was burned and the Communists outlawed, Hermann Goering, as head of the State Police of Prussia, swore in thousands of brown shirts as special constables to rout the Reds out of their lairs. Brown shirts hurled the first bricks and swung the first blackjacks when official persecution of the Jews was started ostensibly in retaliation for foreign boycott of Hitler's Reich.

It was wishful thinking of disservice to humanity that continued to picture Hitler's Reich as a hollow shell ready to collapse as soon as the right-thinking Germans gathered themselves together to rid the country of the Nazi vermin. To head off just such a possibility, Hitler organized his system of concentration camps.

Germans Deceived World

Right up to 1942 the world outside Germany continued stubbornly to misinterpret Hitler's Reich. It believed that German shop girls were joking when they referred to Der Fuehrer in ecstasy as "Handsome Adolf." The great spectacles arranged for Hitler speeches, with thousands of uniforms everywhere and thunderous shouts of "Sieg Heil!" were regarded as window dressing to hide the true apathy of the German people.

When the Nazis said, "Hitler is Germany, Germany Hitler," the world shook its head as if in the presence of unimagined lunacy.

The ersatz bread and the ersatz gasoline, which enabled Hitler to build up reserve supplies for his war machine, were looked upon as tokens of imminent Nazi collapse.

The so-called "blood purge" of June 30, 1934, was itself evidence of the solidity with which Nazism was established in Germany. Such a massacre in a tottering regime would have led to open rebellion in one day.

On that day Hitler and his Gestapo secret police slew scores of prominent Nazi party members as traitors to the Reich. The official list of dead contained seventy-seven names. Estimates by well informed persons, however, ran into the hundreds.

General Kurt von Schleicher, Hitler's immediate predecessor as Chancellor of Germany, was one of the victims. Ernst Roehm was another, the only man to whom Hitler customarily used the fami-

liar "du" in speaking. Roehm, in pajamas when arrested, was handed a pistol and told to shoot himself, according to one version of the scene. He bellowed like a mad bull and demanded that his Fuehrer himself do the shooting. Whether Hitler complied or left the job to a firing squad was never learned.

Reasons Given for Purge

Rampant homosexuality among the brown shirts and the Hitler youth organization was given as one reason for the purge. Roehm was a notorious pervert. Another version was that he had been guilty of secret conversation with a foreign statesman. Hitler said that such a crime was punishable by death.

"Even," he added, "if they were only discussing the weather and old coins."

Hitler had two qualities missing in the western European statesmen who opposed him before 1940. They were imagination and a willingness to use barbaric methods to gain his ends.

The Gestapo and the concentration camps were effective means of quieting the grumblings within Germany. Untold thousands died or wished they had died in the concentration camps of the Greater Reich. Hitler dived into the Middle Ages to find tortures which the world had thought it had left behind for good. A box of ashes was the only notice many a wife received of her husband's fate after he had fallen into the hands of the Gestapo.

Under the nose of civilized Europe Germany in the Hitler epoch became a nation as unfamiliar to common experience as a land on Mars or Jupiter. In his

Germany pork or cotton could be either "Aryan" or "non-Aryan," depending on whether a Jew had touched it. A German married to the granddaughter of a half-Jew had the choice of divorcing her or being himself considered unclean.

At Duesseldorf a cow led from a county fair by a Jew was adjudged "non-Aryan," her milk and calves to be damned forever in the Greater Reich as "non-Aryan." In the quiet villages of Bavaria the gentle scene was marred with glaring signs, "Jews not wanted here."

Dictates on Art

Art, even, was Aryan or non-Aryan, by the dictate of the Fuehrer himself.

"There is no such thing," he scolded in one speech, "as Chinese or Egyptian art. I've told you already there exists no art but Nordic-Grecian."

Failure to click the heels smartly, raise the right arm in Roman salute and intone, "Heil Hitler," might bring jail in Hitler's Reich. Possession of the writings of Karl Marx, if discovered, meant a cold cell, beatings with chains across the bare back, starvation, death.

Children were encouraged to report anti-Nazi attitudes of parents, though it resulted in concentration camp. Boys and girls were permitted to indulge in orgiastic revels at youth camps for the greater glory of the Reich. Upon labor was conferred the honor of belonging to the Labor Front, willingly or unwillingly, that German unemployment might be eliminated and that roads might be built for Nazi tanks to travel on.

Hitler built his new Germany on a foundation of youth with the purpose of producing a state, so he said, to last a thousand years. In the schools children learned only what Hitler wanted them to. At home their parents found in the newspapers only what Dr. Goebbels thought good for them. When high Nazis timidly suggested to Hitler that the older generation might rebel, he was reputed to have growled, "Let them. We have their children."

Hitler fooled the industrialists who had backed him with money in the early days of his crusade. Suddenly they found themselves swallowed up in the general "coordination" of Reich resources. Nazi party members moved into their offices, relegating the owners to the status of managers. Hitler, who was to have saved them from Socialism, turned Germany into a socialistic state. The "brown bolshevism" it was called outside Germany.

Sought to Erase Churches

The Nazis tried even to overthrow the established churches and supplant them with a pagan hodgepodge of Teutonic myth and Hitler worship.

The Nazi theologians said that Hitler was the instrument of divine providence sent to realize the German destiny, and the German public surrounded the little man with a mystic glow of adoration. Before the war scores of sightseers would stand in line for hours for the opportunity of sitting in the chair he usually occupied in an obscure restaurant in Munich.

Only when the Nazis attempted a concerted attack on the established religions were they rebuffed. Hitler packed the Lutheran assembly and secured the appointment of his own reichsbishop, but other clergymen continued to preach the word of Martin Luther and of God, though the concentration camp was their reward. He had trouble, too, with the Roman Catholic Church despite a pact negotiated by Franz von Papen with the Vatican. Several priests were interned in concentration camps.

His failure to dominate the churches led to a gradual tapering off of the efforts to cram the bogus Nazi religion down the people's throats. In recent years Hitler's own pronouncements were replete with references to the Deity. His religious attitude was officially defined as "positive Christianity," but without adequate explanation of how it might differ from "negative Christianity."

The ancient hostage system of making innocent victims pay with their agony for the acts of others was discovered early in the game by Hitler as an effective club. It was particularly effective because no one else in Europe, not even Mussolini, was deprived enough to use it to the limit.

Persons who had fled the Reich in fear of Hitler were forced against their wills to be his tools or to surrender to the Reich their belongings on pain of having their relatives in Germany tortured to death. It was a convincing argument, also, to obtain damaging information from relatives of persons held in concentration camps.

Fined Jews of World

On Nov. 7, 1938, a Jew named Grynspan killed a Nazi diplomat in Paris. On Nov. 10, through Nov. 12, brown shirts with clubs roamed the streets of Berlin smashing Jews into the gutters and wrecking homes and stores emblazoned with the Nazi stigma "Jude." In revenge for the assassi-

nation Hitler fined the Jews of the world one billion marks and held the Jews in Germany responsible for its payment.

It was hardly understandable that the statesmen of Europe before the war could believe that it was worth while to negotiate with a man of Hitler's record. He had broken his word to France in the reoccupation of the Rhineland. In Spain his volunteer expeditionary force had bombed hospitals and undefended cities. In Germany his Nazis had perpetrated cruelties that caused the whole world to shudder.

The futility of treating with Hitler and the inevitability of war were common talk in the United States long before France and England abandoned their policy

of appeasement. On Oct. 7, 1937, in Chicago President Roosevelt urged in a speech that the democratic nations of the earth place the dictator states in quarantine.

Great Britain, too, had its arch-foe of Hitler—Winston Churchill. In speech after speech in the House of Commons he pointed out the menace of Hitlerism to the world until he became to Hitler what a rag is to a bull. In the year between the surrender of Czechoslovakia and the invasion of Poland Hitler had the consummate impudence to warn England that appointment of Churchill as Prime Minister would be tantamount to declaring war.

Yet the policy of appeasement was followed right up to the invasion of Poland. Refusal of the League of Nations to act in the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1932 and the miserable failure of the sanctions against Mussolini in the Ethiopian war killed the policy of collective security. When Russia, on the one side, and Germany on the other, turned Spain into a proving ground for new weapons and ideologies in the Spanish civil war, the democracies could not bring themselves to intervene.

The statesmen of Europe were not, in fact, equipped to deal with a thoroughgoing gangster, who preferred the third degree to the usual methods of diplomacy. When Hitler decided it was time to accomplish his dream of anschluss of Germany and Austria he called Kurt Schuschnigg, Chancellor of Austria, to Berlin. There he subjected him to a night-long ordeal that would not have been out of place in the back room of a police station.

Hitler raved and ranted. He wept. He shouted. Goering appeared with documents about his air force and described to the last hideous detail how the Luftwaffe

would smash Vienna, house by house, unless Austria yielded to its manifest destiny. They pounded the desk and reviled Schuschnigg until he was in a state of collapse. The next day Nazis were in the Austrian Cabinet, and a month later, March 12, 1938, German troops were in Austria.

The same treatment, in stronger dose, was reported to have been administered to Emil Hacha, president of Czechoslovakia, a year later. According to the story, he fainted several times under the inquisition and had to be revived with medical injections. It was an outrageous procedure without parallel in modern times.

Chamberlain Treated Roughly

Even gentlemanly Neville Chamberlain received rough treatment on his visits to Berchtesgaden and Godesburg in the last hectic days before the humiliating surrender at Munich on Sept. 29, 1938. Hitler snarled and snapped at him, threw his demands at him as he would throw a bone at a dog. Chamberlain was a shaken man when Munich was over and Czechoslovakia sold down the river.

Munich should have convinced him that it was useless to try to deal with Hitler, but no. He returned to London promising "Peace in our time." Hitler, he assured the English, was a gentleman and would keep his word. He did, for one month. Then he violated the Munich pact by taking Prague, Bohemia and Moravia.

In war Hitler showed himself to be as ferocious as he was unscrupulous in peace. For its daring to stand in his way he set systematically about the destruction of the Polish nation. He conquered unsuspecting Norway with the aid of the Quisling fifth column. In the wanton bombardment of Rotterdam he taught the Dutch a lesson no Dutchman will ever forget. In France he spent bullets on fleeing refugees as well as soldiers in their forts.

With an actor's sense of the dramatic he brought home in full the humiliation of the French surrender by having the armistice signed in the same railway car at the same forest spot in Compiègne where beaten Germany signed the armistice that ended the World War.

Revived Slavery

Europe learned soon enough that the war was not over with surrender. With heartlessness and barbarity not seen in modern times he gave Europe to understand that it would eat when German bellies were full. He revived the institution of slavery with forced labor in munitions factories

to feed the hungry maw of his gigantic army. And a hand raised against the conquerors brought swift death, not just to the rebellious but to hostages as well. The men of Lidice, crumpled at the foot of a bullet-scarred wall, were symbolic of the blessings of Hitler's new order.

When Adolph Hitler set out for the wars in Poland, he appeared before the Reichstag in a gray soldier's coat, with no decoration but gold buttons and his Iron Cross. Laying his hand on his heart, he vowed to wear no other raiment until victory was his. If he died, he said, Goering first, then Hess, should succeed him.

"My whole life from now on belongs to the German people," he said. "I now do not want to be anything but the first soldier of the German Reich."

From his point of view his words would have made an excellent epitaph for his gravestone. From the world's point of view Winston Churchill enunciated a better one:

"This evil man," said Churchill, "this monstrous abortion of hatred and deceit."

HISTORY TO ECHO WORDS OF HITLER

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Down through history echo the words of Adolf Hitler in the days before and after he had plunged the world into its bloodiest and most destructive war:

"Germany will never again capitulate"

Those were the words with which on Sept. 3, 1939, he called upon his people to follow him into the war he swore he would not quit until he was triumphant or dead.

"If it (the war) should last three years," he declared in this speech to his people, "the word surrender will not stand at its end, nor will it stand at the end of the fourth, fifth, sixth or seventh year."

The Allies, he said, were facing "a Germany of the Friedrichian time (meaning of Frederick the Great)." Of himself, he said he would stand as Germany's "first" soldier.

He portrayed himself to the people as a man who had tried to get what he wanted through amiable measures.

This from a man who, in his earlier career days declared in a speech in December, 1930: "The sword is the final arbiter, and from the steel of the sword emerges the iron for the plow."

This was the same man who, crowding and crowding for more and more land with his blitzkriegs and storm troops, said in another speech: "There is but one great

task before the world, namely, to secure the peace of the world. x x Germany wants nothing she is not ready to give to others."

"Germany," he promised his people in a January, 1935, speech, "has abandoned all notions of revenge. Germany for her part will never break the peace."

This was the same Hitler who, in the early days of the war, recalled in a speech that "Germany and Russia fought each other in the last war. This will not happen a second time."

The World May Never Know When or Where Hitler Died

MAY 2 1945 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Whether Adolf Hitler actually died at his command post in Berlin today, as the German radio said, the world may not know with assurance for some time—perhaps never.

He may have been dead for days or weeks; he may still be living and this announcement only a ruse to help his escape plans.

However, the Hamburg radio announcement could mean that this is the official end of Adolf Hitler, as far as what authority remains in Germany is concerned.

Whether he is living or dead, it could mean that the Nazi hierarchy has decided that the myth of Hitler dead now suits its purpose better than the myth of Hitler living and leading the last forlorn hope in Berlin.

A legend of Hitler dying in a goetterdaemmerung finale to the terrible tragedy he precipitated may also fit in with Nazi propaganda plans for the years or generations ahead.

The possibility remains that Adolf Hitler actually may have died as described.

RUSSIA SKEPTICAL OF HITLER REPORT

Calls Statement 'Evidently ... A New Fascist Trick'

London, Wednesday, May 2 (AP)—The Moscow radio's first announcement of the German report of Hitler's death, broadcast at 3.12 A.M. to the Russian people, declared that "the German radio statement evidently represents a new Fascist trick."

The radio announcement monitored here was prefaced by the phrase "it is asserted that," indicating the Russians were skeptical of the German version of Hitler's fate.

'The Usual Thickery'

The broadcast said Admiral Karl Doenitz's order to the German troops was repeating "the usual

trickery and twists of Hitlerite propaganda."

The Moscow broadcast as reported by the Soviet monitor said that "by dissemination of the statement on the death of Hitler, the German Fascists evidently hope to prepare for Hitler the possibility of disappearing from the scene and going to an underground position."

Incidentally, it will save the Allies a lot of worry about dealing with a captured Führer.

"I want absolute proof," commented Senator Overman (D., La.), "before I'll believe it—an official Allied statement."

Senator Donnell (R., Mo.) said he didn't care to comment until the report is confirmed.

Now For "Third Snake"

Senator Cordon (R., Ore.)—That's two of the snakes scotched; now we can soon turn all our efforts upon the third one.

Senator Morse (R., Ore.)—I regret that fate does not give us an opportunity to record a formal conviction in a war criminal trial against him; however, his dastardly acts will convict him for all time with posterity.

Representative May (D., Ky.), chairman of the military committee—I hope it's true.

Representative Marcantonio (Amn. Lab., N.Y.)—The announcement coming from the Germans doesn't convince me that it's true. It may be just another bit of propaganda. I'll believe it when it's confirmed by our side.

Earlier Surrender

Senator Taylor (D., Idaho)—That's wonderful news if true. It certainly would be good to know that he's joined Mussolini.

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) took the view that Hitler's death, if true, will facilitate German surrender.

Senator Kilgore (D., W. Va.), member of the military committee, said he thought the chances for a general surrender were not improved.

"I don't think there is any government in Germany now except local government and military control by area commanders," he said.

Senator Fulbright (D., Ark.) suggested the reported appointment of Doenitz may indicate that Goebbels, Goering and Himmler have "fed the country."

"I wouldn't be surprised to see them turn up in Spain," he said.

Congressmen Are Wary On Hitler 'Death' Report

Washington, May 1 (AP)—German reports of Hitler's death today caused a stir in Congress. Skepticism mingled with questioning whether it would make any difference in the final mopup of German resistance.

Senator Johnson (D., Col.), acting chairman of the Military Affairs Committee—I hope it's so, but I would kind of like to have a look at the body before I believe it.

Whether it makes any difference, Johnson said, depends not only on what attitude Admiral Karl Doenitz, Hitler's reported successor, takes,

but on what control Doenitz can exercise.

"I doubt if it makes any difference," he added.

"Saves Lots Of Worry," Taft

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) declared it was "significant and interesting that Hitler's death, if the report is true, should come with the complete collapse of his philosophy."

N. Y. HAPPY, SKEPTICAL ON HEARING OF DEATH

NEW YORK, May 1.—(AP) With grim satisfaction, tempered by skepticism, New Yorkers learned tonight of the German radio announcement that Adolf Hitler was dead.

There was surprise but there were few demonstrations. Nor was there any tendency, from persons of prominence or obscurity, to speak well of the presumably dead.

"I wouldn't want to say what I feel like saying," was the only comment of Bernard Baruch, advisor to presidents.

James W. Gerard, who was ambassador to Germany when the United States entered World War I, said:

"First of all, I want to be very sure Hitler is killed. I think he may have arranged an escape for himself in this way."

WORLD REJOICES AT NEWS OF DEATH

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The German report of Adolf Hitler's "death" spread like a tidal wave throughout the Allied world last night and the millions of enemies of the fanatical Nazi overlord greeted it with joy—and doubt.

From quiet homes of America to the Doughboys' foxholes in Europe, the reaction was substantially the same—summed up in the terse comments: "Great news if true!"; "just plain dying's too good for him!"; "it's at least five years too late," and, "there's still a war to be won and dying to do."

New York's millions learned of the Hamburg radio report with surprise—but with few demonstrations.

Thousands of commuters rushed for newsstands in Grand Central station when a newsboy shouted, "the paperhanger is dead; Hitler, the big bum, is finished!", but many of the crowds moved on when the source of the report was learned.

A quickly improvised effigy of Hitler was burned at a downtown intersection in Toronto, Ont.

In Bogota, Colombia, thousands demonstrated in front of the national capital.

The news hit Paris late at night, but no one seemed inclined to mourn.

"It's a pity you didn't get your hands on him and really make him suffer," the pretty cashier of a Parisian night club told American Doughboys.

In Washington, Congressmen accepted the report with questioning. "That's two of the snakes scotched," said Senator Gordon (R.-Ore.) "Now we can soon turn all our efforts upon the third one."

GI's Whoops Of Joy Tempered By Disbelief Of Hitler's Death

U.S. 1st Army Headquarters, May 1 (P)—Germany's blacked-out millions heard behind shuttered windows and closed doors tonight the startling word that Adolf Hitler, their leader for thirteen fateful years, was dead.

American troops, after an outburst of elation, sobered to the realization that more fighting still lay ahead.

There was no immediate reaction of any kind from the Germans themselves, who under military government rules must stay in their homes between dusk and daylight.

Disbelief Expressed

But American troops listened with whoops of joy tempered by expressions of disbelief to the Hamburg radio.

Many thought it was just another Nazi trick—that Hitler had caused his double to be killed and himself had fled to a secret hiding place in the South.

No strong reaction is expected among the Germans.

They have long expected Hitler to die either in battle, by his own hand or by assassination instigated by Heinrich Himmler or other Nazi leaders wishful of perpetuating him as a party legend and hero.

No Surprise To People

The German announcement of his death comes as no surprise to the people, who have been waiting for just such a Wagnerian finish to his bloody career.

When Admiral Doenitz's voice came over the air calling for continuance of the fight they quickly agreed that whatever the truth or falsity of the report it meant no immediate change in the conduct of the war.

Only a comparative handful of Americans actually heard the Hamburg broadcasts but word of Hitler's reported death spread like fire fanned by a tornado through the entire army, from tanks in bivouac to outposts near the Elbe, where Yanks and Russians linked last week.

Copies Distributed

At every army listening post, carbon copies of the text of the Hamburg death announcement and Doenitz' speech were made and circulated to many headquarters and command posts.

The report created more excitement than any single event since D-day.

"I don't believe he's dead at all."

said Private Albert Damiani, 20, of Fresno, Cal. "I think he's trying to escape to some hideout. It's fishy."

"I don't think it changes anything," said Lieut. Robert Cann,

Seattle. "The mesmeric influence of Nazism must still be broken." "I am glad Hitler's dead—if he's dead—but disappointed over Doenitz's speech," said Capt. James W. Campbell, Memphis, Tenn. "It means the war will take several weeks to end now, instead of several days, if the Admiral carries out his threat to fight on."

Missed Chance To Kill Him

Several soldiers were sorry because they missed the chance to put the finishing bullet into Hitler themselves—the dream of thousands of frontline soldiers angry over the big dent that the little man with the mustache made in their lives.

"I think we had better reserve our celebrating," said Lieut. Col. William Fuller, Columbus, Ga. "I don't think anybody can tell just what this means now. It may take several days before we know what's going to happen."

"We should treat this announcement as we have all other Nazi propaganda," he said. "We mustn't let it slow us up in any way. We must look to our own supreme commander for any official announcements and treat all others with the reservation they deserve."

"I Am Just Damn Glad"

"I am just damn glad Hitler is dead," said Pfc. Peter Plentis, Detroit, artilleryman and former steel worker. "I am sorry I never got a crack at him myself. It would pay for a lot of things."

With captured German cognac the Yanks toasted a speedy victory—and a similar fate for other Nazi leaders.

"I haven't seen any reaction of any kind by the German people," said one officer, "and certainly no demonstrations of any kind. But these people won't open up—at least a great majority of them won't—and show us their true feelings on any subject."

"They still hat the hell out of Americans, most of them."

Army circles believed the pleas of Doenitz would have little result. They said the German people have given up all hope of winning the war and, with the exception of a small fanatical element, want to get it over with.

Doenitz a Nazi, Loyal to Hitler; His U-Boat Cry: 'Kill, Kill, Kill!'

WASHINGTON, May 1 (P).—If Adolf Hitler really designated Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz as his successor, as the German radio announced today, military men here believe he did so for the following reasons:

1. Doenitz is a Nazi supporter who could be counted upon to keep German resistance going if possible.

2. He is not associated in the Allies' minds with Nazi atrocities and the extreme policies of the party. Therefore, Hitler probably figured he might be able to get better treatment from the Allies when the hour of surrender comes.

3. He is immensely popular with the German people.

There was a disposition here tonight to look for continued organized resistance, with the core of that activity now centered in the Baltic and North Sea port areas and in Norway and Denmark. Those places are the home of the German navy, and especially of the U-boat fleet which Doenitz commanded from 1936 until he succeeded Admiral Erich Raeder as chief of the navy in 1943.

Doenitz took a hand about 1920 in starting the secret rebuilding of the German Navy, and especially specializing in U-boats. He and Raeder quarreled in 1943 about where the emphasis of German naval effort should be put. Hitler sided with Doenitz and his ideas of intensified U-boat warfare and Raeder was relieved of his command.

Doenitz not only moved into the favor of Hitler, but took the imagination of the German people. His U-boats had successes, although diminishing, in the days when the once mighty Luftwaffe was being shot from the air and land armies of German generals, both party and Junkers men, were being defeated in the field.

Stood Fast by Hitler

Bold and ruthless, Grand Admiral Doenitz has risen within two years to a post of highest power in Germany.

Never known as an ardent Nazi, the fifty-three-year-old navy veteran has been one of a small clique that stood steadfast at Hitler's side. Doenitz' constant exhortation was reported to be "Kill, kill, kill!"

London sources viewed his assumption of power as evidence of a row among top-ranking Nazis.

zollern Order. Later he was decorated with the Iron Cross.

In 1917 his U-boat was brought to the surface near Malta by attack of a British destroyer and he was a British prisoner for a time.

After the last war he was employed first as commander of the destroyer flotilla for several years and also served as navigation officer aboard a cruiser.

In October, 1930, he became first officer of the Admiralty general staff stationed at the naval base of Wilhelmshaven. Here he made an intensive study of submarine warfare and construction.

In the summer of 1935 he commanded the cruiser Emden on a trip to the East Indies. When he returned, the high command told him he had proved his ability in past work as a submarine commander and he was put in charge of the submarine service.

He also became an instructor to young submarine commanders and acquired recognition for his tactical and technical improvements in various types of submarines at the beginning of the war.

Because of German submarine successes, Doenitz was decorated with the Chevalier Cross in April, 1940, and the Iron Cross in September, 1940.

He became a vice-admiral and on March 14, 1942, in recognition of the blows struck by his submarines he was promoted to admiral.

Brought to the high command on Jan. 30, 1943, succeeded Grand Admiral Raeder, Doenitz lost no time asserting his authority. When the abortive plot on Hitler's life last July failed, Doenitz was one of the leaders in a purge of suspected conspirators.

The admiral publicly assailed what he termed "the most dastardly treachery against der Fuehrer and the German people" and pledged that the navy remained "ready to do or die."

Taking up more than Navy problems last Feb. 19, he appealed to German youths to disregard their own safety and give their all for Hitler, saying, "Do not use your brains in this matter. Use your heart only."

Doenitz's greatest pride was his U-boats. Early in the war he succeeded in stopping the Nazi practice of assigning Gestapo agents to accompany the crews on their deadly forays. When France fell he was reported to have set up headquarters in a subterranean chamber on the French coast

where he personally directed the "wolf packs."

"Kill, kill, kill!" he was reported to have told these U-boat crews. "That is your duty to the fatherland and der Fuehrer. Have no humanity in your labors. Humanity means weakness."

Born Sept. 16, 1891, at Berlin, son of an engineer, Doenitz entered the imperial German navy on April 1, 1910, as a cadet. On Sept. 20, 1913, he was named a lieutenant and served aboard the cruiser Breslau where he was in August, 1914, when the first world war broke out.

In 1916 he was attached to the submarine school and later commanded a submarine, U-boat 25, which waged successful warfare against Allied merchantmen in the Mediterranean and Atlantic. In the Mediterranean he led his submarine into an Allied port through mine fields and with one torpedo sank "a valuable navy repair ship." For this he received the Hohen-

means end our troubles with Hitler. They may only have begun. There may be a state funeral in Berlin, and photographers may be given the opportunity to produce pictures of a dead man labelled Hitler. Then, some day much later, a "resurrected" Hitler may again stir the world.

The appointment of Doenitz as Hitler's successor indicates the

Nazi leadership desires someone as chief of state who possibly can negotiate with the Allies. Doenitz had no experience in government, and has no real hold on the affections of the German people. His appointment obviously was a political maneuver.

The course of the war is unlikely to be affected by his appointment.

Doenitz Rise Sign Of Rift

Veteran Berlin Correspondent Doesn't Believe Hitler Dead

MAY 2 1945

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

[Chief of the German Associated Press Bureau in Berlin]

With U.S. 7th Army, May 1 (P)—I have just listened to the short-wave broadcast of Admiral Karl Doenitz's speech as the new Fuehrer of Germany, but I still find it difficult to believe that Hitler is really dead, or that he even remained in Berlin during the Russian assault upon the capital.

The whole melodramatic buildup beginning with Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels' announcement days ago that Hitler personally was conducting the defense of the capital, now reaching its climax in the claim that he met death in the chancellery, of all places, looks like an effort to make good Der Fuehrer's oft-repeated assertion, "I'll never capitulate."

Hitler couldn't afford to accept unconditional surrender, so what may prove to be the legend of his meeting a hero's death had to be staged.

Hitler may or may not be dead. If he is dead, it seems extremely unlikely he did as the German radio says he did. Having spent the past days in the very section of the country where Hitler rose to power, wrote "Mein Kampf," and conducted affairs of intrigue with the whole world from Munich, I still cannot escape the feeling that Hitler is some place where nobody expects him to be.

From time to time people will claim to have seen him.

The Doenitz announcement by no

London, May 1 (P)—Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz of the German navy, who asserted tonight that Adolf Hitler was dead and that he had assumed leadership of the blasted Nazi regime, is a man who has risen within two years to a post of highest power in the Reich.

Never known as an ardent Nazi, the 53-year-old navy veteran has been one of a small clique that stood steadfast at Hitler's side. Doenitz's constant exhortation was reported to be "Kill, kill, kill!"

Succeeded Raeder in 1943

London sources viewed his assumption of power as evidence of a row among top-ranking Nazis.

Brought to the high command on January 30, 1943, succeeding Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Doenitz lost no time asserting his authority. When the abortive plot on Hitler's life last July failed, Doenitz was one of the leaders in a purge of suspected conspirators.

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U-Boats His Greatest Pride

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September 20, 1913, he was named a lieutenant and served aboard the cruiser Breslau, where he was in August, 1914, when the first World War broke out.

Successful With U-Boat

In 1916 he was attached to the submarine school and then commanded a submarine, U-boat 25, that waged successful warfare against Allied merchantmen in the Mediterranean and Atlantic. In the Mediterranean he led his submarine into an Allied port through mine fields and with one torpedo sank "a valuable navy repair ship." For this he received the Hohenzollern Order. Later he was decorated with the Iron Cross.

In 1917 his U-boat was brought to the surface near Malta by attack of a British destroyer and he was a British prisoner for a time.

After the World War he was employed first as commander of a destroyer flotilla for several years and also served as navigation officer aboard the cruiser Nymphae. In October, 1930, he became first officer of the admiralty general staff stationed at the naval base of Wilhelmshaven. Here he made an intensive study of submarine warfare and construction.

In the summer of 1935 he commanded the cruiser Emden on a trip to the East Indies. When he returned the high command told him he had proved his ability in past work as a submarine commander and he was put in charge of the submarine service.

He also became an instructor to young submarine commanders and acquired recognition for his tactical and technical improvements in various types of submarines at the beginning of the war.

Because of German submarine successes Doenitz was decorated with the Chevalier Cross in April, 1940, and the Iron Cross in September, 1940.

He became a vice admiral and on March 14, 1942, in recognition of the blows struck by his submarines, he was promoted to admiral. When he succeeded Raeder in 1943 he was given the title of grand admiral.

HITLER'S BODY TO BE ASKED FOR BY ALLIES

Foe To Be Required To
Produce It To Prove
Truth Of Report

London, May 1 (AP)—The Allies will demand that Hitler's body be produced after the surrender of Germany in order to remove all doubt as to the truth of today's German radio report of his death, it was said tonight at the British Foreign Office.

The Foreign Office said it believed Hitler was dead, but declined to comment on the accuracy of the Hamburg radio's report of how he died.

A spokesman for Scotland Yard declined to confirm or deny reports that British police or the secret service had dental records, measurements and fingerprints of Hitler already on file so that identification would be possible even long after death.

Why Doenitz?

High official quarters reserved decision as to what implications the report of Hitler's death would have on German peace overtures perviously credited to Heinrich Himmler.

The reason for appointment of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz as Hitler's successor was not immediately apparent to official quarters, it was said.

One responsible, but unofficial source, said it was possible that Himmler realized he himself was unpopular in Germany and that Doenitz might be more successful in carrying out surrender terms, particularly as to their acceptance by the German armed forces.

Parliament Skeptical

It was understood that Prime Minister Churchill was notified immediately of the Hamburg broadcast of Hitler's death, as were high American officials in London.

The German announcement came to Parliament just as it was ending its night session and many members were reluctant to believe the report was true, suspecting it might be part of a ruse to permit him to escape.

Others argued that the news of the Führer's death would be such a blow to his idolatrous Nazi fanatics that it would not have been issued unless it were true because of the crushing impact it would be bound to have on his followers.

NEW NAZI FUEHRER IS BOLD, RUTHLESS

Doenitz Skyrocketed to
Power in Two Years, Was
Chief of U-Boat Fleet.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Bold and ruthless Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz of the German navy, who asserted last night that Adolf Hitler was dead and that he had assumed leadership of the blasted Nazi regime, is a man who has risen within two years to a post of highest power in the Reich.

Never known as an ardent Nazi, the 53-year-old Navy veteran has been one of a small clique that stood steadfast at Hitler's side. Doenitz' constant exhortation was reported to be "kill, kill, kill!"

Row Among Nazis Cited

London sources viewed his assumption of power as evidence of a row among top-ranking Nazis.

Brought to the high command on Jan. 30, 1943, succeeding Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Doenitz lost no time asserting his authority. When the abortive plot on Hitler's life last July failed, Doenitz was one of the leaders in a purge of suspected conspirators.

The Admiral publicly assailed what he termed "the most dastardly treachery against the Fuehrer and the German people" and pledged that the Navy remained "ready to do or die."

Taking up more than Navy problems last Feb. 19, he appealed to German youths to disregard their own safety and give their all for Hitler, crying "do not use your brains in this matter. Use your heart only."

Doenitz' greatest pride was his U-boats. Early in the war he succeeded in stopping the Nazi practice of assigning Gestapo agents to accompany the crews on their deadly forays. When France fell he was reported to have set up headquarters in a subterranean chamber on the French coast where he personally directed the "wolf packs."

"Kill, kill, kill!" he was reported to have told these U-boat crews.

"That is your duty to the fatherland and Dr. Fuehrer. Have no humanity in your labors. Humanity means weakness."

Born Sept. 16, 1891, at Berlin, son of an engineer, Doenitz entered the Imperial German Navy on April

(Continued on Page Two)

11, 1910, as a cadet. On Sept. 20, 1913, he was named a lieutenant and served aboard the cruiser Breslau where he was in August, 1914, when the first World War broke out.

In 1916 he was attached to the submarine school and then commanded a submarine, U-boat 25, that waged successful warfare against Allied merchantmen in the Mediterranean and Atlantic. In the Mediterranean he led his submarine into an Allied port through mine fields and with one torpedo sank "a valuable navy repair ship." For this he received the Hohenzollern order. Later he was decorated with the Iron Cross.

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Yank Forces Capture Hitler's Birthplace

Patton's Tanks Seize Braunau in Austria after
25-Mile Dash.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 2—(AP) Braunau, quaint little Austrian town where Adolf Hitler was born 56 years ago, was captured last night by U. S. Third Army tanks just as the German radio was telling the world that the Nazi Fuehrer was dead.

The 13th Armored division took Braunau on the Inn river after storming across the Isar river and driving 25 miles.

Make Contact with Reds

A field dispatch said Gen. Patton's forces had established radio contact with Russian columns pounding westward from Vienna and that the two armies were probably less than 50 miles from a junction which would trap all Germans in Czechoslovakia and isolate Nazi forces in the Alpine redoubt below Munich.

The broadcast report of Hitler's death brought no comment from Gen. Eisenhower, whose several million fighting men had crushed the Nazi foe on the battlefields of France, Belgium, Holland and Germany and broken into the sanctuary of his long-planned southern redoubt.

Military observers here did not overlook the possibility that the dramatic announcement of Hitler's death might be a mask and recalled previous intimations that when the end was inevitable Hitler might "go underground," with his subordinates making a false announcement of his death in some heroic role in order to cover his disappearance.

Units of the 13th Armored division which hammered to the Braunau area on the German-Austrian border were only 30 miles from Salzburg, eastern rampart of the Nazi southern stronghold, and 44 miles from Berchtesgaden.

Patton Sweeps Ahead

The Third Army—called by field correspondents the "General Patton Express"—plunged forward along a 100-mile front. Towns identified as swept up in the drive included Eggenfeld, 15 miles northwest of Braunau, and Gelsberg, 16 miles northeast of Hitler's birthplace, but they were well behind the

advance.
Lt. Gen. Alexander N. Patch's Seventh Army, fired to new peaks of fighting fury by the evidences of Nazi barbarism unfolding before them in the vicinity of captured Munich, smashed on beyond that

city to within 10 miles of Innsbruck in Austria and within 15 miles of the northern gateway to the Brenner Pass through the Alps.

All of southern Germany was overrun except the southeast corner of Bavaria, and only huge bomb craters and road blocks were impeding the Seventh Army's tanks as they plunged through narrow Alpine valleys toward the rail center of Innsbruck.

Hailing the capture of Munich, Germany's third largest city, Gen. Eisenhower asserted in a rare order of the day that "the whole AEF congratulates the Seventh Army on the seizure of Munich, the cradle of the Nazi beast."

The Allied commander-in-chief appeared to have been roused by the fresh disclosures of horror at the nearby Dachau prison camp, freed just before Munich fell.

Reports persisted at Supreme headquarters that the Germans might be expected at any moment to accept the United Nations' demand for unconditional surrender.

Consolidate Elbe Bridgehead

In the north, American Airborne troops and the British Second Army hammered out a solid bridgehead 20 miles wide and 12 miles deep across the Elbe river east of Hamburg, threatening to cut Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein province off from the rest of Germany and further chop the Nazis into pockets for eventual annihilation.

The Hamburg radio said U. S. Parachute troops and glider-borne infantry were landed in the bridgehead to support Field Marshal Montgomery's forces in the "bitter" fight on the north German plain. The broadcast said "strong German tank forces" were engaging the Allies.

While Patton's 13th armored was spearheading the drive toward Salzburg and Berchtesgaden in the north, the 14th Armored plunged for gains up to 12 miles and reached Oberhausbach, nine miles of Landshut, and cleared Huelin and Hilpolding, each about 10 miles south of Landshut.

shut itself, 24 miles south-

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west of Landau, was cleared by the 99th infantry. Other 13th Armored division units drove 13 miles southward to Kosslarn, 38 miles north of Salzburg.

The American Ninth and First armies strung out along the Elbe river joined Russian troops in what front dispatches indicated was a very liquid celebration of May Day. Red Army troops, as hosts for the day, dispensed food and drink with a lavish hand. "It was just another Russian victory," said one AP correspondent.

Third Army Only 58 Miles From Berchtesgaden

Paris, May 1 (AP)—The 3d Army crashed southward to within 58 miles of Berchtesgaden today as General Patch sent his 7th Army from captured Munich against Innsbruck and the Brenner Pass, 20 miles away.

The 3d Army entered Griesbach in its closest approach to Hitler's hideout in the Alpine redoubt. The town near the Austrian border is 16 miles from Hitler's birthplace at Braunau and 47 from Salzburg, eastern rampart of the final Nazi hideaway.

Patton's 11th Armored Division crossed the Austrian border in force at Oberkappel, 27 miles northwest of Linz—a city which the Germans said was being approached by the

Russians from west of Vienna. A meeting would them in Czechoslovakia and trap all the Germans in Bohemia and Moravia.

Reports persisted at supreme headquarters that the Germans might at any moment accept the United Nations' demand for unconditional surrender.

New Bridgehead Carved

In the north the British captured Schwarzenbek and reached Sahms, 17 miles due east of Hamburg and 24 miles south of Luebeck at the eastern base of the Danish peninsula. Sahms is 56 miles below Kiel and 72 from Rostock, which Russian armies are approaching. The United States 82d Airborne Division had a 3-mile-deep bridgehead over the Elbe just upriver from the British.

Meanwhile, General Eisenhower hailed the capture of Munich, largest German city yet to fall, in a terse order of the day:

"To every member of the Allied Expeditionary Force: The whole AEF congratulates the 7th Army on the seizure of Munich, the cradle of the Nazi beast."

Snipers Mopped Up

His appellation of "beast" possibly arose from fresh disclosures of horror at the near-by Dachau prison camp, freed just before Munich fell.

General Patch, the hero of Guadalcanal, was the conqueror of Munich, the third city of Germany. A few snipers were being mopped

SHAEF Suspends Two Correspondents

Paris, May 1 (A. P.).—Supreme Headquarters announced today that two war correspondents accredited to it had been suspended but refused to permit other correspondents to disclose their identities or tell the reasons for its action.

The remainder of this dispatch was deleted by censor. It was learned, however, that no Associated Press correspondent was involved.

France Wants Surrender Part

PARIS, May 1 (AP).—France ought to be associated with the Big Three in any negotiations for the surrender of Germany, Pierre Tietgen, French Minister of Information, said today at a Cabinet meeting.

were taken.

Great Nazi Arsenal

The 3rd and 45th divisions bore the burden of clearing Munich, a great arsenal and rail center within 25 miles of the Alps. The 3rd is commanded by Maj. Gen. John W. (Iron Mike) O'Daniel. The 45th is led by Maj. Gen. Robert T. Frederick, of San Francisco.

Munich was a major German aircraft industry center. Many of its barracks, artillery workshops, its royal arsenal, its breweries, machine shops, rubber, paper, motorcar and optic-instrument factories were in ruins.

The 45th stormed into Munich from Dachau, where the Americans were enraged by evidences of Nazi horrors.

Big Airport Taken

Once inside Munich from the north, the doughboys cleared the Oberwiesenfeld airport, second largest in Germany, and battled through the heart of the city. The 3d Division cleaned up southwest Munich.

Ironically, it is possible that Munich, with its brown house where the Nazis had early offices and its new buildings in Brienerstrasse, may become headquarters for American occupation forces after peace.

It was in Munich that Hitler began his abortive putsch in 1923; it was there that he and Mussolini humbled Chamberlain and Daladier 15 years later and partitioned Czechoslovakia.

Allies in West Freed 2,500,000 From Nazis

40% Russians, 25% French and 15% Were Poles

PARIS, May 1 (AP).—Allied armies sweeping through Germany from the west have "uncovered" an estimated 2,500,000 refugees, "displaced persons" and war prisoners, Supreme Headquarters announced today.

The displaced persons branch of Headquarters Civil Affairs Division said the 12th Army Group had liberated 2,000,000 along the central front, the 6th Army Group had freed 300,000 along the southern sector and the 21st Army Group had found 200,000 along the northern front.

Russians constitute 40 per cent of the over-all total. About 25 per cent of the liberated persons were French, 15 per cent Poles, 8 per cent Italians, 4 per cent, each, Belgians and Dutch. The remainder were largely Czechs and Yugoslavs.

Headquarters said about 5,000 French nationals were being repatriated daily by air transport.

Cherchez La Femme MAY 2 1945

Paris, May 1 (AP)—The traditional gallantry of Frenchmen toward the weaker sex was a little strained by the recent elections which brought women to the polls for the first time in the history of France.

Somebody—it might have been a defeated candidate—went around Paris chalking up walls with the slogans, "Down with Women Voters" and "Beware of Peticoat Government."

The small northern town of Ecligny has a complete matriarchal government today. Ten women ran on a single ticket and somehow that ticket won. The defeated masculine candidates are demanding a recount.

In another community 500 nuns dominated the election.

Their convent is situated near a town with a population of less than 300. The 500 sisters swept the village's "old guard" right out of office.

Dittmar To Face Newsmen

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Paris, May 1 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, captured German military commentator who sometimes was called the voice of the German high command, will be asked to appear before correspondents at a press conference at supreme headquarters, it was announced today.

Hemingway's Son Freed

With the 14th Armored Division, Germany, May 1 (AP)—Lieut. Jack Hemingway, son of the Author Ernest Hemingway, was liberated at the Moosburg prison camp yesterday. His mother lives in Oak Park, Ill. He was captured at St. Die, in France, last October 28.

ADMIRAL HORTHY TAKEN BY YANKS

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY, May 1—(AP) American Doughboys probing Germany's Bavarian redoubt below Munich took into custody today Admiral Nicholas Horthy, former Hungarian regent, and captured two German field marshals and seven German generals.

The field marshals—Wilhelm List, Hitler's World War One regimental commander, and Wilhelm Ritter Von Leeb—had both been relieved of all commands by the Nazis as result of German disasters in Russia.

(A British radio broadcast heard by OWI in New York said a third field marshal, Ewald Von Kleist, and six German generals also had been captured in recent days

by the Americans. It listed generals as Lt. Gen. Seegar, commander of the 106th infantry division; Maj. Gen. Leyer, director of German armament production in northwest Italy; Maj. Gen. Von Otter, commander of the 10th Infantry division; SS (Elite Guard) Maj. Gen. Peter Hans, chief of staff of the 18th SS Corps; Maj. Gen. Johann Von Stein, railroad inspector for the German High command; and Maj. Gen. Kurt Schorzberg, commander of the Fifth Army district.)

The generals captured by the Seventh Army troops were Lt. Gen. Frederick Von Boetticher, German military attache in Washington in 1933; Gen. Franz Beyer, commander of the 80th corps and his chief of staff, Colonel Koestling; Maj. Gen. Nicholas Maier of the Luftwaffe; and Generals Mattner, Becht, Pappe and Scheurlen two unidentified generals were captured by French forces between Gregenz and Oberstdorf.

The 77-year-old Horthy, admiral without a navy who was elected regent for life of the Hungarian kingdom in 1920, was taken into protective custody with his family by the 36th division Doughboys who found them in Waldbichl castle at Weilheim, south of the Ammersee. The hard-fisted old ruler was reported in good health.

Horthy resigned as regent on Oct. 16, 1944, when Russian armies surged toward the borders of Hungary. He was seized by the Nazis last Jan. 16 when he announced that Hungary was suing for an armistice with the Soviet Union.

Horthy Found Alive by Yanks

Field Marshals List and Von Leeb Taken Prisoner by Seventh Army.

With the United States Seventh Army, May 1 (A. P.).—Admiral Nicholas Horthy, former Regent of Hungary, and his family were today found in a castle at Weilheim, south of the Ammer See and twenty-five miles southwest of Munich, and were taken into protective custody by troops of the American Thirty-sixth Division.

Horthy, now 77 years old, was stated to be in good health.

Two German field marshals—Wilhelm List and Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb were also captured by Seventh Army troops.

List was in civilian clothes. He was taken by troops of the Tenth Armored Division in his home at Partenkirchen. He said he was relieved in 1942 for refusal to make an attack on Stalingrad. He said the attack would have been suicidal. Von Leeb was found at Gardesing, near Fussen, by Forty-fourth Division infantrymen. Both marshals took major

parts in the Polish, French and Russian campaigns. List was Hitler's regimental commander in the first world war.

[In a broadcast recorded by the OWI, the British radio declared today that the German Field Marshal Ewald von Kleist, retired, had been captured by the Allies in the last few days.]

How List Was Taken.

List was captured by Capt. Lester Nichols of Louisville, Ky., and Lieut. Warren Moss of Geneva, N. Y. Acting on a tip Capt. Nichols had picked up at the command post of the Tenth Armored Division—of which he is a public relations officer, the two Americans spent two hours scouring Partenkirchen. They were aided by a German Air Force commander, Major-Gen. Nicholas Maier, who had been captured earlier in the day.

List was found at a neighbor's house. He offered no resistance. He said he commanded the Fourteenth German Army in Poland in 1939, the Twelfth German Army in France in 1940 and in Greece in 1941 and Army Group A in Russia from July to September, 1942, when he was relieved.

Five German generals also were captured—Lieut. Gen. Frederick von Boetticher, Gen. Mattner, Gen. Becht, Gen. Pappe and Gen. Scheurlen.

Horthy Waited Too Long.

Admiral Nicholas Horthy waited too long, as did so many of his peers in the unhappy Balkans in the past decade. Not until last year did he finally realize that Hitler was soon to be written off as a world dictator, and then the admiral's effort to place Hungary on the side of the Allies was, of course, frustrated by the occupying Nazis.

The Admiral—the title was rather memorial, as Hungary has been without a navy these many years past—was taken into cus-

today by the Gestapo when he made his dramatic bid for peace with the Allies on October 18, last, but in the early years of the war he was more than friendly with his stronger mentor in the north. In 1941 and 1942 there were frequent visits back and forth between Hungary and Berchtesgaden. Last March, however, the Admiral got the double cross. While on a State visit to Hitler the Nazi troops swarmed over the border and Hungary became in reality a province of the Reich.

Since then he has been reported a prisoner in Weillheim Castle, in northern Bavaria, and in February he was said to have suffered a heart attack. At about the

same time it was reported that his son, Nicholas Horthy Jr., was killed by the Gestapo.

The admiral was the son of aristocrats. He rose to be commander of the Austro-Hungarian navy before the last world war. He took over the leadership of Hungary with the fall of the Hapsburgs, and although he assumed the royal prerogatives in 1919, he never took the Holy Crown of St. Stephen.

His mind was set in the dictator mold and as early as 1920 he was quoted as saying that a beneficent despotism was the best form of government.

In the early days of Hitler he was outspoken in his admiration for the German dictator, and nothing was wanting in his obsequance to the Nazi leader. Muzzolini, too, he looked upon with favor, and until that buffoon's fall from power the two frequently consulted.

With the occupation of Hungary last spring the break between the Nazis and Horthy was complete.

Red Troops Celebrate May Day
EAST OF THE ELBE WITH THE RUSSIANS, May 1 (AP).—Red flags flew over every German town in this area today as Russian troops who fought from Moscow past Berlin celebrated May Day.

Grinning Soviet troops made it a double celebration by also greeting the United States 9th Army on a formal basis. There was a meeting between Major General Robert C. Macon, commanding the 83d Division, which linked with the Russians yesterday, and the Russian infantry divisional commander north of Wittenberg.

The Red Army amazed American military men. In visiting two crack infantry divisions which have been fighting since 1941, plenty of German sedans, horses and wagons were seen, but none

of the vast quantities of trucks and armored cars you see with an American infantry division. Most of the few trucks obviously were captured.

The Red Army is not a "spit and polish" outfit. Men and officers wear all sorts of uniforms. Almost every Russian soldier carried submachine guns rather than rifles.

The Soviet troops behave exactly like Americans in a newly-captured town. They ride all over on "liberated" bicycles, looking for anything of interest.

On the American side of the line, civilians throng the streets, but on the Russian side they are all indoors.

Surprise for Seyss-Inquart

WITH CANADIAN TROOPS, in the Netherlands, May 1 (AP).—Limping and walking with the aid of a cane, Gauleiter Seyss-Inquart stepped stiffly from the staff car which carried him from No Mans Land, gave a brief palm-outward salute to the Allied officers, then turned to enter the small schoolhouse where the negotiations took place. Suddenly he halted and stared hard at a long, low, leather-upholstered automobile bearing the license "RK One" and the Netherlands standard.

A flush slowly spread over his heavy, florid face. He turned and limped into the conference building. Prince Bernhard smiled quietly. His two chauffeurs hugged each other with glee.

YANKS OCCUPY STRAUSS HOME

MAY 2 1945
Composer, 81, At Work On New Opera, "Capriccia"

By A. I. GOLDBERG

Garmisch, Germany, May 1 (AP).—Richard Strauss, now 81, fairly vigorous and rosy-cheeked, still is composing and still hoping that with the war's end his later major works will get a wider hearing.

I saw him this morning at his villa here, to which he came with his entire family from Vienna last December.

The 10th Armored Division and the 103d (Cactus) Division moved in here yesterday.

Taken Over By Yanks

They immediately took over a large number of the resort city's villas and hotels for quarters and one advance party to which Strauss's name meant "only another Kraut" had a sign posted on his villa with orders to the occupants to move out by morning.

Military Government officials who entered the city on the heels of combat outfits found out about it and got a stay from high authorities. The Strauss family was allowed to remain in its unpretentious but comfortable home at the foot of the Alps on the fringe of the city.

At Work On Opera

Strauss was in bed when I reached his home at an early hour with Lieut. Carl Biebers, of San Antonio, Texas. We returned later in the morning.

With Strauss are his son, Franz, and Franz's wife, a Jewess, and their two sons, Richard, 17, and Christian, 13.

The composer said Franz's wife was "the only free Jewess in Germany during Hitler's reign."

The Nazis did not attempt to press either her husband or sons into military service because of her race.

His newest work, on which he still is working, is "Capriccio," a one-act opera.

Americans Get Bodies Of Goethe and Schiller

Turned Over by Germans Who Hid Them From Nazis

WEIMAR, Germany, May 1 (AP).—Two German civilians were disclosed today to have stolen and hidden the bodies of Goethe and Schiller to foil a Nazi gauleiter's (district leader's) plan to destroy the remains of Germany's two greatest literary figures.

The civilians, a doctor of philosophy and a lawyer, turned the coffins over to American Military Government officers in Jena and the bodies will be returned and reinterred in shrines here, where both Goethe and Schiller died.

"When American troops approached Weimar the Nazi gauleiter ordered the remains of Goethe and Schiller removed to Jena," said Lieutenant Bruce Fessenden, of Washington. "They were hidden in an air-raid bunker beneath a hospital there. After our troops took Weimar and were nearing Jena, the gauleiter told the S. S. (Elite Guard) chief to go and destroy the coffins to keep the American barbarians from finding them."

But the lawyer and the philosopher had taken the coffins themselves and hid them among articles of household furniture in another air-raid shelter in Jena. One coffin bore the nameplate "Schiller." The other had no plate.

Goethe, known as the "German Shakespeare," is best known for his dramatic poem, "Faust," and for two novels, "Werther's Leiden" and "Wilhelm Meister's Thea-

tralische Sendung." Schiller, a poet and playwright, won his greatest fame with his play "Wilhelm Tell."

LANES CLEARED TO FEED DUTCH

ALLIES TO SEND 7,000 TONS PER DAY INTO HOLLAND

By NED NORDNESS

With Canadian Troops in Western Holland, May 1 (AP).—By air, land and sea the Allies will begin tomorrow to transport thousands of tons of food into Western Holland to feed 3,500,000 starving Dutch civilians behind the enemy lines.

The gigantic operation, one of the most amazing of the war, will see trucks loaded with bulk food from stock piles directly on the front lines, speed straight into enemy territory to feed the eager millions.

In Antwerp ships are now taking on thousands of tons to be unloaded at German-held Rotterdam. Huge aircraft based in Britain already have started dropping food rations into the Holland fortress.

7,000 Tons Of Food Daily

Transportation of the food behind enemy lines is the result of an unprecedented series of negotiations between high Allied and German officers in the only formal allied-enemy conference of its kind in this war.

The Allies are expected to provide an average of 7,000 tons of food daily for an indefinite period. Twenty-five field teams specially trained in England already are on their way into the area to feed intravenously those persons too weakened by starvation to digest staple food.

At the Allied-German food conference, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, bulky, bulb-nosed gauleiter of West Holland, led the enemy delegation to the first meeting. Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Eisenhower's chief of staff, headed the Allied delegation representing SHAEF, the 21st Army Group, the Canadian Army and the Netherlands Government.

Prince Has Nazi In Car

As one of two correspondents permitted to witness this unprecedented meeting, I watched Seyss-Inquart and his delegation of officers and interpreters enter this peaceful Dutch hamlet.

Limping and walking with the aid of a cane, the Gauleiter stepped stiffly from the staff car which had carried him from no-mans-land, gave a brief palm-outward salute to the Allied officers, then turned to enter the small schoolhouse where the negotiations took place. Sud-

denly he halted and stared hard at a long, low, leather-upholstered automobile bearing the license "RK One" and the Netherlands standard.

A flush slowly spread over his heavy, florid face. He turned and limped into the conference building. Prince Bernhard of Holland smiled quietly. His two chauffeurs hugged each other with glee.

Dutch Greet Prince

The racy automobile just a few weeks ago had belonged to Seyss-Inquart and in a dash through northwest Holland to escape the advancing Canadians the vehicle was captured by the Dutch underground and proudly presented to Prince Bernhard.

Gaunt, sallow and tight-skinned Dutch civilians accompanied the Germans. They were to head the civilian food distribution of supplies the Allies brought in. They had refused to ride with the Germans and instead had clustered into one vehicle, although some were forced to sit on the floor.

Greetings between the Dutch civilians and Prince Bernhard brought tears of emotion to the eyes of both parties. The greetings between the Germans and Allies, among whom were included a Russian general, were brief and cold. The Allied officers gave their salute of hand to forehead, while most Germans gave a half-hearted shoulder-high Nazi salute. But there were no "Heil Hitlers."

Eisenhower Ordered Drive On Berlin Halted at Elbe

By WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE U. S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, April 26—(Delayed by Censorship)—(AP) A direct order from Supreme Allied headquarters halted the U. S. Ninth army's drive to Berlin at the Elbe river at a time when the most pessimistic officers were predicting Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's forces could reduce the German capital in ten days "even if the Germans fought hard."

Gen. Eisenhower's order stated the Ninth would halt at the Elbe and await the arrival of Russian forces from the East, thereby leaving the capture of the capital to the Red army.

Other Armies Received Order

It also was understood the American First and Third and British and Canadian armies received similar orders to halt at the Elbe.

It was not clear whether Eisenhower's order was dictated by political policy agreed upon by the

Neither the Americans, British nor Russians could afford having all their armies driving toward one another at the speed of the past few weeks. The resulting head-on meeting of the opposing forces would be certain to result not only in a great deal of confusion but also unfortunate incidents in that American and Russian advance units might clash with one another before establishing their identity, not to mention shelling or bombing one another with no certainty where the exact front lines might be.

One Side Had to Stop

Either the Eastern or the Western front had to halt on some fixed line agreed upon by the western powers and Russia and let the opposing forces come up, driving the Germans before them. In other words, both fronts had to be coordinated into one battle with one force acting as the anvil and the other as the hammer. It was a fundamental textbook operation carried out on a smaller scale many times on the Western Front where one division cut off an enemy force and another division cut it to pieces while the first held firm.

It is not known on this front who decided what force should halt or when the decision was made. But it is apparent that the Elbe was the stopping line.

One school of thought holds that the Americans and the British

great powers or in a belief that it was a military necessity.

It was felt by high staff officers in the field, however, that the Ninth and other American forces could push on to the capital without great difficulty. While the order disappointed some staff officers, it was not altogether unexpected. It was known that the Ninth army had pushed past the eventual British-American occupation area when it crossed the Weser river.

While the staff officers were disappointed, the American Doughboys and tankmen who had to do the fighting and dying to get to Berlin expressed no regret. Almost to a man they felt they could do without the final "glory" of getting to Berlin and the resulting expense in casualties.

Besides whatever political aspects the situations had—and these are not apparent at this level although there is a great deal of guessing—there also were definite military considerations.

should have driven on and captured Berlin for eventual postwar prestige purposes, maintaining it was worth the risk of confusion with the Russian forces and the resulting casualties. Others believe it would not have been worth it.

The decision to halt the Allied forces in the west was withheld by censorship on security grounds—that the Germans might gain a definite military edge by knowing the forces of the west were stopping, and that they could concentrate then on the Eastern front.

50,000 Yanks

'Go Wild' With Joy

With the U.S. 14th Armored Division, May 1 (AP).—In high spirits, 50,000 Americans, half of them air force officers, almost mobbed 14th Armored Division tankmen today in one of the wildest liberations ever witnessed in Germany.

The Americans were among 130,000 Allied prisoners—including 37 high-ranking officers—freed at Stalag 7-A and in the towns around Moosburg, where the Germans had the biggest concentration of prisoners in Germany.

Men In Good Condition

In contrast to the starvation conditions prevailing in the other liberated camps, the prisoners in the Moosburg area for the most part were in good physical condition. This was due to the presence among the prisoners of a number of Allied officers, including many colonels.

Another factor contributing to their well being was the nearness of Switzerland, from whence the International Red Cross was able to provide food parcels without encountering too great transportation difficulties.

175,000 Packages On Hand

At Stalag 7-A in Moosburg, where 37,000 prisoners, including 14,891 Americans were kept, there were 175,000 Red Cross food packages on hand when the camp was liberated.

Morale was kept at high pitch at Stalag 7-A by the strict discipline enforced by the camp commander, Col. Paul R. Goode, of Corvallis, Ore., and his able staff. They had the camp thoroughly or-

ganized, with each man doing daily tasks.

Saturday inspections were held. Each officer and man was required to turn out freshly shaved and bathed and with his hair properly cut. Personal cleanliness was reflected in the well-kept but crowded barracks which also were closely policed under Goode's direction.

"Treated Very Good"

"The Germans treated us very good, considering that they are goons," Goode said.

Goon is prison lingo for all Germans.

Stalag 7A held Allied prisoners from every campaign on the Continent and North Africa. There were American and British airmen who had participated in virtually every air raid of this war. About 50 per cent of the liberated prisoners of the entire 130,000 in the Moosburg area were airmen.

With the freeing of the camps around Moosburg most Americans captured by the Germans now are believed liberated. The Germans began concentrating prisoners in this area after the Russian breakthrough in Poland.

Goode, a former West Point instructor who was a regimental commander of the 29th Infantry Division when captured, was among the officers who were marched 287 miles from Szubin, Poland.

"This is the third time I have been liberated," the colonel remarked. "At Szubin the German guards took off when the Russians approached, but returned when the Red Army stopped short of Szubin. Then I was at Hammelburg when the 4th Armored rescued us and later got ambushed."

Col. William Hatcher, of Detroit, Mich., who commanded a Flying Fortress base where Clark Gable formerly was stationed in Britain, made a seven-day march with a column of airmen from Sargan, near Breslau, to Moosburg early in February. Hatcher was shot down over France New Year's Eve, 1943.

Worse In Other Camps

"They move us out by camps," Hatcher said. "We got some Red Cross food on the march and we didn't suffer much, but other camps had it much worse. Except for mental brutalities, I did not fare badly. However, many others suffered physical tortures from the goons."

Major W. C. Stillier, of Tucson, Ariz., General Patton's aide who was captured a month ago when the 4th Armored attempted to spring the Hammelburg prisoners, was among the liberated prisoners.

Fellow officers said they left Lieut. Amon Carter, Jr., son of the Fort Worth (Texas) publisher, at Lukenwald, south of Berlin. United Press War Correspondent Edward W. Beattie also was last seen there

by the Americans.

The first 2,500 Americans arrived at Moosburg four months ago. They were herded into what the prisoners called the "snake pit"—a compound where they had to sleep on the ground in unheated buildings.

Yanks Go On Strike

The Americans went on a strike and the Germans brought up guns and threatened to open fire if they "didn't break it up." The Nazis backed off however when Col. Charles Jones, of Jackson, Miss., dared them to carry out their threat. Jones, an airman was shot down over Rome March 10, 1944.

When the 47th Battalion of the 14th Armored reached the outskirts of Moosburg Sunday, Lieut. Col. James W. Lann, Amory, Miss., battalion commander, sent an ultimatum to the camp guards giving them 45 minutes to surrender—"then if you don't I'm going to sock hell out of you."

He did. Every SS man in the place was killed and 6,000 other Germans, including women and children 9 and 10 years old wearing uniforms, were captured. The bodies of the SS men still littered the ground today.

YANKS RAID HITLER CELLAR IN MUNICH

Munich, Germany, May 1 (A. P.).—Soldiers of the United States Forty-second Infantry Division swarmed today into the famous beer cellar where Adolf Hitler on November 8, 1923, proclaimed his ill fated putsch. They were disappointed, however, when they found that nothing remained of the original structure except the front facade. Inside everything is new.

No November 8, 1939, a bomb went off in the cellar after Hitler and all the top leaders had left the place, and only a few wardrobe attendants remained. Most of the attendants were killed. That explosion, which in the opinion of most observers was "planted" to show that Hitler enjoyed providential protection, tore down the roof and demolished the meeting hall.

In 1940, according to the owner of the concession to the hall, all but the front facade of the beer cellar was torn down and a fire-proof concrete structure erected. The new structure was to be a replica of the old, but with the war's continuance nothing inside was finished.

The building, located outside downtown Munich, was hit only once during Allied air raids. Then a bomb went through the roof but failed to explode.

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY, April 30—(AP) Lt. John G. Winant, Jr., son of the U. S. ambassador to Britain, was singled out from other American prisoners by the Gestapo several days ago and taken to Salzburg as a "special prisoner," his fellow American airmen liberated by the 14th armored division reported today.

4000 Jews Killed at Camp

Scene of Tortures at Landsberg Was Near Jail Where Hitler Once Lodged.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

Landsberg, April 30 (A. P.).—Nearly 4,000 Jews from various parts of Europe were killed at concentration camp No. 4, which is only a few miles from the jail where Adolf Hitler wrote "Mein Kampf." Only yesterday the few who could walk were dragged along by the fleeing overlords.

Today I saw scores of charred bodies and hundreds of naked virtual skeletons, lying on the ground with unforgettable grimaces of extreme pain. I also saw the filthy hovels where they were herded until the fleeing SS guards set fire to them, burning several hundred Jews alive.

Germans Dig Mass Graves.

Some 250 Germans, including ministers, priests, farmers, business men and common laborers from the surrounding country were brought to the camp today on the orders of Col. Edward F. Seiller of Louisville, head of the Twelfth Armored Division's Military Government section. German civilians were digging mass graves.

Standing amid the burnt, tortured, wound-gashed corpses, Col. Seiller asked the Germans to remove their hats in tribute to men who, like yourselves, could see, feel, hear, smell and taste like other humans, but who were coldly and inhumanely murdered." Col. Seiller said: "You may say that you weren't personally responsible for all this, but remember, you stood for the government which perpetrated atrocities like these."

Col. Seiller seized a heavy-set, lanky, bullet-headed man, whose averted head was smeared with grime, stood him amid the gruesome corpses, and said: "I now produce for you the man who was commandant of this vile camp. Here's the man who was chiefly responsible for the tor-

tures you see here with your own eyes which were inflicted on the unfortunates lying here."

Picture of Infamy.

The gravediggers angrily cried: "Throw the wretch down here; we'll finish and bury him." From among the 250 German visitors came shouts of "swine, beast,

criminal." Some spat.

Col. Seiller next conducted the Germans over the concentration camp compound. Most of the hovels had been burned down by the retreating Gestapo, but enough remained to give a graphic picture of the filthy, stench-reeking conditions under which the inmates lived.

It was evident from an examination of the bodies that those who managed to crawl out of the blazing hovels and escape being burned alive had been killed on emerging. Many corpses were in a crawling posture, with wounds both from guns and blunt weapons.

Beyond the compound, along the edge of the forest, about a quarter of a mile from the last watch tower, scores of bodies lay like stacked lumber. Beyond them were half-finished trenches; evidently the Nazis themselves had intended to remove these tell-tale corpses before the Americans arrived. The German civilians were ordered to carry these bodies to the mass graves.

Concentration Camp No. 4 was but one of eleven in this immediate area, near Landsberg Prison, where Adolf Hitler wrote "Mein Kampf" in 1923-24. All were said to be an overflow from Dachau, twelve miles northeast of Munich.

At camp No. 2, half a mile distant, we saw emaciated 15 and 16-year-old boys. They said that they worked superhumanly for five years before their liberation by the Americans.

Rabbi Kept Records.

Virtually all the survivors of this camp of 3,000 were mental cases. Most of them were Jews. They cried, grew hysterical, screamed incoherently when trying to tell us their stories. All bore the marks of malnutrition and torture, gashed wounds, gangrenous toes, shallow, sunken eyes, bones protruding from the skin, behind which there was no flesh or fat, missing teeth.

Rabbi Jacob Bornstein of Lodz, Poland, said that he had kept careful records and that the inmates had died at the rate of about 300 weekly.

During our visit some fifty German prisoners of war were removing the vermin-infested articles of clothing of the camp inmates for burning. Whenever the American guard was not looking, some sickly-looking inmate, with burning eyes, would lunge at a German soldier.

The camp's captain insisted defiantly, when I asked him what he had to say about the corpses lying at his feet: "I was the mere overseer on the outside. I didn't know what was going on in the inside. Whatever happened was the responsibility of Dr. Planke and his two assistants." G. I.'s standing around gave him the Bronx cheer when his statement was translated.

Dachau Savagery Described

Dachau, Germany, May 1 (A. P.).—Every soldier, officer and war correspondent attached to the 42d (Rainbow) Division of the United States 7th Army today had one word seared into his soul—"Dachau."

It represents the last word in savagery, depravity, sadism and inhumanity. Here human beings were experimented on as though they were guinea pigs, were eliminated by slow starvation and their bodies burned wholesale in a gigantic crematory. Thirty-five railway cars loaded with corpses emaciated literally to skin and bones are lined up outside the camp.

1,400 Living Corpses

Among Dachau's 32,000 inmates are some 1,400 living corpses. These were the survivors of about 4,000 who had been shipped, according to the best information available, from Buchenwald before the Allies took that northern concentration camp.

They had been squeezed like cattle into freight cars, where they were kept for 21 days, 80 to a car. According to their testimony they

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were left without food for five days, and thereafter given mere scraps.

Stench Unbearable

In the crematory there was a stench that made the strongest men turn pale and flee to the outside for air. In two rooms of this institution were naked human bodies, bearing the signs of horrible torture and piled to the ceiling. The SS guards had been unable to complete their task of burning the emaciated bodies, though they worked in shifts of 30, two and one half hours per shift, and kept at it day and night.

There was evidence that a section of the prison camp had been given over to scientific experimentation on human beings to study the effects of various types of gas, varying air pressure, degrees of cold and serums.

6,204 Deaths In February

In February 6,204 deaths were recorded officially at the camp from execution or other causes. Of these 4,007 were Jews.

Among the liberated survivors were an American major and a British lieutenant. The American had been in Dachau since September 4, 1944, and the Londoner several years.

They said they could give positive information concerning a considerable number of distinguished inmates, such as the Rev. Martin Niemöller, Austrian Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg and former Reichsbank president, Hjalmar Schacht.

Niemöller behaved "marvelously," they said. The SS offered to take Niemöller from here. He declined to go. Finally, ten days ago, when all the distinguished prisoners were carried off, presumably to the Tyrol, he was forcibly taken along.

RUSSIAN ARMIES TIGHTEN NOOSE ON HEART OF BERLIN

Converge on Reichschancellery Where Hitler Was Said to Have Died.

REDS MOP UP IN CITY

Nazis Resistance Nearing Total Collapse, Troops Commit Suicide.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 2—(AP) Russian shock troops captured 100 rubble blocks in the blazing administrative heart of tottering Berlin yesterday as they closed in on the Reichschancellery area where the German radio said Adolf Hitler died Tuesday afternoon.

There was little of the German capital left in the hands of Nazi die-hards—perhaps 10 square miles at the most—for west and south of the Reichschancellery the Russians cleared out the city districts of Charlottenburg and Schoeneberg.

The Soviet high command, keeping silent of the Hamburg radio's report of Hitler's death, did not announce the capture of any specific buildings in Berlin's shell-raked center. It was not known whether the Russians had reached the Reichschancellery by the time of the Nazi leader's reported death.

Victory Banner Raised

Twenty-four hours previously, the Russians had raised their banner of victory over the Reichstag, a half-mile to the north, and on Sunday they captured the Anhalter station, a half-mile to the south.

German resistance in the capital was nearing total collapse. Monday, a day before the reported death of Hitler, 14,000 weary, battle-stunned German troops surrendered to the Red army. During yesterday, 8,000 were killed, for a five-day total of 87,500 killed or captured.

Meanwhile, Premier Stalin announced that Soviet tanks, maintaining their 20 miles a day sweep across northern Germany, had captured the Baltic port of Stralsund, terminus for the main railroad ferry to Malmo, Sweden, and had surged within 23 miles of Rostock by the capture of Gnoien.

Far to the south in Czechoslovakia, two Soviet armies cleared the Vah river valley in Moravia and Slovakia and converged on the Moravian rail center of Olmuetz (Olomouc), while Cieszyn, last German-held city in southwestern Poland was imminently threatened.

While the last dramatic chapter of the battle for Berlin drew toward its close, 22 miles to the west of the ravaged capital, Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army seized the great 13-way communications city of Brandenburg, capital of Berlin's own Brandenburg province.

Even as the Hamburg radio announced the death of Hitler, the Moscow radio said: "Berlin's last strongholds are falling."

Close On Chancellery

The nucleus of German resistance was centered around the Reichschancellery and the great

underground fortress in the Tiergarten with which the Chancellery reportedly was linked by underground tunnels. Hitler had been reported directing the defense of Berlin from this subterranean headquarters.

With the Tiergarten invested on the north, the Russians were storming toward its western end, Moscow's midnight communique said early today, blasting their way beyond Bismarckstrasse toward the barricaded entrances to the below-surface hideout.

In this area, the Nazi High command had reported early yesterday that the last defenders of Berlin were huddled in a last-ditch death stand around Hitler. Southwest of the Tiergarten, German troops also were holding out in the northern part of Wilmsdorf.

Plunging half-way across Germany's southern redoubt since the fall of Stettin, Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian tanks and cavalry meanwhile knifed within 83 miles of Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery's British Second army on the lower Elbe.

Rokossovsky's troops poured toward the great port of Rostock through a smashed German defense line between Stralsund and Waren, in the north shore of Lake Mueritz, slashing out their greatest gain in an advance to Gnoien, 23 miles southeast of the port.

Stralsund, a city of 43,600 persons, lying on an arm of the Baltic separating the mainland from the German island naval and seaplane base of Ruegen, itself is 38 miles northeast of Rostock and the Russians seized the large communications towns of Demmin, Grimmen, Malchin and Wessenberg in their sweep westward.

The capture of Waren carried Rokossovsky's pile-driving spearheads within 84 miles of Luebeck, which the German radio said was a joint Russian and British objective. While these forces overcame the northern fortifications around Lake Mueritz, other troops smashed into Qualzow, in an eight-mile push to within four miles of the lake's southern tip.

In Berlin, dozens of new suicides were reported by Soviet war correspondents as the Red Army closed in on the Tiergarten fortress with Nazi officers—actors to the last—draping themselves over machine guns and wrapping themselves in Nazi flags.

Reds Shell Tiergarten

Tons of Russian explosives tore into the Tiergarten while Russian tanks, advancing behind curtain fire from mortars, rockets and light artillery, drove the Germans from one building after another in the area of the Wilhelmstrasse and Unter Den Linden.

Hitler's Reichschancellery was

believed under assault as the Russians smashed past the Brandenburg gate and laid siege to ministerial buildings, many of which reportedly are linked by subterranean tunnels with the great underground fortress.

In hand-to-hand fighting, the Russians were reported by the Hamburg radio to have swept south from the Reichstag to Brandenburg gate at the western end of Unter Den Linden, and only a few hundred yards north of the intersection of Unter Den Linden and Friedrichstrasse a giant battle raged for Friedrichstrasse rail station.

"The situation in Berlin has become still more acute," the Hamburg radio said. "Though the Germans fought to hold a fighting line in the face of superior Russian attacks from all sides, deep Russian penetrations could not be avoided."

RUSSIANS LAUNCH SUPREME ASSAULT ON FLAMING BERLIN

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Soviet Banner Floats Over Reichstag and Himmler's Ministry Is Taken.

London, May 1 (A. P.).—Victory-flushed Russian troops made a supreme bid to deal the death blow to flaming Berlin on this May Day. In the words of Marshal Stalin it was the final assault.

A Red victory banner floated over the smoking ruins of the Reichstag, where Hitler rose to power from the ashes of the Reichstag fire of 1933. Heinrich Himmler's Ministry of the Interior was in Russian hands. Russian troops laid siege to the Fuehrer's underground fortress in the Tiergarten. The Russians were at the Brandenburg Gate, Berlin's triumphal arch, and across the River Spree from Berlin's cathedral.

The German High Command said only that the Berlin garrison "rallying around our Fuehrer 2nd compressed in a small space," fought on "against superior Soviet arms."

Relief Efforts Fail.

Somewhat earlier the Hamburg radio declared that the German Ninth Army had had to abandon

its effort to relieve Berlin because of strong Russian attack, and that the German Fourth Army, west of Berlin, "also has had to endure strong Soviet flank attacks."

Die-hard German remnants were compressed in the center of the blazing inferno that is Berlin, stubbornly keeping street cross-

ings under a murderous cross-fire and "in the process killing the civilian population of the city," a supplementary Moscow communique declared.

The Moscow radio declared tonight that "the last strongholds in Berlin are falling," and that Russian assault crews with artillery were firing along the tunnels of Berlin's subway system, clearing station after station of underground resistance.

'Last Assault Is On.'

As a German broadcast conceded that the eleven-day battle for the gutted capital was as good as lost, Marshal Stalin in a special order of the day said that the Russian people were celebrating May Day "under conditions of the victorious termination of the great patriotic war." His triumphant announcement, declaring that Russian troops had "hoisted the banner of victory over Berlin," said that the Germans had lost 1,000,000 men killed and 800,000 captured on the Eastern front in the last three or four months. He said the Nazis also lost 6,000 planes, 12,000 tanks and 23,000 cannon.

These latest figures raised German casualties announced by Moscow in less than four years of war to a total of 11,540,000.

"The last assault is on," the Russian leader said, as Soviet troops began ripping Nazi defenders of the capital into two isolated pockets, each less than nine miles square.

Stalin also announced that about 200 blocks of buildings in the heart of Berlin had been captured. More than 9,000 German officers and men surrendered yesterday, raising to 65,500 the toll of enemy dead and captured in four days.

Other Victories Won.

Tonight Moscow announced that the Second White Russian Army rolling over the Mecklenburg Plain has compressed the Nazi pocket along the Baltic coast in North Germany to a width of eighty-five miles.

Marshal Rokossovsky's troops, the announcement continued, captured the Baltic port of Stralsund in an advance along the coast

that carried to within forty miles of Rostock and cut off Ruegen, a 362-square-mile island which serves as a German naval base and terminal of the railway-ferry route to Sweden.

The Russians also captured Demmin, twenty-seven miles south of Stralsund, and Waren, fifty-five miles to the southwest. It was at Waren that Rokossovsky's men made their closest approach to the British-held positions east of Hamburg.

'Important News' Today, Nazis Say

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London, Wednesday, May 2 (A. P.).—The German-controlled Goerlitz radio broke into its regular program with an announcement that "important news" would be broadcast today between 10.30 A.M. and noon.

The announcement, monitored here, did not give the slightest indication of the nature of the news.

Norwegians Want Allied Help

LONDON, May 1 (A. P.).—Allied help will be needed in Norway even if the German occupation army surrenders willingly, Norwegian Government officials here said today.

Ground under the Nazi heel since April 9, 1940, Norway will need American and British troops to help police the country and handle an estimated 250,000 Nazi troops now spread over the nation, the country's leaders said. The number of Allied troops needed for such a purpose, however, does not reach the six or seven divisions estimated to be needed to conquer the Nazis in Norway, should they resist.

40,822 Nazi Planes Destroyed By Allies Since Start of War

LONDON, May 1—(A. P.) American and British planes have dropped 2,453,595 tons of explosives on German targets since the start of the war, it was disclosed today, and Allied airmen destroyed 40,822 German planes, losing 26,715 of their own.

For every ton the Germans hurled at Britain by bomber plane or V-bomb they received 315 in return.

American bombers operating from England, on the continent, and from Italy contributed 1,453,595 tons of the total, and approximately 1,000,000 tons were dropped by the RAF.

The final score sheet of the air

war, which now is all but ended, shows that Allied bomber losses were 16,552, of which 8,001 were American. Of the 10,163 fighters failing to return, 7,165 of them were American.

The German air force sacrificed 20,574 planes in combat to American fighter pilots and 12,337 more were shot up on the ground. Nearly 5,000 parked planes were wrecked in the "cleanup" month of April in the greatest single blow of the war which reduced the Luftwaffe to a token force of only nuisance value.

The Eighth airforce based in Britain alone dropped 694,838 tons of bombs on German targets, about one-sixth of this weight being delivered in the "saturation month" of March preparatory to the Rhine jump-off.

The Eighth destroyed 18,511 enemy aircraft, 5,230 being knocked out of the air by Mustangs and Thunderbolts at a loss of 2,016 and 6,001 being shot down by Fortresses and Liberators at a loss of 4,161.

During April Eighth airforce gunners accounted for 2,004 enemy planes, 1,786 being bagged on the ground. This broke all records for a single month.

The top American ace in number of German planes destroyed is Lt. Col. John Meyer, Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y., who has shot down 24 1-2 in the air and wrecked 13 on the ground. Lt. Col. John Landers of Joshua, Tex., has a 36-total, 22 of them on the ground.

One of the greatest records, made by Lt. Col. Francis Gabreski of Oil City, Pa., now a prisoner of war, tops the American aces in the European theater with 28 combat kills. He also has destroyed three

on the ground. Major Bob Johnson of Lawton, Okla., has shot down 27 German planes. The Allies' top scorer, however, is Johnny Johnson, 29-year-old wing commander of the RAF who has knocked 38 Germans from the sky in dogfights. The most colorful pilot was Squadron Leader Paddy Finucane, who bagged 32 in combat before being shot down in the channel. He was a daredevil type who became a national hero after many spectacular battles.

Group Capt. A. G. (Sailor) Malan, a South African, also has shot down 31.

The implication that peace might come before the House rises for the week on Friday evening was the nearest prediction that Churchill ever permitted himself.

"Of course," he said, "I shall make no statement here that is not in accord with the statement which will be made by our Allies," explaining such announcements would be made only after consulting military commanders in different theaters.

He continued: "Should information of importance reach his Majesty's Government during the four days of our sittings this week—as it might do—I will ask Mr. Speaker's permission to ask the indulgence of the House to interrupt business and make a brief announcement."

Would Be Joint Statement

The implication that peace might come before the House rises for the week on Friday evening was the nearest prediction that Churchill ever permitted himself.

Churchill Hints German Defeat May Come Before Saturday

London, May 1 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill hinted today that announcement of peace in Europe might come before Saturday, but told a packed House of Commons that he had no statement at this time.

He answered questions in the House as Swedish Count Folke Bernadotte conferred in Stockholm with Erik Boheman, Under Secretary of State in the Swedish Foreign Office, after a quick flight from Copenhagen.

Bernadotte refused to tell newsmen whether he had brought a new message from Heinrich Himmler. There were no signs that the Swedish Red Cross official had made a contact with Allied representatives in Stockholm, but such contact most likely would be established through the Swedish Foreign Office.

No Special Statement

Replying to a member's question, Churchill declared "I have no special statement to make on the war position in Europe except that it is definitely more satisfactory than it was at this time five years ago."

Then he added he might make a brief announcement later this week, but "only if information of exceptional importance reaches us."

He continued: "Should information of importance reach his Majesty's Government during the four days of our sittings this week—as it might do—I will ask Mr. Speaker's permission to ask the indulgence of the House to interrupt business and make a brief announcement."

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"Of course," he said, "I shall make no statement here that is not in accord with the statement which will be made by our Allies," explaining such announcements would be made only after consulting military commanders in different theaters.

The Prime Minister said he did not consider that the information in "a major message" reaching the Government should be withheld "until the exact occupation of all the particular zones was achieved. The movement of troops and the surrender of enemy troops may both take an appreciable period of time."

"Will Not Be Delayed"

"Good news will not be delayed," he said in answer to Lady Astor's question whether, if peace news came while the House was ad-

ed, he would hold it until Monday sat, or would release it through the BBC.

Churchill said frankly that he expected two-day celebrations to immediately follow a "cease-order" is given, and that the reason instructions were being issued tonight was to insure that sufficient preparations were made for "minimum staffs" in every department, including stores and Government offices.

The Prime Minister indicated a peace announcement not only might precede final surrenders but that such surrenders might not be worth an additional announcement.

Will Tell Outcome Only

"It is by no means certain at this time that complete surrender of all the enemy's forces will make the subject of a future announcement," he said.

The fact that he made no mention of Himmler's first surrender offer to the United States and Britain, or of a second one which the Gestapo chief is widely believed to have submitted, suggested the Government is planning now only to advise the House on the outcome of negotiations, and not upon the course of negotiations.

The House was jammed with one of the largest attendances of the war, in hopes Churchill might clarify many rumors concerning German peace bids.

"Himmler Decides," Paper Says

Outside on the streets were newspapers with big banner lines. The *Evening News* declared:

"Himmler decides — Surrender papers are all ready for signing."

A Hamburg radio broadcast, meanwhile, predicted that London and Washington were "preparing for tremendous news about the development of the war today, May Day," but still clung to hopes the Germans might split the Big Three.

"The tremendous news London and Washington are preparing will have the character of an interim balance sheet," the Nazi broadcast said. "As long as there is no unity

among Germany's enemies there can be no final news."

Officials Less Optimistic

British authorities were far less optimistic than the London press.

Officials doubted that peace could come through negotiations rather than a piecemeal breakup of Germany. They guardedly considered the negotiations in the light of this single question:

"What has Himmler to gain?"

Hard On Nazi Morale

Unofficial British reaction was that the Himmler reports have served a useful purpose in demoralizing Germany's resistance and hastening her downfall, even if they produce no concrete results.

In authoritative circles in London it was regarded as only a 50-50 possibility that Himmler could deliver on a promise that pockets of resistance would surrender at his orders, or that he was sincere in his surrender offer and not merely resorting to desperate last-ditch tactics to aid the flight of influential Nazi leaders.

Bernadotte was reported to have met Himmler yesterday near the Danish-German border with a British-American reply to Himmler's offer to surrender only to the Western powers.

Decision May Be Delayed

The Swedish paper *Dagens Nyheter* said that Himmler's reply had been relayed through the Swedish Foreign Office, but that a few days lapse might be expected before "a definite decision" is reached.

Count Bernadotte is a nephew of King Gustav of Sweden, and holds the unusual position of being one of the few men in this war able to talk to top leaders of both sides. As vice chairman of the Swedish Red Cross, he directed exchange of prisoners of war and has traveled into Germany on many occasions.

He once worked as an errand boy in a New York bank, and was director for the Swedish exhibit at New York's World's Fair.

Flying Forts Drop Food To Dutch

London, May 1 (AP)—Aerial grocery men called over Holland again today with meals for a million starving Dutch civilians.

This time the delivery was made in approximately 400 American Flying Fortresses—converted into ships of mercy. They flew in low to drop 800 tons of food supplies in the vicinity of The Hague and Rotterdam.

It was the first mercy mission for the United States airmen, but the third straight day that food parcels have been dropped by Allied planes to Hollanders behind the German lines, fulfilling General Eisenhower's promise of aid.

The dropping areas for today's mission were two recently abandoned Nazi airfields and a race course. Each was marked with a white cloth and outlined with red and green lights.

Britain Sanctions 2-Day Holiday

London, May 1 (A. P.).—A two-day public holiday upon announcement of the end of war in Europe was sanctioned today by the Government, which reminded the nation that "there should be no relaxation of the national effort until the war in the Far East has been won."

A Home Office letter to local authorities stressed the need for spiritual thanksgiving after almost six years of war. At the wish of King George, the Sunday following V-E day will be one of prayer, with the King leading the nation in services in London. The keynote is expressed in a sign in a Yorkshire factory which says: "Bend the knee, not the elbow."

News of the cessation of hostilities will be announced by Prime Minister Churchill over the radio, the letter said, and the King will broadcast to the world at 9 P. M. that night (3 P. M., Eastern war time.)

The letter gave permission for bonfires and for use of any available floodlight equipment to illuminate buildings. Coastal areas, however, must continue their blackout until it is certain that all U-boats have heard the "cease fire" order. It suggested that licensing authorities give "sympathetic consideration" for extension of liquor sale hours, and said it saw no reason why public dance halls should not remain open longer than usual.

Churchill Doubts Pole Reprisals

London, May 1 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill predicted today that conditions in Poland after further Big Three discussions would be such that all but "a very few" Poles would want to return.

He told Commons he could not

conceive that any Poles who might fear reprisals would be sent back to Poland against their will.

Churchill's statement followed a declaration by Commander Hebert T. Bower, Conservative, that as a result of the delay in forming "a democratic government" in Poland, many thousands of liberated Polish prisoners "could not return without fear of reprisals."

The Prime Minister replied that large numbers of Poles liberated by the western Allies are being cared for under General Eisenhower's authority "at various centers set up for their reception," and "they will continue to be cared for in this way so long as conditions make it impracticable or undesirable for them to be repatriated or otherwise provided for."

"The matter is one for inter-Allied discussion," he said.

Bohemia-Moravia Fall Seen

LONDON, May 1 (AP).—The Luxemburg radio—without stating the source—said today that a delegation of German and Czech authorities had left Prague "to meet the Allies and hand over to them Bohemia and Moravia." The radio said the delegation was headed by "the German director Dienar" acting in the name of Dr. Hans Frank, German Cabinet minister without portfolio. This report was not confirmed by any other source.

RAF Bombers Drop Food Parcels To Hollanders

London, April 30 (AP)—RAF mercy bombers cascaded food parcels into occupied Holland today for the second straight day in an effort to relieve the threat of famine for the Dutch people, whose fertile land has been damaged by seawater flooding through dikes breached by the Nazis.

At the same time, Spitfires of the Royal Air Force shot down 31 enemy planes attempting to attack the British 2d Army's bridgehead across the Elbe River southeast of Hamburg.

RAF pilots discovered a newly built airstrip in that area from which German planes had been operating against the British ground forces. The RAF maintained a non-stop patrol over the airfield during the day, and reported that many of the enemy planes jettisoned their bombs when they sighted the British fighters.

Despite poor weather conditions over the Continent today and yesterday, more than 40 enemy aircraft have been knocked down in bridgehead attacks without loss of a single RAF plane.

American heavy bombers based in England were kept idle for the fifth consecutive day because of inclement weather. Hundreds of fighter bombers of the United

States 9th Air Force supported the United States 3d Army's drive into the southern redoubt area, ranging from Pilsen to as far south as the Austrian border.

Lid Off Royal Trav

London, May 1 (AP)—British sorship lifted tonight all restrictions on news stories relating to movements of the Royal Family, the Prime Minister will be in the country.

Bernadotte Reported In New Himmler Parley

London, May 1 (AP).—Shortly before Prime Minister Churchill spoke before the House of Commons today the Count Folke Bernadotte, the Swedish intermediary who carried Heinrich Himmler's first surrender offer to the Allies, returned to Stockholm from Denmark, where it had been reported he had a fresh meeting with Himmler.

The Swedish Foreign Office, however, announced that "Count Bernadotte did not bring with him any new message to be handed over through the Foreign Office to the Allies."

British Bombers Going to Pacific

London, May 1 (A. P.).—Britain is preparing to send a "big number" of her bombers to the Pacific to join with United States air forces in the bombing offensive against Japan, an R. A. F. commentator said today.

"We are going to co-operate to the fullest possible extent," he said in a press conference.

GRAZIANI YIELDS LIGURIAN ARMY MAY 2 1945

Surrender Order Says German Command Disappeared

Rome, May 1 (AP)—Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Fascist commander, announced the unconditional surrender tonight of his Ligurian Army as New Zealand units linked up with Yugoslav forces near Trieste at the head of the Adriatic Sea and American troops raced for the southern end of the Brenner Pass into Austria.

Graziani told his troops in a broadcast that "the time has arrived when further resistance would be useless and inhuman, and, as far as I am concerned, criminal."

Confirmed By German

Lieut. Gen. Pemsel, German chief of staff to the Ligurian Army, followed Graziani on the air and declared: "I confirm without reserve the words of my commander, Marshal Graziani. You must obey his orders."

Thus the 2½-year-old Italian campaign was rapidly drawing to a close. Only skirmishes were reported as the Allied troops spread over the northern end of the peninsula to engulf the few knots of German soldiers offering a demoralized resistance.

The bag of prisoners continued to grow with the British 8th Army talking 10,000 yesterday and the United States 1st Armored Division rounding up 12,000, including four German major generals.

British Enter Udine

British troops entered Udine, 33 miles south of the Austrian frontier in northeastern Italy, New Zealand units linked with Marshal Tito's Yugoslavs at Montfalcone, 14 miles northwest of Trieste, and American units in the west apparently already had joined the French tank spearheads pushing into Piedmont from France.

Graziani, who had been erroneously reported executed after his recent capture, is now an Allied prisoner of war. He disclosed that he personally had ordered the unconditional surrender of his army two days ago and that copies of his order had been dropped to his troops by Allied planes.

"In this final battle," he told his troops, "you have borne yourselves with your customary discipline and valor, although you found yourselves in most heavy inferiority to the enemy."

German Command Missing

"The time has arrived when further resistance would be useless and inhuman, and, as far as I am concerned, criminal."

"The German higher command in Italy has for a few days issued no further orders and it is not known where it now is. In this situation I have assumed personal responsibility for signing an unconditional surrender to the Allied command on April 29, 1945."

"This order was made known to you by means of airborne leaflets. Obey this order which saves your honor as soldiers and lay down your arms."

Although the Yugoslavs apparently had pushed on from Trieste it was doubtful whether they actually controlled the city.

Flak Meets Allied Plane

A plane carrying Allied correspondents swooped low over Trieste this afternoon attempting to ascertain whether it could land. The aircraft fled when it met bursts of light flak. Correspondents reported one very large fire in the

city and other smaller ones.

While one British column pushed into Udine northeast of captured Venice and outflanked Trieste on the northwest, another force marched through Vittorio Veneto, 45 miles west of Udine.

Units pushed on north of Vittorio Veneto to Belluno, 48 miles north of Venice and 37 miles from the Austrian frontier.

Yanks In Parallel Drive

To the west the United States 88th Infantry Division in a parallel drive reached Rivalta, 8 miles north of Bassano, meeting "only rear-guard opposition," the special Allied communiqué said.

An official announcement from the United States 5th Army headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Lucian Truscott said operations were directed toward keeping the enemy hopelessly divided and denying him access to the highways.

Precisely how far the Americans

were from the Brenner Pass was not officially disclosed. Hours-old reports put them in the area north of Lake Garda, heading toward Trento, which is 30 miles slightly southwest of Bolzano, southern terminus of the Brenner Pass rail line, and approximately 92 highway miles from the summit of the pass.

The 10th Mountain Division troops made another amphibious landing near Campione Del Garda, on the west shore of Lake Garda 6 miles north of Gargano, site of Mussolini's villa. One amphibious task force led by Col. William O. Darby, assistant commander of the 10th, reported finding important documents in Mussolini's villa.

On the east shore of the lake at Alesine the Americans seized the German air force's forward headquarters on the estate of Ernest

Stadelman, an artist whose works have been exhibited in the United States. Stadelman, now a Luftwaffe captain, had fled.

Pushing along the Ligurian coast beyond captured Genoa other American troops were driving rapidly toward the French frontier, 50 miles beyond Noli.

Allies Driving Toward Tito Meeting MAY 2 1945

Rome, May 1 (AP)—New Zealand troops, driving toward a meeting with Marshal Tito's Partisans in Trieste, were reported more than 15 miles beyond the Piave River to-

day as Allied troops continued their lightning cleanup in northern Italy.

The only fighting reported officially in northern Italy yesterday was in the area north of Lake Garda, where the Nazis were attempting to hold back an American drive toward the Brenner Pass, gateway to Austria.

A headquarters spokesman said the enemy apparently was attempting to "reassemble his disjointed force at a point on this route in order to attempt the long and tortuous march up into the Alps."

Clark Statement Underscored

These reports underscored last night's statement by Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the 15th Army Group, that the German armies in Italy have been "virtually eliminated as a military force."

Units of the United States 10th Mountain Division pressed northward in the direction of Trento and the Brenner Pass after the 86th Mountain Infantry Regiment captured Riva, Torbole and Nago at the northern end of Lake Garda.

At the same time the 8th Army's 27th Lancers struck north from Mestre, passed through Treviso and crossed the Piave River after seizing a bridge near Nervesa. They pushed hard in the direction of Austria.

Thousands More Captured

The 8th Army took about 10,000 prisoners yesterday, but estimates were difficult because the total mounted so rapidly.

Some 12,000 prisoners, among them four major generals, were in the United States 1st Armored Division's bag in the 24 hours up to last night.

Turin, industrial city of 629,115 population, last Italian metropolis to be yielded by the Nazis, was occupied yesterday by infantry of the 442d Regiment, composed of Japanese soldiers of American ancestry. They had found Partisan troops in complete control of the city.

25 Nazi Divisions "Shredded"

General Clark said the campaign which began at Salerno September 1, 1943, had ended except for mopping-up operations.

He said "the military power of Germany in Italy has practically ceased, even though scattered fighting may continue."

Clark estimated that 25 divisions, some of the best in the German Army, had been ripped to shreds in Italy.

An amphibious task force led by Col. William O. Darby, assistant commander of the 10th Mountain Division, reported finding important documents in Mussolini's villa at Gargano, which was seized after the Americans crossed Lake Garda. Residents there said Mussolini had left the villa April 25.

Stadelman Estate Raided

On the east shore of the lake at Alcesine, the Americans seized a German air force forward headquarters on the estate of Ernest Stadelman, an artist whose works were exhibited in the United States before the war. Stadelman, who was a Luftwaffe captain, had fled.

Fighter bombers concentrated yesterday on scattered enemy transport fleeing north from Udine to Austria and claimed destruction or damage of about 500 vehicles and seven tanks.

Venetians Cheer Allies, Patriots

By George Palmer

Venice, May 1 (AP)—Joyous Venetians, their famed floating city virtually undamaged by war, cheered Allied troops and Partisan fighters today, their shouts punctuated by the staccato roll of machine-gun volleys as the last Fascist stragglers were rooted out.

Grim-visaged Italian Patriots worked their way through the throngs, poured machine-gun and rifle fire into Fascist hideouts through second-story windows, but the fighting left unperturbed the well-dressed Venetians, whose supreme interest seemed to be in examining the first British and American uniforms they had seen.

Garrison Fled

The German garrison, believed to have numbered about 600, fled just before British and New Zealand troops swarmed into the city. The only real opposition had come from pockets of infantry dug in along roads leading to the city.

Venice's buildings are intact. The enemy did not destroy the power plants and the tramcars still are running. The 378 picturesque footbridges which span the city's 150 canals are in perfect condition. The romantic gondolas still glide through the "streets."

Today the gondolas were filled with British Tommies, having the time of their lives after the hardship of trucks, jeeps and other armored vehicles during the past three weeks of the offensive.

To Feed The Pigeons

The only noticeable damage to Venice was in the harbor area, where American bombs had blasted the wharves and German shipping two months ago. Several windows were shattered in the famous San Marco Cathedral as the result of a harbor explosion five weeks ago when American dive bombers scored a direct hit on a German ammunition ship.

On the promenade of the Grande Canal I saw ten Partisans. Each was half kneeling, and each was firing into buildings which sheltered the Fascist remnants. But 50

yards away in the cocktail lounge of the famous Hotel Danieli, pretty Venetian girls drank champagne with New Zealand combat troops.

SALZBURG BOMBED

Rome, May 1 (A. P.).—United States Fifteenth Air Force Flying Fortresses bombed by instrument today the main station and rail yards at Salzburg, the communications center vital to the Nazis for the defense of the Alpine redoubt. Lighter war planes bombed and strafed roads and transport in the Udine area of northeastern Italy, destroying seventy-five vehicles.

Demonstration in Rome

Rome, May 1 (A. P.).—A huge crowd staged a May Day demonstration today in the Piazza del Popolo and cheered speakers who called for reorganization of the Italian Government, nationalization of industry and breaking up of the landed estates.

The police estimated that 100,000 persons attended.

REPORT PONTIFF PLANS BROADCAST

Vatican City, May 1 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII probably will make a radio broadcast as soon as the end of the European war is announced, it was reported unofficially today in Vatican circles.

RECORD BAG OF NAZI COLONELS

Milan, April 30 (Delayed) (A. P.).—With a German colonel as a guide Sergt. Makowski of St. Cloud, Minn., and eleven other doughboys today rounded up twice their number of Nazi colonels and several hundred German troops. They were Germans who had barricaded themselves in buildings when the Partisans took over Milan four days ago and who refused to surrender except to Allied troops.

Members of Makowski's platoon included Sergt. Jack Weiser of Brooklyn.

Looted Italian Art Recovered WITH THE UNITED STATES FIFTH ARMY in Italy, May 1 (AP)

—A collection of art treasures reported to be valued at \$10,000,000, which the Germans looted from museums in Florence, Rome and other cities, was recovered by an Eighty-third Division investigator today in a village near Vicenza. An Italian patriot provided the tip, and the investigator arrested a lieutenant in the Italian SS. The loot was found shortly afterward hidden in a church.

Advices On Fate Of Graziani Conflict

Rome, May 1 (AP)—A huge crowd staged a May Day demonstration today in the Piazza del Popolo and cheered speakers who called for reorganization of the Italian Government, nationalization of industry and breaking up of the landed estates. Police estimated that 100,000 persons attended.

Milan, May 1 (AP)—The beaten, misshapen corpse of Benito Mussolini lay in a rude wooden coffin in the Milan morgue today awaiting further disposition while conflicting reports spread as to the fate of his military chieftain, Marshal Rodolfo Graziani.

One report said the former chief of staff of the Italian Army was at Allied headquarters, where he had been taken by an American officer just before he was to have gone on trial before a Partisan group.

Other unofficial advices received at National Liberation Committee headquarters in Milan said Graziani had been sentenced to death and executed immediately.

Leftists Already Organized

Italian Partisans meanwhile attended funeral services and held demonstrations throughout the city for those of their comrades who were felled by Fascist and German bullets earlier in the week.

From all appearances leftist groups already had achieved efficient organization in Milan. Correspondents were escorted from the airport to the city by Partisans in automobiles manned by patriot guards carrying machine guns. Members of the Garibaldi—all Communist—brigades, their strength estimated at about 15,000, appeared to be in full control.

Placards reading "Down with the monarchy!" were prominently displayed.

Cardinal's Request?

The bodies of Mussolini, his young mistress, Claretta Petacci, and Fascist leaders executed with him were taken to the morgue at the request reported of Cardinal Schuster. Previously they had been displayed in a public square and later hung by the heels from the girder of a filling station.

On instructions from the Italian

Government and Allied military authorities, the Prefect of Milan ordered immediate cessation of summary judgments and arbitrary executions.

Executioner's Story

The man who executed Mussolini was identified only as a member of Communist Garibaldi Brigade No. 52. He was quoted as giving this account of the shooting of il Duce and his mistress:

"Mussolini placed himself with his back to the wall at a spot I indicated. Petacci was at his right. There was silence.

"Suddenly I pronounced the death sentence against the war criminal:

"By the order of the general command of the Liberty Volunteer Corps I am entrusted with rendering justice to the Italian people."

"He Must Not Die!"

"Mussolini seemed terrorized. Petacci threw her arms around his shoulders and screamed, 'He must not die!'

"Get back in your place,' I shouted to Petacci.

"The woman jumped back and from a distance of three paces I shot five bursts into Mussolini, who slumped on his knees with his head slightly bent on his chest. Then it was Petacci's turn.

"Justice had been done."

Moscow Marks Record May Day

Moscow, May 1 (AP)—Moscow threw off the drab garments of war today and celebrated with glittering Slavic splendor Russia's greatest May Day in the history of the 27-year-old Soviet Union.

Marshal Josef Stalin, laughing and joking with his closest aides, mounted the shining red marble tomb of Lenin amid a deafening roar of cheers and music to direct the traditional holiday fete under what he termed "conditions of the victorious termination of the great patriotic war."

Jap Diplomats Listen

The day itself was warm and clear, a high, bright blue sky spreading a canopy over red square, itself so gaily decorated it looked like an explosion in a paint factory.

All of Moscow's diplomatic corps was lined up in special boxes adjoining Lenin's tomb. Among them were Japanese Ambassador Naotake Sato and his naval aides who listened with unblinking oriental passivity as Gen. Alexei Antonov, Soviet chief of state, echoed the words of Stalin's May Day proclamation that Germany is "completely isolated, if one does not count Japan."

The great parade included hundreds of huge Stalin tanks, cannons, armored cars, motorcycles and thousands of marching sol-

diers, spruce and proud in their summer uniforms. There were large units of students from the military academies, special interior police, troops of Cossacks in their colorful garbs of the Don, Wuban and Urals. Overhead Red Army war planes swept in demonstration of the Soviets' air might.

Band Of 1,200 Musicians

As the cavalcade moved past the Lenin tomb a massed band of 1,200 musicians filled the air with oom-pahs and cymbal crashes as wildly Slavic as any of the famous processions of history that have moved through the historic square.

The celebration started at one minute after midnight when lights flashed on, illuminating the gaudy scene. The most colorful were the tremendous red illuminated stars on the towers of the Kremlin which itself had been stripped of all camouflage for the occasion. Spotlights flooded the Lenin tomb, bringing out in stark relief the tall fir trees behind it and the Kremlin wall where the heroes of the revolution are buried.

Light had returned to Moscow's heart for the first time since the war began. With the curfew lifted, the streets were jammed. Red stars hung on every lamp post. Pictures of Stalin and other Government officials draped the buildings.

Stalin Hails Greatest May Day; Lights Go On Again in Moscow

Moscow, May 1 (A. P.).—Premier Stalin, garbed in a steel-gray summer uniform and standing on Lenin's shining red marble tomb in the Kremlin Square, led the Soviet Union today in one of the greatest May Day celebrations in the history of the twenty-seven-year-old Soviet regime.

Stalin was greeted with thunderous applause when he appeared and again as he left the top of the tomb. He joked with his associates and with members of the Diplomatic Corps, who were out in force to witness the spectacle.

The celebration was one of the greatest because the people expected the war to end soon. In Stalin's words, the Red Army, with its American and British Allies, had smashed the Wehrmacht, carried the battle into the heart of Germany and won the respect of the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

Gen. Alexei Antonov, the Russian Chief of Staff, who spoke during the celebration, declared: "For the first time in this war, our motherland is completely and forever cleared of the enemy."

Thousands of men, tanks, guns and military vehicles paraded through the square. Overhead Russian planes roared. A 1,200-piece band played.

Jap Envoy on Hand

Among the foreigners witnessing the celebration was Edouard Herriot, former Premier of France, who was recently liberated from a German prison camp by the Russians. Also viewing the parade was the Japanese Ambassador to Moscow and his staff.

The May Day celebration started at one minute after midnight, when Moscow's blackout was lifted. Street lights went on and lights in buildings and residences blazed publicly for the first time since the war began. The tremendous red stars on top of the Kremlin were lighted. The spotlights across the square from the Kremlin—dark since the first day of the war—were turned on, flooding Lenin's tomb.

The entire city is brightly decorated with bunting and slogans. Pictures of Stalin and other leaders of the Soviet Union are everywhere.

Declares End of Reich Near

Stalin issued a general order of the day proclaiming that the end of Hitler's Germany was imminent and vowing the destruction of Fascism by the United Nations.

"Our country is celebrating May 1—the international holiday of the working people," said his order, addressed to all the armed forces and to the people. "This year the peoples of our motherland are celebrating May Day under conditions of a victorious termination of a great patriotic war."

Stalin made a single reference to Japan—a passing reference: "Germany is completely isolated and stands alone, not to count her ally, Japan."

He hailed the victory in Berlin, declaring that Soviet troops had

"hoisted the banner of victory over the German capital. He had announced in another order that the Soviet flag flew over Hitler's Reichstag.

"In search of a way out of their hopeless plight, the Hitlerite adventurers resort to all kinds of tricks, down to flirting with the Allies in an effort to cause dissension in the Allied camp.

"The days of Hitlerite Germany are numbered," he said.

Berlin Is Flying Red Flags On May Day

Moscow, May 1 (AP)—Col. Gen. N. E. Bazarin, of the Red Army, in Berlin told a correspondent of the Moscow newspaper Red Star today by telephone that Berlin had been decorated with red colors in honor of the May Day holiday.

"Many Hitlerites are throwing down their arms and coming over to our side," he said.

"Who are these capitulators?" asked the Red Star interviewer.

"Chiefly volkssturm, from 16 to 60," Bazarin replied. "Almost none of the volkssturm have uniforms. The German police take advantage of this and, under the guise of peaceful inhabitants, they try and penetrate to our rear."

"Sing The Old Song"

The General said the prisoners "sing the old song—'It's the end of everything; Germany is kaput.'"

"Almost the entire center of the city is completely ruined," Bazarin said. "The outskirts, however, are hardly touched. The machinery plants there are partly preserved and already they are being put in order. First of all, we are restoring the municipal institutions which served the German population."

Germans Cleaning Streets

The correspondent asked how life was being administered.

"We have formed district departments," was the reply. "The Germans are cleaning the streets and gathering smashed guns and working on houses."

"We are trying to get all the German engineers and technicians possible to aid in the hastily formed repair groups."

"Within two or three days we will have several electric stations operating and there will be light and water."

Opened Hospitals

"We have opened about 20 hospitals for the population who have suffered from bombing and shelling. We have started work on the

city transportation system.

"The inhabitants still under the Germans are starving. No food. Those who reach us ask first of all for food. We have opened the first bakeries and food stores. There are big lines in front of them. We are making a big effort to deliver vegetables to these people from suburban gardens."

Desperate Nazis Drop Supplies Into Berlin

Moscow, May 1 (P).—The German air force made a last-gasp attempt to parachute supplies to the besieged defenders of Berlin today as the final chapter of the battle for the German capital unfolded.

Soviet troops were closing in mercilessly on the Tiergarten, core of the last-ditch Nazi defense, and even that fortress was getting low on water, food and ammunition.

"The fighting has been transferred to the immediate center of Berlin," said front dispatch to Red Star, Soviet Army newspaper. "The Nazis are adopting the most desperate efforts to hold the last prepared lines of defense."

Tiergarten Resistance Fierce

Sharp resistance and concentrated fire came from the Tiergarten, apparently being supplied from a great fortress underground. Special squadrons of Soviet soldiers stormed German positions frequently in bloody encounters in the subways, which evidently have some connection with the fortress beneath the Tiergarten.

[The Hamburg radio said today that efforts of the German 9th Army to relieve Berlin had been abandoned because of strong Russian attacks, and that the German 4th Army west of Berlin "also has had to endure strong Soviet flank attacks."]

Dozens of suicides were reported as the Red Army closed in on the fortress. Nazi officers draped themselves over their machine guns after wrapping themselves in Nazi banners and gave up the ghost by pumping bullets into their own bodies.

Two Armies Near Juncture

Soviet units which captured the Reichstag and the Interior Ministry hammered south through the Platz der Publik and down the Sieges Allee, which runs into the Charlottenburger Chaussee, the avenue which bisects the Tiergarten. A juncture of Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainians and Marshal Greg-

ory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russians in this sector seemed imminent.

The Soviet troops were making a supreme bid to deal the death blow to Berlin on May Day. In the words of Marshal Stalin it was the "final assault."

[The German high command declared today that the Berlin garrison, "rallying around our Führer and compressed in a small space," fought on "against superior Soviet arms."]

Red Banner On Reichstag

A Red victory banner floated over the smoking ruins of the Reichstag, where Hitler rose to power from the ashes of the Reichstag fire of 1933. The Russians were at the Brandenburg Gate, Berlin's triumphal arch, and across the Spree River from Berlin's cathedral.

German remnants kept street crossings under a murderous cross fire and "killing in the process the civilian population of the city," a Moscow communiqué said.

Stalin's Special Order

Marshal Stalin, in a special order of the day, said the Russian people were celebrating May Day "under conditions of the victorious termination of the great patriotic war."

His triumphant announcement, declaring that Soviet troops had "hoisted the banner of victory over Berlin," said the Germans had lost 1,000,000 men killed and 800,000 captured on the Eastern front in the last three or four months. He said the Nazis also lost 6,000 planes, 12,000 tanks and 23,000 cannon.

These latest figures raised German casualties announced by Moscow in less than four years of war to a total of 11,540,000.

Other victories were being scored far to the south. The 4th Ukrainian Army of Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko seized Moravska-Ostrava, vital war center known as "the Pittsburgh of Czechoslovakia," yesterday.

Victories In North

North of Berlin, Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army and elements of Marshal Zhukov's army had sped across the North German plain on a 100-mile front, shattered the enemy line on the Stralsund-Berlin railroad and captured Greifswald and Wolgast.

Along the Stralsund-Berlin railroad, the Russians also had seized the important communications centers of Treptow, Neustrelitz, Strelitz, Fuerstenberg and Gransee. Along the railroad they had rolled within 75 miles of Field Marshal Montgomery's British on the Elbe River.

Renner Regime Takes Over

Moscow, May 1 (P).—A Tass dispatch from Vienna today said the new Austrian provisional government headed by Dr. Karl Renner took office yesterday.

GERMAN PEACE KEY IS SEEN IN DENMARK

Freeing of That Country and
Norway Reported Tied to
General Nazi Capitulation

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, May 1 (P).—Amid direct reports that the Germans were getting out of Denmark Count Folke Bernadotte, the Swedish intermediary who carried Germany's first surrender offer to the Allies, returned to Stockholm today from Copenhagen.

The Swedish Foreign Office announced that Count Bernadotte "did not bring with him any new message to be handed over to the Allies."

The first German surrender offer made by Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler was rejected by the Allies because it was addressed to the United States and Britain and excluded Russia.

Meanwhile direct reports from Copenhagen gave an account of hasty Nazi preparations to Denmark, and a well-informed American said Count Bernadotte might have brought a Swedish German agreement for the peaceful surrender of German troops in Denmark and Norway.

The sudden Danish developments were believed to be merely a phase in a possible general bloodless German capitulation in Denmark and Norway, which the Swedes appeared to be negotiating through Count Bernadotte with tacit Allied approval.

No Himmler Reply Necessary

Although Count Bernadotte said he did not see Himmler on his last trip into Germany and Denmark it was reported that he delivered the Allies' negative response to Himmler, obviously through an intermediary.

"There really was no need for an answer," an American informant said, "because Himmler was told only that he had to step out with a white flag and surrender to the field commanders."

"Events in Denmark during the last twenty-four hours mean the beginning of a voluntary German capitulation, which, of course, will have its formal political consequences when unconditional German surrender is accepted by Britain, Russia and the United States," the Free Danish Press Service said in a commentary.

"What is occurring is that the German troops on their own account are preparing to lay down their weapons and be interned."

"Technical preparations are go-

ing ahead in various forms throughout the country by arrangement with local German commanders and Danish municipal authorities according to a policy set during the last few days.

"Just as the German surrender in Denmark cannot be a political reality until the general German capitulation is accepted, so it seems King Christian and a new Danish Government will not take over power until capitulation is accepted by the Allies."

The American informant said the exact status of the negotiations regarding the Germans in Norway was still uncertain, but he expressed belief the Swedes had proposed, or the Germans had requested, transportation for the Nazi forces in Norway to Sweden for disarmament.

The Germans, it was reported, were anxious to get their troops out of Norway to Sweden before they were disarmed for fear of reprisals by Norwegian patriots once the Germans lay down their arms.

The Free Danish radio, in reporting German withdrawals from the Copenhagen area, said the action followed an all-night conference at Copenhagen between Danish and German representatives in which Count Bernadotte took part.

Prior to the meeting, the broadcast said, Count Bernadotte was received by King Christian X and informed the King of the German terms for evacuation of the country. These included a promise that Denmark would care for about 300,000 German refugees, intern- ing them in special camps for three months.

In addition it was stipulated that German troops clearing out of Denmark would wait at the Danish-German border until such time as a general surrender of Nazi forces in Europe was negotiated.

The Danish broadcast said the King approved of the terms and a Nazi representative flew to Himmler, returning later with a message for Count Bernadotte from the Gestapo chief.

In urging the Danes to remain "quiet," the Free Danish radio said:

"Don't be disappointed if it should require some hours yet before it is announced that Denmark is free. Freedom's sun is going up in Denmark's sky."

Bernadotte Has No New Offer

MAY 2 1945
Emissary Said to Have Negotiated for Foe's
Surrender in Denmark and Norway.

Stockholm, May 1 (A. P.).—The Swedish Foreign Office said in a statement tonight that Count Folke Bernadotte did not bring with him any new message to be handed over to the Allies through the Foreign Office when he flew back to Stockholm from Copenhagen today, but a well-informed American said he might be bearing a German-Swedish agreement for peaceful surrender of Nazi troops in both Denmark and Norway.

The Swedish nobleman refused to say, upon arriving here, whether he had brought from Denmark a new communication from Heinrich Himmler, chief of the German Gestapo. He went into conference with Erik Boheman, Under-Secretary of State in the Swedish Foreign Office.

Danish underground sources in Sweden reported German troops already were moving out of Sjælland, the island on which Copenhagen is situated, toward southern Jutland. A Danish radio broadcast from Malmö recorded in Stockholm said the Germans had evacuated the Sjælland town of Slagelse, Næstved and Hilerød and that German Red Cross workers were en route to Copenhagen to care for German refugees. It urged Danes to be calm.

May Surrender Norway.

The American informant said that whether a final agreement on procedure in Norway had been reached was still uncertain, but he expressed belief the Swedes had proposed or that the Germans had requested transportation for their Norwegian forces to Sweden for disarmament.

The American said the Allied reply to Himmler's first offer flatly informed the SS chieftain that the only way for Germany to surrender would be through the field commanders of her opponents.

A Danish radio cautioned Danes:

"Keep discipline, quiet and order. Don't be disappointed if it should require some hours yet before it is announced that Denmark is free. Freedom's sun is going up in Denmark's sky."

There were no signs as yet that Bernadotte had made a contact with Allied representatives here, but it was most likely this would be done through the Swedish

Foreign Office. Boheman has been Under-Secretary of State for seven years and is the newly appointed Minister to France.

Bernadotte appeared confident and was smiling broadly when he alighted this morning. He was asked to confirm a report that he was carrying a second message from the Gestapo chief. His only reply was: "Good morning."

[Reports persisted at Supreme Headquarters in Paris that the Germans might be expected at any moment to accept the United Nations' demand for unconditional surrender.]

The Danish underground earlier had reported all-night conferences between Danish and German representatives in which Bernadotte participated. The conferences were said to have dealt with a German withdrawal from Denmark, and such a move would be looked upon in some quarters here as the prelude to a German surrender.

The Free Danish Agency, which reflects the official views of the well-organized Free Danish Movement in Sweden, said that for the moment there was no change in Denmark's military or political situation. The agency described Bernadotte's visit to Copenhagen as that of a messenger picking up Himmler's reply on a general capitulation, while at the same time doing his utmost to arrange the earliest possible German withdrawal from Denmark.

The Course of Negotiations.

This is what the Danish underground story said:

Count Bernadotte was received twice by King Christian of Denmark and participated in a dinner last night with the royal family at Amalienborg Castle.

Count Bernadotte informed the

King of German terms for evacuation of Nazi troops in Denmark. These included a promise that Denmark would care for approximately 300,000 German refugees, intern- ing them in special camps for three months. It was stipulated that German troops in evacuating Denmark would wait at the Danish-German border until such time as a general surrender of Nazi forces in Europe could be arranged.

After the King approved the agreement Bernadotte and the Germans continued discussions, presumably on the details, at the Swedish legation building and Hotel Angleterre, where Bernadotte was staying. Dr. Werner Best, who has been supervising Nazi interests in Denmark, and an unnamed Himmler deputy represented the Germans in their dealings with Bernadotte. Himmler's representative in Copenhagen flew to Himmler, then returned with a message for Bernadotte, the Free Danish sources said.

SECRETS KEPT BY BERNADOTTE

Stockholm, May 1 (A. P.).—Count Folke Bernadotte, 50-year-old nephew of King Gustav, is one of the few men who has been able to talk to the top leaders of both sides in this war and to hear and keep some of their secrets.

His negotiations as vice-chairman of the Swedish Red Cross have been directed to the humane effort of exchanging incapacitated prisoners of war and relieving the lot of political and other internees in Germany. In that connection he has traveled many times into Germany, to Britain and even to France to see Gen. Eisenhower. He has made hazardous flights and been in Berlin during some of the heaviest raids on that city while carrying on his work.

Bernadotte's integrity has enabled him to win the confidence of even such men as Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler. The Swedish count was especially praised for his smooth organization of three prisoners of war exchanges in Goteborg.

The Swedish press said he developed his organizational talent in the United States, where he took a job as an errand boy in a New York bank and then step by step familiarized himself with each of its branches. Later he returned to New York to direct

the Swedish exhibit at the World's Fair.

Bernadotte is energetic and charming and is popular among youth whom he leads as chief of Sweden's Boy Scouts. Bernadotte married the former Estelle Manville, daughter of the American asbestos magnate, in 1926. They have two children.

He is the son of Prince Oscar, who resigned his rights in succession to the Swedish throne after marrying a commoner.

Daughter of Hiram Manville.

Bernadotte's wife is the daughter of Hiram E. Manville, who died about a year ago. Her father was a brother of Thomas F. Manville, Sr., father of Tommy Manville.

Berlin Japanese Reach Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, May 1 (AP)—A yacht flying the Japanese flag and carrying seven Japanese naval officers glided into the tiny port of Ystad, on Sweden's southern coast today. The boat, named Nihon Maru, was owned by the Japanese naval attaché in Berlin. The Central News Agency said the yacht had aboard the Japanese secretary to the naval attaché, two Japanese women and eleven Germans, including five women, one Netherlands woman and six German children.

GERMAN FORCES REPORTED READY TO QUIT DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, (By Telephone to Stockholm), May 1.—(AP) The Germans are packing huge moving vans in front of the Dagmarhus, headquarters of Dr. Werner Best and the German SS, and are burning papers by the ton in the Gestapo courtyard.

There still are German soldiers in Copenhagen. Military trucks roar along the streets. Many Germans can be seen without weapons. Others wear armbands indicating they belong to the Red Cross. Throughout the day shooting and explosions could be heard in various sections of the capital.

In addition to Copenhagen, the Germans are hastily burning records and preparing to get out of several provincial cities, such as Nestved on Sjaelland and Horsens on Jutland, according to reports reaching the capital.

For the first time since the Danish police force was dissolved by the Germans policemen have appeared in their uniforms as for example, in Horsens, where according to reports the German commander has informed local authorities he intends to evacuate the city and therefore the police will be responsible for law and order.

In Aarhus, disturbances occurred Tuesday but the Danish police commissioner and Danish policemen have taken charge. Reports to the capital from several provincial cities said German troops there were deprived of their weapons.

"The Germans are preparing to lay down their arms in Denmark and the Danish underground has already formed a new government headed by William Duhl who was active in the Danish government prior to the occupation, to take over the administration," an NBC correspondent said in a Stockholm broadcast. He quoted the Free Danish press service as his source.)

The Hipo corps (Danish Nazi auxiliary police) has been dissolved. Half of its members have gone underground. The rest have been put into SS field uniforms and have gone into trenches outside their headquarters.

Stenseth Commands In Iceland

Reykjavik, Iceland, May 1 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Martinus Stenseth succeeded Brig. Gen. Early E. W. Duncan as commander of the American Iceland base today. Duncan returns to Washington for reassignment. Stenseth is former assistant to the chief of the Air Corps.

YANKS ENTER OKINAWA TOWN

7th Division In Kahuzu In Bid
To Flank Japanese Airfield
MAY 2 1945

Guam, Wednesday, May 2 (AP)—Advance elements of Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's 7th Infantry Division yesterday entered the village of Kahuzu in a move to flank the Yonabaru airfield on southeastern Okinawa.

Kahuzu is on high ground 1 mile west of Yonabaru, one of the immediate objectives of the 10th Army drive. The Machinato airfield on the west coast already is in American hands.

Local gains were made elsewhere along the line.

This was reported today by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, who announced also that light Japanese air attacks were made on the Okinawa area yesterday.

One U.S. Ship Damaged

One medium-sized American ship was damaged, but there was no indication of its type or casualties.

The 7th Division advance on the east flank of the Okinawa battlefront evidently is designed to clear Japanese from high ground west of Yonabaru before the airfield is captured. Heights bringing the field furnish excellent enemy artillery sites.

The 96th Division in the central sector was last reported within 800 yards of Shuri, second city of Okinawa. Tanks were dropping shells into the outskirts.

Carrier planes worked over the Sakishima Islands, southwest of Okinawa, Saturday and Sunday in strikes to keep these air bases neutralized.

Planes On Ground Blasted

Several planes were destroyed on the ground and ammunition dumps were exploded.

Seventh Army Air Force Mustang fighters based on Iwo Jima escorted a Superfortress strike Sunday against the Tachikawa army air arsenal west of Tokyo, meeting only light opposition in the air. One enemy plane was probably shot down.

Three picket boats were strafed off the coast and left dead in the water.

Fleet Air Wing search bombers ranged into the Tokyo area and deep across the East China Sea. One small cargo ship was destroyed at Miyako Island, 50 miles south of Tokyo.

Already Hold 4 Airfields

Capture of Yonabaru will give the Americans five airfields—four on Okinawa and one on near-by Ie Island. Machinato Field was added to the string Sunday by the 27th Division on the west coast sector. Three of the fields are being used by Army and Marine Corps planes.

Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., commanding the United States 10th Army in the Okinawa operation, said his troops are overcoming the strongest Japanese fortifications and meeting the heaviest artillery opposition encountered anywhere in the Pacific fighting.

The remaining objective of the Okinawa campaign is to "kill as many Japanese as possible, as soon as possible, with the least loss to us," Buckner said.

Japs Fight From Caves

Despite bitter Japanese opposition from deep cave positions in the southern Okinawa line, the Americans have suffered less than one man hurt for every Nipponese killed, the 10th Army commander said.

Buckner said the withdrawal of the Japanese from the beachheads on invasion day, April 1, and their decision to make a stand on the southern part of the island was "a great break for us."

This permitted the Americans to land heavy weapons and complete organization for an offensive.

The general said it appeared that the Japanese commander on Okinawa had been ordered to take up a defensive position inland rather than on the beaches because of promised aid from the homeland.

"But the Japs already had used up much of their fleet and airpower and were unable to make good," Buckner said.

Faced with difficult terrain and strong Japanese defenses, the American tactics are to push fingers around the enemy strong points rather than make costly frontal assaults, the army commander said.

This fighting takes more time, but saves American lives.

Yanks Are Nearing Second Largest City On Okinawa

Guam, May 1 (AP)—Tanks of the 96th Infantry Division today were within 800 yards of Shuri, Okinawa's former capital and second largest city.

They dropped 75 to 80 rounds into buildings on the outskirts, the first direct fire on Shuri, said Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland. Lieut. Robert B. Lyons, of Ordway, Col., commands the tank platoon.

Headquarters of Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th Division reported 1,500 Japanese killed in the past 72 hours.

Airfield Captured

Doughboys of Maj. Gen. George W. Griner's 27th Infantry Division captured Machinato airfield on the west coast, but were forced to call upon medium tanks to wipe out heavy Japanese opposition from cave positions on their left (east) flank.

Capture of Machinato—less than 2 miles north of the capital city, Naha, and Naha's big airdrome—gave Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner's 10th Army its fourth airfield of the Okinawa campaign.

Katena and Yontan, a few miles north, were captured on invasion day, April 1, and Ie Island's four-runway airdrome was seized April 16 by elements of Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce's 77th Infantry Division. Katena, Yontan and Ie fields all are in use.

Japs Counterattack

Capture of a fifth airfield, Yonabaru, on the east coast, seemed imminent. Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's 7th Infantry Division reached the northern edge of that field and heights overlooking it, but still faced the problem of seizing other hills from which Japanese could pour gunfire onto the runways.

The enemy counterattacked at several points yesterday, but without success. American advances averaged 500 yards. The 96th Di-

vision killed 280 Japanese in one infiltration, 200 in another.

Carrier planes and ships' guns destroyed 29 Japanese aircraft in an attack Sunday on American forces off Okinawa. Carrier air patrols shot down 25 more before they could reach the naval units on Sunday and Monday. A carrier

attack on northern Ryukyu islands added five Japanese planes destroyed on the ground to make a two-day total of 59.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué today made no mention of damage to fleet units in the attack Sunday.

Comfort Casualties
Aboard Vice Admiral Richmond

Kelly Turner's amphibious force flagship it was disclosed that a Japanese suicide pilot's crash on the U.S.S. Comfort, navy hospital ship, Saturday night killed six patients already wounded in the fighting on Okinawa. The 63 casualties also included army and navy doctors and army nurses killed or wounded.

A group of American destroyers and other warships underwent eight attacks by Japanese planes without damage. Two of the enemy were shot down. Effective fire of the ships turned back most of the attacking force. In view of the apparent poor quality and lack of experience of Japanese pilots it was doubtful if many of them reached home bases.

Five bombs were dropped on American-held Yontan airfield, but there were no reports of damage or casualties.

ALLIES REPORTED LANDING IN BORNEO

American Forces Drive
Within Six Miles of Davao on Mindanao.

MANILA, Wednesday, May 2.—(AP) Allied invasion of Dutch Borneo was reported by official Australian sources today while Gen. Douglas MacArthur, sitting on this, announced American troops had reached within six miles of Davao City, vital port on Mindanao island in the Philippines.

At Canberra, Australian acting Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley said a veteran Aussie division was participating in an invasion of oil-rich Borneo, one of the top prizes seized by the Japanese in their

swift sweep through the East Indies more than three years ago.

Japanese broadcasters said Allied assault troops invaded near Takan, oil port just off northwestern Borneo, last night after being repulsed in an earlier try.

MacArthur, whose communiques usually cover developments two days before, made no mention of Borneo other than to report continued air strikes there.

On Mindanao, Maj. Gen. Roscoe Woodruff's 24th Infantry division overran Darang airstrip and reached

Daliao airfield, within six miles of Davao city.

There was no mention of opposition. The Yanks expect a tough fight at Davao city, center of prewar Japanese activity in the Philippines. The estimated enemy force of 50,000 troops has yet to be encountered.

To the east, the 31st (Dixie) division drove northward along the main central Mindanao highway against scattered enemy elements.

On Luzon island, Doughboys were crushing Japanese strong-points and pockets of resistance in the Balete pass and Villa Verde trail sectors while attack planes and fighters dropped 400 tons of bombs in close support.

Maj. Gen. Charles L. Mullins' 25th Infantry Division drove a salient between Japanese forces defending the fearsome Balete Pass in the Caraballo Mountains, endangering the enemy's flanks and rear. A heavy artillery duel was under way in that long contested area, gateway to the big Cagayan Valley.

Bombers sank two freighters in the China Sea and attacked airdromes and rail facilities in the Saigon, French Indo-China area. Oil installations at Shanghai were set afire in a night raid.

America's air power in the Southwest Pacific and the veteran Yank 41st division have been paving the way for a Borneo invasion for several months. As ground forces squeezed in from the north and northeast on the island, a producer of great quantities of rubber and oil, fliers were softening up Japan's Borneo defenses.

The 41st Doughboys, under Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe, have been headed for Borneo since they first entered Pacific action more than three years ago during which they won a trio of presidential citations. Their campaign reached a climax in recent months. They invaded Palawan, Philippine island just north of Borneo last February. The next month they hopped to Zamboanga, in Mindanao, and on April 2 they took the former Japanese naval base at Tawitawi, on the southwestern tip of the Sulu archipelago and only 30 miles off the Borneo coast.

Meanwhile American fliers hit Borneo 24 times during March and 23 times in April, plastering air-

fields, supply and dock areas, refineries and shipping. They struck Tarakan 16 times.

General MacArthur heralded the Palawan and Tawitawi invasions as cutting off the Japanese from their southern conquests, especially Borneo and other parts of the Netherlands East Indies.

The Australian forces reportedly engaged in the Borneo action undoubtedly came from the regions they took over after the Yanks headed northwest for Leyte on the road to Manila.

In the Philippines the expected fierce battle for Davao had not yet developed. American doughboys of the 24th Division, striking up a coastal road, were within 17 miles of Davao city, hemp center on southeastern Mindanao.

Guerrillas captured Talikud Island in Davao Gulf just 9 miles off the port city. Japanese resistance was disorganized but it was believed the Nipponese would put up a real fight for the metropolis, their prewar stronghold.

The American conquerors of Baguio, Philippine summer capital in the northern Luzon mountains, swept north to take Trinidad. The 37th Division occupied the good-sized town while troops of the 33d Division spread southeast to capture hill positions and the Laocan airfield.

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Aussies Battling on Borneo

Famous Division of Middle East Veterans Revealed to Have Invaded Island.

Manila, May 1 (A. P.).—An Allied invasion of oil-rich Borneo, first reported by the Tokyo radio today, was confirmed tonight when Joseph B. Chifley, the Acting Prime Minister of Australia, told the House at Canberra that a famous division of Australian troops, veterans of the Middle East, was in action on Borneo.

The Japanese said that Allied amphibious assault forces struck near Tarakan, great oil shipping port, off the northeast coast of Dutch Borneo and that the Japanese garrison was putting up a heavy fight.

American bombers have lashed Borneo, and especially Tarakan, for two months, softening up the

Japanese defenses there. At the height of this bombing campaign, American forces of the Forty-first Division made an amphibious hop on April 4 to Tawitawi, on the southwestern extremity of the Sulu archipelago in the Philippines. The Tawitwai area is only 200 miles northeast of Tarakan. Tarakan is 800 miles south of Manila, just under 1,000 miles from

Singapore and about 900 miles from Saigon, the Japanese stronghold in French Indo-China. The Japanese broadcast said: "In the Tarakan area on the east coast of Borneo Japanese garrisons are engaged in fierce combat with enemy forces that landed late last night under cover of off-shore bombardment. Previously at noon yesterday a landing attempt was repulsed."

The report was entirely without American confirmation, but all recent invasions of Pacific islands have been first announced by Tokyo radio.

Borneo, rich in oil, is the most sparsely settled island of the southwest Pacific. Only two people live in each square mile of the mountainous, jungle covered area.

One of the greatest obstacles to invasion forces would be the high mountains, rising to 13,455 feet, which stretch down the center of the island.

A Borneo invasion presumably would stem from American held

bases—perhaps Tawitawi, thirty miles east of Borneo and 200 miles northeast of Tarakan. But assault troops might well include a truly Allied force and be supported by an Allied bombardment fleet.

Action South of Burma. "Enemy units" shelled and bombarded Car Nicobar Island in the Indian Ocean yesterday afternoon and Port Blair in the Andaman Islands to the north last night, radio Tokyo reported today.

The unconfirmed broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, declared that two aircraft carriers and two battleships formed the nucleus of the task force that bombarded Car Nicobar, while two battleships were the nucleus of the fleet that shelled Port Blair.

Car Nicobar and the Andamans are west of Malaya and south of Burma. The enemy radio claimed that "damages were slight" in both bombardments. Four planes were shot down and two damaged, the report said.

Allied Invasion Of Borneo Launched

Canberra, May 1 (A. P.).—Treasury Minister Joseph B. Chifley told the House tonight that a famous division of Australian troops which had fought in the Middle East was now participating in an action against the Japanese in Borneo.

Map on Page 3

San Francisco, May 1 (A. P.).—Allied assault forces swinging southward

into the oil-producing areas of the Dutch East Indies are invading Borneo, Tokyo radio reported today.

Tokyo said amphibious units were engaged in heavy fighting with the Japanese garrison on beaches near Tarakan, rich Netherlands oil island off the northeastern coast of Borneo.

The broadcast, recorded here, said assault waves struck in force last night under cover of a heavy naval bombardment after an earlier landing attempt at noon yesterday was thrown back.

Philippine Drive Continuation. Invasion of Tarakan would be a continuation of the American drive southward through the Philippines and the beginning of an amphibious operation to return valuable oil-producing areas to the Allies and cut the Dutch East Indies in two.

Tarakan, a favorite target of American bombers, which raided Borneo every day in April and all seven days of March, lies midway between key Allied-held points and strategic Japanese-controlled cities. It lies on the northern approaches to Makassar Strait, 800 miles south of Manila, 800 miles north of Soerabaya, Java, 1,000 miles west of New Guinea, and 900 miles east of Saigon, Indo-China.

Would Be Easy Jump. Tarakan is a small island off the northeast coast of Borneo, an easy jump from American-held Tawitawi, in the Sulu Archipelago.

The Japanese broadcast said: "In the Tarakan area on the east coast of Borneo Japanese garrisons are engaged in fierce combat with enemy forces that landed late last night under cover of offshore bombardment. Previously at noon yesterday a landing attempt was repulsed."

The report was entirely without American confirmation, but all recent invasions of Pacific islands have been first announced by Tokyo radio.

Has High Mountains. Borneo, rich in oil, is the most sparsely settled island of the Southwest Pacific. One of the greatest obstacles to invasion forces would be the high mountains, rising to 13,455 feet, which stretch down the center of the island.

A Borneo invasion presumably would stem from American-held bases—perhaps Tawitawi, 30 miles east of Borneo and 200 miles northeast of Tarakan. But assault troops might well include an Allied force and be supported by an Allied bombardment fleet.

Aussie Forces Available. Australian military commanders recently announced that "strong"

Aussie forces were available to aid Gen. Douglas MacArthur in his reconquests of Southwest Pacific islands. The British have a substantial fleet in the Pacific, only part of which has so far seen action—in the Ryukyu Islands.

Tarakan, most accessible of all the port areas in Borneo, is in Dutch Borneo, near British North Borneo.

Mexican Squadron Joins 5th Air Force at Manila

31 Fighter Pilots in Contingent of 298 to Fight Japanese

MANILA, May 1 (A. P.).—A Mexican Expeditionary Air Force contingent of 298 men, including thirty-one fighter pilots, arrived today to join the 5th Air Force in battle against the Japanese.

Lieutenant Colonel Alfonso Gurza, chief of staff of the Mexican Expeditionary Air Force, was among the arrivals, who were greeted by General George C. Kenney, 5th Air Force commander; Brigadier General Frederick Smith jr., 5th Air Force fighter commander, and Brigadier General Royden Beebe, chief of staff of the 5th Air Force.

Captain Radames Gaxiola, one of the pilots, said the flyers were eager to get into combat and were enthusiastic about the P-47 fighters they will fly.

General Smith said the Mexican squadron would be attached to the 58th Fighter Group, be given a month's combat indoctrination and probably be used first on dive-bombing missions.

The Mexicans were disappointed to learn that few Japanese remain in the Philippine skies and that most fighter flying is bombing and strafing in support of ground troops.

More Gains Made In Philippines

Manila, May 1 (A. P.).—Capture by guerrillas of Talikud Island, 9 miles off Davao city, was reported today by General MacArthur, whose infantrymen driving rapidly toward that big Mindanao port were bothered more by booby-trapped roads than by Japanese troops.

Talikud, 5 miles long, is strategically located amid shipping lanes deep inside the harbor.

Twenty-fourth Division doughboys under Maj. Gen. Roscoe Woodruff were within 17 miles of Davao city by Sunday and moving swiftly toward the city limits, only

3 miles ahead.

New Gains On Luzon. On Luzon, meantime, the 37th Division pushed through captured Baguio and occupied La Trinidad against moderate resistance, but the 33d Division, thrusting southward, had a tough fight for a hilltop known as "Topside" at the edge of Baguio. The 33d also captured the small Loacan airfield.

The 5th Air Force announced that Luzon's national road is now open from the northern tip to Manila.

Mexican Flyers Arrive. A contingent of 298 members of the Mexican Expeditionary Air Force, including 31 pilots, arrived today to join the 5th United States Air Force. More members will reach here later.

Philippine and East Indies based bombers exacted a heavy toll of Japanese shipping over the week end. Fifth Air Force men sank seven freighters and transports and thirteen smaller craft off Saigon, French Indo-China. Navy men bagged a freighter off Shanghai. Thirteenth Air Force flyers wrecked three freighters, eight coastal craft and some smaller vessels in Indies waters. Seventh Fleet men sank two freighters and several coastal craft off Formosa.

Two Lightning fighter pilots blew up a big Jap chemical plant at Nanshi, Formosa.

BRITISH STORM PEGU IN ASSAULT TOWARD RANGOON

ADVANCED FOURTEENTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Southern Burma, May 1—(A. P.) British armored columns of the "Rangoon Express" stormed Pegu today and cut the main road and rail escape routes for an estimated 30,000 Japanese troops remaining in southern Burma.

Pegu is 50 miles north of menaced Rangoon and the only railroad and highway from Rangoon to Thailand passes through it. Other units which by-passed Pegu were reported on Monday to be only 36 miles from Rangoon, whose fall appeared to be near.

The British and Indian columns assaulting Pegu played a major part in destroying two Japanese armies in central Burma and have now virtually cut off a third Japanese army which has been garrisoning the entire southern part

of Burma.

The 15th and 33rd Japanese armies were smashed in central Burma below Mandalay within the last 60 days and the remnants began retreating towards Rangoon. The record dash by the British armored columns has overtaken and isolated the Japanese survivors of these two armies and by reaching Pegu has formed a land trap around the Japanese forces in south Burma and on 10,000 troops, in the Rangoon area west of the British line stretching northward from Pegu.

To escape the Japanese forces must either cross Allied lines over difficult trails or evacuate southern Burma by sea. The sea route will be cut off by the capture of Rangoon. Behind the British southern drive there are perhaps 5,000 Japanese troops struggling towards Thailand without supplies and in small groups. There are many hundreds of Japanese soldiers still west of the British Mandalay-Pegu line in the area above Taungoo.

Scores of Japanese prisoners have been taken recently in an exhausted condition. One prisoner evacuated by an American liaison pilot weighed only 50 pounds.

Some reports indicate that the great Burmese port and capital, Rangoon, has been deserted by the Japanese troops.

Four hundred American, British and Indian prisoners of war have been liberated in the British advance. A number of these, who were liberated this morning, were flown to hospitals in India. These prisoners were turned loose by the Japanese when the British blocked the escape route into Thailand. Of the 400 liberated prisoners 100 were American airmen who had been shot down over Burma. This group of prisoners had been walking for three days and covered a distance of 60 miles before British troops effected their liberation.

A short time before the British troops cut the escape road on which the Japanese soldiers and their Allied prisoners were walking the Japanese took a few American and British prisoners and moved off to the east in an effort to get into Thailand. The remaining 400 were abandoned.

Driving down the east bank of the Irrawaddy river another British column was closing in on the important town of Prome after pushing south of Alanmyo. Prome is 150 miles northwest of besieged Pegu.

Activity on the 15th Indian Army corps front in southwestern Burma around Taungup was confined mostly to patrol activities but some advances were made in this coastal area.

100 Yank Pilots Freed From Japs

Near Pegu, Southern Burma, April 30 (A. P.—Delayed).—Approximately 100 American pilots were liberated today by British 14th Army troops attacking Pegu. They were flown immediately to hospitals in India.

The Americans had been taken prisoner by Japanese when they were shot down over Burma.

British Enter Pegu, Gateway To Rangoon

Calcutta, May 1 (A. P.).—British 14th Army armored and infantry units lunged today into Pegu, gateway town to the Burmese capital of Rangoon, 50 miles to the south, and to Thailand on the east.

Tokyo Cancels Workers' Rest Periods

San Francisco, May 1 (A. P.).—The Tokyo radio announced today that all Japanese Government employees will "work without any rest periods from this date on."

The broadcast, recorded here, said workers have been taking holidays on the first and third Sundays of each month.

JAPAN MINIMIZES LOSS OF PARTNERS

San Francisco, May 1 (A. P.).—The Domei Japanese News Agency today took cognizance of the imminent fall of Germany, but told the Japanese people to "attend to our own business."

The Domei dispatch, quoting the Tokyo newspaper Mainichi, was broadcast to the United States and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

"All of the Japanese nation, calmly followed the course of developments in Europe, must by this time have been fully prepared to cope with any eventualities in the European situation," the broadcast said. Loss of Italy to the Axis as well as Germany, does not change Japan's stand on "this life and death struggle," Domei reported.

Japan's war strength will not be affected by Germany's fall, the broadcast indicated.

"Noting the vast distances separating Japan and Europe, it may be easily imaginable to what extent and what kind of assistance we have been receiving from our European Allies," it said.

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INDUSTRY EXPANDING

RIO DE JANEIRO—(AP) Recently cited statistics on Brazil's industrial growth reveal that in a quarter century the number of industrial establishments increased six times over. In 1920 Brazil had compared with a present total of some 80,000. If the growth is counted from 1911, using that year's index as 100, today's index would be more than 4,000.

Aleuts, Routed by War In '42, Are Home at Last

U. S. Will Replace Their Lost Guns and Dories

UNALASKA, Alaska, April 23 (Delayed) (AP)—Home tonight out here on the ragged edge of the world are the Aleuts, the only North Americans the Pacific war has forced to flee their homes.

The Aleuts had been homesick a long time. They were moved en masse from the Aleutian Islands in 1942—all except the 100 or so who were on Attu. The fate of those hundred is a mystery.

One by one the Aleuts came down the gangplank of an Army transport today. They stared into the brooding silence of the smoky sea and blinked their eyes when they looked at the snow-covered mountains that were palisades of light.

It was a strange homecoming for the strange people who were never happy away from their traps and dories and these bleak treeless hills that rise out of the cold sea.

The 120 who disembarked today were only a part of 400 of the island people being repatriated.

Don C. Foster, general superintendent of the Alaskan Indian Service, said the Army and Navy would supply the Aleuts with all necessities of life, even replacing lost guns and dories.

President Of Mexico Sees Workers Parade

Mexico City, May 1 (AP)—Three great columns of organized workers converged today on Constitution Square, where President Avila Comacho reviewed them. Union differences prevented organization of one parade.

Interwoven with the observance of the international labor day were observances of the 1886 Haymarket riots in Chicago and the subsequent execution of those involved.

Public transportation was stopped between 8 A.M. and 3 P.M. and all stores were ordered closed.

Windsors to Leave Nassau This Week

Nassau, Bahamas, May 1 (A. P.)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor will leave the latter part of this week for the United States and will go immediately to Palm Beach, Fla., to visit friends. The Duke has ended more than four years' service as Governor of the Bahamas. Afterwards, they will go later to New York for a stay and then to the Duke's ranch in Canada.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS BATTLE

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

IN EUROPE.

3d Infantry—Cleared up Munich.

4th Infantry—Reached Balerbrun, five miles southwest of Munich.

10th Armored—Drove past demolitions and road blocks; entered St. Rochus, fourteen miles southeast of Fuessen.

11th Armored—Closed in on Danube gateway city of Passau from three sides; is across Austrian border in strength twenty-seven miles from Linz.

12th Armored—Moved down both sides of Lake Kochel to town of Kochel.

13th Armored—Crossed Isar River and advanced twelve miles toward Berchtesgaden.

14th Armored—Crossed Isar River near Moosburg in a four-mile drive toward Berchtesgaden.

20th Armored—Helped clear Munich.

26th Infantry—Raced twelve miles northeast to Kollersberg, fifty-three miles northeast of Passau.

42d Infantry—Helped clear Munich.

44th Infantry—Captured Ehrwald, fifteen miles southeast of Fuessen in Austria.

45th Infantry—Cleared up Munich.

82d Airborne—Forged an Elbe bridgehead at Bleekade, just southeast of the British bridge at captured Lauenburg.

IN THE PACIFIC.

7th Infantry—At edge of Yonabaru airfield, southeast coast of Okinawa.

24th Infantry—Only seventeen miles from Davao, Mindanao.

25th Infantry—Fighting to clear Balete Pass, Luzon.

27th Infantry—Captured Machinato airfield, southern Okinawa.

31st Infantry—Pushed north on central Mindanao highway.

33d Infantry—Took topside ridge and Loacan airfield, Luzon.

37th Infantry—Occupies La Trinidad, Luzon.

96th Infantry—Advances over rough terrain in center of southern Okinawa line; pushed toward Shuri.

REDS CELEBRATE MAY DAY HOLIDAY

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

May Day, traditional holiday for the working man in Europe and great political festival of the Soviets, was celebrated with wild enthusiasm on the fighting fronts and in many lands yesterday.

Russia staged the greatest fete, stripping Moscow of its war-born camouflage, blackout and strict curfew regulations to stand thousands of laughing, shouting citizens thronging to Red Square for a monster parade. Marshal Stalin himself, in jovial mood, led the celebration.

Russian soldiers in Berlin paused long enough in their final drive to exterminate the die-hard Nazi defenders to bedeck the already conquered portions of the city with May Day banners, Red flags and pictures of Stalin.

Farther west along the Elbe river, other Russian soldiers made it a double festival-celebrating the holiday and formally welcoming American Doughboys of the U. S. Ninth army. It was a roaring get-together. Food and drink in quantities that seemed endless were spread for the visiting Americans.

A band sounded in Paris where a million working men, marching in an orderly parade, broke the otherwise sober calm with repeated cries of "hang Petain" and "throw Petain under the metro (subway)". The aged hero of Verdun and Vichy leader is being held for trial on charges of treason.

Disorders which in other years turned the French fete into vicious brawls were missing and visiting American soldiers seemed little impressed with the celebration.

Scattered along the parade were banners voicing economic grievances such as "we are hungry" and "milk and bread for our children."

Conspicuously absent in Paris was any mention of de Gaulle but there were many posters reading "vive Red army" and some smaller placards saying "Vive les Allies."

In Berne, Switzerland, Red banners labeled "expulsion of war criminals" were displayed in a parade that terminated with oratory in the square fronting the parliament building. Other political banners told of postwar problems, demands for woman's suffrage, old age pensions, veterans benefits and shorter military training. Communists and Socialists were allowed to join in the parade.

More Freed in Philippines

Three Civilians From This Area Are Included in List

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—The War Department announced today additional names of civilian and military personnel liberated from Japanese camps in the Philippines.

The civilian list included: Backman, Herbert W.—Otis Elevator Company, 260 Eleventh Avenue, New York.

Earle, Grace jr.—Miss Harriet R. Earle, sister, 138 Mountain Avenue, Summit, N. J.

Eldridge, Retha H.—Mrs. Sara Schulster, sister, 89 Maple Avenue, Hackensack, N. J.

Cable to Italy Reopening

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—Reopening of commercial cable and telegraph service between the United States and Italy was authorized by the Federal Communications Commission today, and the State Department announced that operations would begin Friday. The facilities of R. C. A. Communications, Inc., the Commercial Cable Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company will be used. Rates will be in keeping with recently announced reductions for such communications. For example, the rate from New York will be 20 cents a word, full rate; 12 cents for code, 10 cents for deferred, and 6 2-3 cents for letter messages.

775,495 Service Men Get Jobs Up To March

Washington, May 1 (AP)—The United States Employment Service said today it found jobs for 775,495 World War II veterans from February, 1944, through last March. Of that number, 88,853 were disabled service men placed since August. The agency said it has found a

total of 1,383,840 non-farm jobs for veterans of all wars between January 1, 1942, through 1944, with 806,139 of the placements last year.

North Carolinian Gets Congressional Medal

Washington, May 1 (AP)—The Congressional Medal of Honor is going to a North Carolina doughboy who singlehandedly halted a German breakthrough and killed at least 23 of the enemy.

The War Department, announcing the award today, said the medal will be given to Sergt. Max Thompson, 22, of Canton, N.C., in Germany, where he is fighting with the 1st Division.

Thompson used everything he could lay his hands on—a machine-gun, bazooka, and automatic rifle and grenades—to smash a tank-led German attack near Haaren,

HARD COAL MINES FACE U.S. SEIZURE

WASHINGTON, May 1 — (AP) The War Labor Board made renewed efforts tonight to get Pennsylvania's 72,000 anthracite miners back to work. New government mine seizures impended if the efforts were unsuccessful.

The board, acting swiftly after a brief hearing here while all anthracite production was at a standstill as a result of expiration of the United Mine Workers' contract last midnight, directed UMW Chief John L. Lewis and the operators to continue operations.

It stressed that it expected compliance "immediately and without reservations."

The directive ordered "uninterrupted production under terms of the expired contract and required that any wage adjustments finally agreed upon should apply retroactively from April 30.

"Widespread stoppages of work by members of the union have de-

House Out To Get Treaty Voice

Washington, May 1 (AP)—Racing against the coming peace, the House opened two days of debate today on legislation to give it a voice in the ratification of future treaties.

An unexpressed decision not to delve into foreign affairs while the United Nations are conferring in

San Francisco was discarded under the pressure of backers of the treaty proposal for a quick House decision.

Constitutional Amendment

The resolution—sent to the floor by the Judiciary Committee—would propose a constitutional amendment abolishing the Senate's traditional control over treaties and making future pacts subject to a vote by both branches of Congress.

To become effective it must be passed by the House and Senate and ratified by 36 states.

Advocates of a House voice in treaty-making argue that the two-thirds rule in the Senate makes it possible for a legislative minority to thwart the President and Congress in international negotiations.

Senators Push Views on Bases

Naval Sub-committee Members Going to Parley Would Keep Captured Isles.

Washington, May 1 (A. P.)—A Senate Naval sub-committee will go to San Francisco tomorrow to discuss post-war Pacific naval and air bases with the American delegation to the United Nations conference.

Disclosing this today, Senator Walsh (D-Mass.), chairman of the Naval Committee, said he thought the consensus of the views of which the Senators will give the delegation is that this country should retain outright any islands wrested from Japan and needed as bases.

"I think the members of our committee are generally opposed

to the idea of an international trusteeship for such bases," Mr. Walsh added. "I anticipate that they will endeavor to impress that view upon the delegation."

The Navy has opposed proposals for an international trusteeship, but this thought has support in the State Department.

Senator Walsh designated as the subcommittee Senators Byrd (D-Va.), Eastland (D-Miss.), McClellan (D-Ark.) and Tobey (R-

N. H.) They will fly to the West Coast in a Navy plane.

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'Decent Diet' Is Promised

Washington, May 1 (P)—Americans were told today that a "decent diet" will be maintained despite a 25 per cent slash in sugar rations and the prospect of higher point values for other foodstuffs.

Further civilian belt-tightening was foreshadowed when:

1. Samuel I. Rosenman, presidential food scout, recommended that the United States should supply a "substantial share" of civilian needs in northeast Europe. He acknowledged that this probably would cut into home-front food supplies.

2. The Inter-Agency Committee on Foreign Shipments said, "We shall have to make some adjustments in particular foods," and hinted at higher ration points for fats and oils.

Food-Czar Sentiment Grows

At the same time, mounting sentiment was evidenced in Congress for one-man control of all food matters, now divided among the OPA, the War Food Administration and other agencies.

Predicting a five to ten per cent slump this year in the nation's food production, the Inter-Agency Committee headed by Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley, termed the cut in sugar rations "a real sacrifice."

Of the American outlook, this committee, which allocates food and other supplies for overseas needs, said:

"A decent American diet will be maintained. Our food supply is adequate to keep America healthy and vigorous even though we shall have to make some adjustments in particular foods."

Rosenman Reports

Rosenman in a report to President Truman said the immediate and long-range economic situations of northwest Europe's liberated countries are "extremely serious." Seven million displaced persons dragged into Germany from overrun countries as slave labor will increase its seriousness, said Rosenman, who has made an on-the-spot survey at the request of the late President Roosevelt.

He declared that "a realistic appraisal of the situation would indicate that the responsibility for providing a substantial share of most civilian supplies will rest on the United States. United States policy should dictate acceptance of this responsibility as far as possible."

With foreign needs thus looming larger, proposals that a home-front food czar be named were reported to have strong backing in the House Food Investigation Committee.

New Way To Pick Vet Doctors Held Needed

This is the second of several articles dealing with the controversy over the treatment of veterans and the operations of the Veterans Administration.

By Frank Carey

Washington, May 1 (P)—Representative Rankin (D., Miss) who heads one of four separate nationwide investigations of Veterans Administration hospitals, says we "may have to set up a different system for selecting our physicians" for the Veterans Administration.

Doctors are now selected under civil service rules. Salaries range from \$3,200 to \$7,500 a year.

Rankin is chairman of the House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. He says the trend of reports by some members of his committee indicates that "some hospitals are crowded, many of them are short of doctors, nurses and other help, and there is some obsolete equipment."

No Complaints On Food

He added: "I haven't had a single complaint on food and no complaints on cruelty to patients."

cause this would release more beds for bed patients."

She said General Hines promised to make such a transfer last January, "but he hasn't done it yet."

Representative Ramey (R., Ohio) said he found conditions "generally favorable" at the Veterans' Neuropsychiatric Hospitals at Roanoke, Va., and Chillicothe, Ohio, and at the Veterans' General Hospital at Huntington, W. Va. He added that three other hospitals in his area—he refused to disclose which ones—would remain under investigation.

Good On Whole

Representative Allen (D., La.), speaking of the veterans' facility at Alexandria, La., said that "while there are some things that could be remedied—especially with reference to the feeding of tubercular patients—I found that on the whole it was a very splendid facility."

Representative Carnahan (D.,

Mo.) said hospitals at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and North Little Rock, Ark., "compared very favorably with civilian hospitals in their vicinity."

Representative Cunningham (R., Iowa) declared "some corrections" should be made in hospitals he visited but that "they were generally in good shape—better than I expected."

Better Than State Institutions

Representative Bennett (R., Mo.) said the treatment afforded at the Veterans' Tubercular Hospital at Excelsior Springs, Mo., and the General Hospital at Wadsworth, Kan., was "incomparably superior" to that in "near-by state institutions."

Representative Auchincloss (R., N.J.), who said he'd visited hospitals in New York and New Jersey, declared:

"I'm impressed with the necessity for additional facilities for New Jersey. There are 480,000 men from New Jersey now serving in the armed forces, and yet there is only one veterans' facility in that State."

Higher Pay Need Seen

Dr. Charles Griffith, medical director of the administration, says:

"If salaries were increased it would make it easier to get men and hold them, but before the war, even with the present salary schedules, we had waiting lists of doctors who wanted to join the Veterans Administration—and all must be graduates of Class A medical schools."

"Since the war started we have been short of doctors. Four hundred of our experienced men are now serving with the armed forces. As for social workers, attendants and other personnel, we've had troubles in getting the best grades, not only because of military calls but because of high salaries paid in war industry."

Social workers in the service are paid \$2,000 to \$2,900 a year, attendants \$1,200 to \$2,600.

While no one at the Veterans Administration will comment on it officially, there has been some agitation to have a "medical corps" established for the administration—similar to that of the Army and Navy. Doctors would not be selected from civil service lists, but would be selected by the administration itself and given a type of commission.

Statements Of Congressmen

Some members of Representative Rankin's 21-member committee made preliminary statements on their findings before making formal reports.

Representative Rogers (R., Mass.) said that in the West Roxbury (Mass.) veterans' facility she found a "crying need for the transfer of the out-patient department from West Roxbury (a section of Boston) to downtown Boston be-

Mo.) said hospitals at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and North Little Rock, Ark., "compared very favorably with civilian hospitals in their vicinity."

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Sumner Welles Critical Of U. S. Policy at Parley

Says America Is Regarded as 'Chief Opponent' of Russia

WASHINGTON, May 1 (P).—Sumner Welles asserted tonight the United States delegation at San Francisco "has maneuvered itself into a position where for the moment it is regarded as the chief opponent of the Soviet Union."

The former Under Secretary of State, in a radio talk on the United Nations Conference, added that "true statesmanship would have prevented so dangerous a development."

Declaring that there was "almost incredible inefficiency" in preparing for the conference, Mr. Welles said the first week of the meeting "has been spent in a series of protracted and acrimonious debates on questions of organizational procedure upon which the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and China should have been wholly in accord before April 25."

Truman Opposes V-E Festivity

Wants News Greeted With an Understanding of Importance of Job That Remains.

Washington, May 1 (A. P.).—President Truman said today he hopes there will be no celebration when hostilities end in Europe "but a national understanding of the importance of the job which remains." It was emphasized that this did not mean the end of hostilities was necessarily imminent.

Jonathan Daniels, White House press secretary, called reporters to his office and dictated this statement:

"The President authorized me to say that in event of a cessation of hostilities in Europe he will speak to America by radio to emphasize the necessity for thankfulness and for continuation by all Americans in the great war job which still lies before us. He hopes there will be no celebration, but a national understanding of the importance of the job which remains."

Daniels added that "this is not anything by way of suggestion of the imminence of any cessation of

hostilities." He said the statement was largely to meet inquiries made after the announcement of British plans for the end of hostilities. In London it was announced earlier in the day that a two-day public holiday had been authorized for victory in Europe.

Daniels, in response to a question, said his statement does not necessarily mean that the President will announce the end of hostilities. The President will go on the air regardless of who makes the announcement, he added.

Truman Strongly Defends OPA And Urges Year's Continuance

President Takes Up Cudgels in Behalf of Much-criticized Bureau and Asserts It Has Been Well Administered.

Washington, May 1 (A. P.).—The OPA, recently under fire in congressional food hearings, was strongly defended by President Truman today.

Stepping into a controversy that has been raging with increasing warmth on Capitol Hill, the President spoke a word of "deserved commendation" for the OPA. Specifically, he expressed the hope that price control authority would be continued another year.

Declaring that the OPA has been "well administered" and that its employees and hundreds of thousands of volunteer workers in local boards "have worked faithfully for long hours doing difficult jobs," the President said:

"Irresponsible criticisms should not be permitted to break down the confidence of the people in an essential wartime program and a hard working wartime agency," the President said in a statement, the text of which follows:

Text of Statement.

"I want to say a word of deserved commendation for an organization which has been subjected to much criticism in recent weeks. I refer to the OPA. Probably no other Government agency comes into such intimate contact with every citizen during wartime."

"Our price control and rationing machinery enters into every home and affects directly the daily life of the housewife and her family naturally, things must be done which displease

many people. No businessman, no farmer, no merchant likes to be told how much he can charge for his wares. No housewife likes to be told that she may have only a limited supply of meat, or sugar, or canned goods with which to feed her family.

"As the war proceeds toward a victorious climax, shortages become more acute. The requirements of our military and naval forces are great. We must supplement the economic resources of our fighting Allies, such as Britain, Russia, China and France,

who have suffered great devastation in this war.

"We must do our part in helping to prevent anarchy, riot and pestilence in the areas liberated from Axis domination. These requirements place a greater and greater strain on our resources.

Hailed as Achievement.

"I suppose that OPA, like the rest of us, has made a few mistakes. But when we look at the whole record, I think that our price control and stabilization program has been one of the most remarkable achievements of this war.

Had it not been for OPA and the stabilization program we should have had run-away inflation. In other countries, run-away inflation has sown the seeds of tyranny and disorder. In this country, we have kept inflation under control. OPA has helped to make it possible for our fighting men to come to a stable and prosperous economy.

"Our price control and stabilization program could not have been successful without a good law and I hope Congress will extend that law for at least another year.

"OPA has been well administered by Mr. Chester Bowles. Its thousands of employees and hundreds of thousands of volunteer workers in local price and rationing boards have worked faith-

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fully for long hours doing difficult jobs. Many able men from business and other walks of life have patriotically contributed their services to OPA, often at distinct financial sacrifice.

"Irresponsible criticism should not be permitted to break down the confidence of the people in an essential wartime program and a hard-working wartime agency."

RECONVERSION PLAN IS DRAFTED BY WPB

It Places at 4 to 6 Months the Time for a Shift in Economy to a One-Front War Basis

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WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—The War Production Board estimates that the shift of the economy from a two-front to a one-front war basis can be accomplished in from four to six months after V-E Day. A tentative blueprint has been prepared to meet that schedule.

When the shift is completed the present complex system of priorities and materials control will have vanished. Replacing it will be two simple priority ratings, "MM" for military orders and "CC" for important civilian goods.

The plan was drafted by the WPB committee on "Period One" which was recently formed to chart the relaxation of controls in the interim between the collapse of Germany and the fall of Japan.

The report "leaked" to newsmen almost simultaneously with the announcement by J. A. Krug, chairman of the WPB, that such a report had been prepared, that it had been approved in general by a score of Government agencies and that it would be adopted and made public after getting Mr. Krug's final approval.

A new draft has been prepared and some changes made, WPB officials said, but the bulk of the recommendations are unchanged from the tentative draft. The plan includes the following salient points:

1. If V-E Day should come before May 15, the transition period should end on Sept. 30; if between May 15 and June 15, by Oct. 31; while "if V-E Day does not occur until after July 1, the transition period should last until the end of 1945."

2. Nearly 220 of the remaining 420 orders restricting or banning various civilian goods would be lifted immediately after V-E Day. (Nearly fifty such controls have

been revoked in the last few days, since the report was prepared.)

3. Manufacture of washing machines, household refrigerators and a few other scarce and badly needed civilian products will get positive priority aid for a limited volume of production.

4. Automobile rationing should continue until the output is high enough to meet the most urgent demands. This point is probably 100,000 passenger cars a month.

5. Some "less essential" civilian production is expected to start immediately after V-E Day. Factories will be authorized to place orders for materials and parts to be delivered after priority orders are filled.

The report was based in part on a survey of the reconversion needs of seventy-two major industries. Most of them told the WPB they would need from two to six months to build up civilian production to the volume where they would break even financially.

Some manufacturers who produce the same goods for the Army as for civilians would simply change customers without any delay. For "all-out" production most industries would require some months. The automobile industry estimated fifteen months and the manufacturers of jeweled watches twelve months.

The seventy-two industries indicated that they alone might be able to absorb virtually all workers laid off by armament cut-backs. The official lay-off estimate is less than 1,000,000 war workers in the six months following V-E Day; the seventy-two industries said they could employ 915,000 persons at the "break even" production level, 1,610,000 at full production.

NAVY DESIGNATES MORE ROTC UNITS

Washington, May 1 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Forrestal today named twenty-five additional colleges and universities at which Naval Reserve officer training corp units will be established. The new units, provided for under recent legislation, are in addition to the twenty-seven units now in operation. Courses will begin on or about November 1.

The institutions, selected by a joint committee of educators and Naval officers, were:

Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; Columbia University, New York City; University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.; Villanova College, Villanova, Pa.; Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.; Case School of Applied Science, Cleve-

land; Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago; Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa.

University of Mississippi, University, Miss.; University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.; University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Stanford University, Stanford University, Cal.; University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.; University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.; University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.; Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, and Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.

Before enactment of the recent legislation, the limit on naval ROTC enrollment was 7,200, of which about 6,500 were actually in training. The legislation authorized a total strength of 24,000 in naval ROTC until one year after the war, and a total strength of 14,000 thereafter.

Navy officers said that in the postwar cut-back there was no present contemplation of eliminating any of the units now authorized, but that the reduction would be effected by reducing the strength of each unit.

Nazis Give Up All U.S. Captives

Washington, May 1 (AP)—Definite assurances from Germany that imprisoned Americans will be left in German camps for liberation by advancing Allied armies have been received through the Swiss Government, the State and War departments announced today.

The German Government's message said that all transfers of Allied prisoners of war have ceased and that the Swiss Government as protecting power and the International Red Cross have been requested to send representatives to those camps not yet liberated.

The Swiss and Red Cross representatives will assist in the orderly turnover of the camps to Allied control, the departments said. Main camp guards will be withdrawn prior to the arrival of Allied units and only camp commanders and administrative personnel will remain, the German message stated.

According to the latest available information, the Germans are still holding some 45,000 to 50,000 American prisoners.

Allied armies have taken 64 of 78 prison camps and hospitals where American soldiers are known to be held.

Assistant Postmaster General Resigns Post

Washington, May 1 (AP)—President Truman today accepted the resignation of Ramsey S. Black as third assistant Postmaster General effective May 6.

Black resigned to take over his new duties as State treasurer of Pennsylvania, to which he was elected last November.

Jonathan W. Daniels, press secretary, who made the announcement, said he had no information of Black's successor in the Post office.

PRESIDENT PAYS VISIT TO HOUSE

WASHINGTON, May 1—(AP) President Truman paid a surprise visit to the House of Representatives today—and played hob with the noontime routine on Capitol Hill.

But apparently the most significant thing he said was "fine and dandy"—his reply to Representatives who filed by to shake his hand and ask how he was feeling.

The Chief Executive lunched with Speaker Sam Rayburn, Majority Leader McCormack and Republican Leader Martin in the same room where he received word three weeks ago to rush to the White House and take the oath as President.

After the private lunch he went to the Speaker's office to shake hands with House members. That's where the confusion began.

Capitol police got so nervous they hardly recognized each other. They closed off an entire wing of the House floor. Service in the restaurant was upset.

And the House pages had a field day. Several of them managed to make two trips through the hand-shaking line.

Rumors that an important Allied announcement was impending spread through the Capitol when word first hit the corridors that the President was in the building. Spectators gathered as only Washingtonians can to be on hand for something big.

But about all they saw was the steady flow of members from the House chamber to greet the President. At least 350 Representatives shook the President's hand.

It was Mr. Truman's second surprise call on Capitol Hill since he became President April 12. The day after he took the oath of office he had lunch with Senate leaders.

Lights To Go On Capitol As European War Ends

Washington, May 1 (AP)—The war-darkened lights of the Capitol dome will go on as soon as the war in Europe ends.

Representative Snyder (D., Pa.) told the House today the Capitol lights should shine again as soon as President Truman proclaims the defeat of Germany. Before Snyder finished talking, Speaker Rayburn interrupted to say:

"I have already ordered it done." The House applauded.

ORDERS MINERS BACK TO WORK

WLB Acts As Government MAY 2 1945

Washington, May 1 (AP)—The War Labor Board made renewed efforts tonight to get Pennsylvania's 72,000 anthracite miners back to work. New Government mine seizures impended if the efforts were unsuccessful.

The board, acting swiftly after a brief hearing here while all anthracite production was at a standstill as a result of expiration of the United Mine Workers' contract last midnight, directed UMW chief John L. Lewis and the operators to continue operations.

It stressed that it expected compliance "immediately and without reservations."

Under Old Contract The directive ordered "uninterrupted production under terms of the expired contract and required that any wage adjustments finally agreed upon should apply retroactively from April 30.

"Widespread stoppages of work by members of the union have developed today at the anthracite mines in the State of Pennsylvania apparently because of the absence of a contract," the board told Lewis and key representatives of the operators in a statement made public here. "The board's order provides for a continuing contract.

Urgency Emphasized "It is urgent that production should be immediately resumed. Any sustained interruption in the production of anthracite coal would adversely affect the prosecution of the war. Anthracite coal is used by utilities and industries engaged in the production of war material. In addition, the armed forces and

domestic consumers, including war workers, are dependent upon an adequate supply of anthracite for space heating and cooking."

After calling on President Truman today, Interior Secretary Ickes said he was ready to take over both the anthracite mines and some bituminous mines where workers walked out today because they had not received official notification of approval of their new contract.

Lewis in New York At the anthracite hearing here, the operators, through Ralph W. Taggart, of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, urged that the board limit the extension of contract to 30 days, to restrict the eventual liability of the operators for retroactive wage increases.

The mine workers, in the absence of President Lewis, who was in New York for negotiations with operators on a new contract, said compliance with any board order would have to depend upon action of the tri-district scale committee of 40, also in New York.

190,000 Tons Reported Lost Anthracite operations were reported completely suspended in Pennsylvania today with 190,000 tons of production already lost, while contract negotiations in New York between operators and John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers were deadlocked.

Soft coal stoppages also were reported in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, despite final Government approval of a new bituminous contract giving the average miner a pay increase of 81 cents a day.

Tennessee Senators Oppose Lilienthal

Washington, May 1 (AP)—Tennessee Senators McKellar and Stewart called at the White House today to oppose reappointment of David E. Lilienthal as chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The two Tennessee Democrats called only a few days after Senators Bankhead and Hill, Alabama Democrats, urged President Truman to reappoint Lilienthal.

Lilienthal's nine-year term expires May 18. Stewart and McKellar said Mr. Truman would not commit himself one way or the other.

Substantial Cut Anticipated In Plane Output

Washington, May 1 (AP)—A "one-front" airplane production schedule which may cut monthly output by as many as 2,000 planes by the end of this year has been drafted by the Army Air Forces. About 7,000 craft now are being turned out each month.

The revised schedule, it was learned today, has been submitted to WPB's production readjustment committee for approval.

In effect, the new schedule writes off the European war so far as plane production is concerned. It involves only estimated army needs in the Pacific.

Nearly All Types Affected With the exception of the two giant bombers—the Boeing B-29 Superfortress and the Consolidated Vultee B-32—virtually all AAF combat planes are affected. Some of the cutbacks, however, are merely paper ones. This means that originally projected production peaks are being lowered, but that the effect will not be felt for many months.

Even with the new schedule, some in the AAF believe further reductions will be required to balance supply with demand because thousands of planes will become available with the end of hostilities in Europe.

May Affect Cargo Planes As a result, studies now are being made to determine whether cutbacks should be made in some cargo types as well as combat craft.

Despite the lessening of army needs for planes, navy requirements are expected to continue at present or even higher levels.

The new army schedule calls for elimination by the end of this year of the Lockheed Lightning P-38 and reduced production in coming months of the AAF's other two "Big Three" fighters—the P-47 Thunderbolt and the P-51 Mustang.

Even the P-80 Shooting Star, the Lockheed-built jet-propelled fighter, figures in the production revision, but at rather long range.

35 P.C. Cut By 1946 Just coming into production and still to be battle-tested the Shooting Star's new schedule calls for a cut of about 35 per cent by 1946.

Another paper cutback involves the Douglas A-26, a new, high-speed two-engine attack bomber. Production will continue to rise for the remainder of the year at Long Beach, Cal., and Tulsa, Okla., when it will be frozen at the year-end level instead of going on to originally projected schedules.

The Lockheed plant at Burbank, Cal., which also builds the Shooting Star, will wind up P-38 production by the end of the year.

Nashville Faces Closing The new schedule, however, calls for elimination of P-38 production at the Consolidated Vultee plant at Nashville, Tenn., some time this

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summer.

Both the P-47 Thunderbolt plants, at Farmingdale, L.I., and Evansville, Ind., are scheduled to continue in production, but with the output trimmed to meet Pacific needs only.

The reduction in output of P-51 Mustangs will be brought about by a tapering off at the Dallas (Texas) North American plant until April, 1946, when this fighter will go out of production there.

Other Dallas Plans

Another plane being produced by North American at Dallas, the AT-6, an advanced trainer, will go out of production by the end of the year. The Dallas plant, however, has contracts for the production of the C-82 cargo plane, and company officials said today that production schedules call for a sharply increased output of the C-82s for a long time. Thus, instead of layoffs in the immediate future, company officials said they now are conducting a recruiting campaign for technical personnel.

No curtailment now is scheduled for the North American plant at Inglewood, Cal.

Bohemia Reported Seeking To Give Up

New York, May 1 (AP)—The Allied-controlled Luxembourg radio said today the puppet Czech Government of Emil Hacha, president of the German-created protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia, was "trying to negotiate with the United States Army for the occupation of Bohemia without a fight."

The broadcast said negotiations were being carried on by Richard Bienert, Hacha's Minister of the Interior, acting under instructions of Dr. Karl Hermann Frank, Reichs protector for the area.

Street Fights At Pola

New York, May 1 (AP)—The Yugoslav communique recorded by the FCC today said street-fighting has broken out in the towns of Rijeka, Trieste and Pola, small Italian naval base.

Trieste and Pola form the northern and southern anchors of the Axis defense in the northern Italian province of Istria, which borders on Yugoslavia. Rijeka is just north of Trieste.

The fighting, which is on a 75-mile front, has smashed the German and independent Axis formation forces in this area, the communique said.

New Aerial Lens Gives Double Magnification

Rochester, N.Y., May 1 (AP)—Development of a giant 48-inch telephoto lens with a built-in heating system for the Army Air Forces was announced today by the Eastman Kodak Company.

The lens, 3 feet long and weighing about 100 pounds, is the largest ever produced at the company's optical plant.

With twice the focal length of the customary 24-inch lens for aerial photography, the new equipment makes objects photographed at a given distance appear twice as large, the company said.

The heating device, controlled by thermostat and installed in the mount, prevents a metal shrinkage which would throw the giant lens out of focus at high altitudes.

Pa. Coal Men Reject Perkins Proposals

New York, May 1 (AP)—Anthracite coal operators, declaring that John L. Lewis had attempted to shift from the union to employers "blame for the hard coal strike," today issued a statement rejecting proposals by Secretary of Labor Perkins for settlement of the industry's wage dispute.

As operators and miners resumed their negotiations, Major William W. Ingles, chairman of the operators' negotiating committee, issued the statement, which said:

"The proposal by Secretary Perkins would require an increase in the price of each ton of house heating sizes of anthracite of more than \$1. Naturally, we cannot agree to any such proposal."

Miners Willing To Accept

The statement added that the operators "want a settlement which will take into account the consumer and the miner."

Previously the miners had agreed to accept Miss Perkins's compromise proposals.

Meanwhile, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, entered in today's discussions without making any comment on the War Labor Board's order to the miners and operators to continue production of coal under terms of their present contract until a solution to the dispute could be reached.

There was no immediate comment from the union leader on the operators' statement.

Hard-Coal Fields Hit; 72,000 Men Stay Out In Pa.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 1 (AP)—Pennsylvania's anthracite production was at a virtual standstill today as unofficial reports disclosed few, if any, of 72,000 hard-coal miners at work.

About 45,000 men in District 1, United Mine Workers of America, failed to report; Hazleton reported about 15,000 men away from jobs in District 7, while more than 10,000 miners were idle in District 9.

Officials of the Lehigh Valley, the Hudson and Glen Alden Coal companies and the Susquehanna collieries—major producers in District 1—said all their mines were closed. Only pump runners and maintenance men reported for duty.

Dispute Certified To WLB

The action was taken shortly before expiration of the anthracite coal industry wage-hour contract at midnight last night by the Prospect Henry Local of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and the Wanamie Local of the Glen Alden Coal Company here.

Meanwhile, the anthracite contract dispute was certified to the War Labor Board in Washington last night a few hours before the current pact expired.

A few hours earlier John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, said that miners had been advised to resume work only if operators accepted recommendations in the dispute offered by Labor Secretary Perkins.

Meeting Scheduled

A spokesman for the miners, however, said their Washington representatives would represent the organization at the WLB meeting to be held there today.

Lewis' statement on the situation prior to announcement of certification, was:

"The anthracite scale committee has just voted unanimously that they will advise anthracite mine workers to resume work when the anthracite operators accept Secretary of Labor Perkins' recommendation for a new contract."

Secretary Perkins' Suggestions

Secretary Perkins said she had suggested that the miners drop their demand for 10 cents per ton royalty; accept 4 and 6 cents increases per hour for second and

third shifts, respectively, instead of 10 and 15 cents; agree to a one-year contract instead of two years and taken \$75 for vacation pay instead of \$100 asked.

The UMW had agreed to the one-year proposal, she said.

There was no announcement from union officials here as to whether instructions would be given the miners to stay at work with the expiration of the old contract. It was indicated that the miners would wait for telegrams from Lewis and then would call meetings to decide whether or not they would resume work.

MUSSOLINI IS BURIED IN SECOND-HAND GRAVE

BALTIMORE, May 1 (AP)—Mussolini has been buried secretly in a "potter's field" at Milan, Italy, next to a burial plot set aside for Nazis, Howard M. Norton, Baltimore Sun papers war correspondents, reported in a dispatch from Italy today.

His body, Norton said, was "dressed in the same blood-stained, muddy clothes in which it was kicked and spat upon in Piazza Loreto." It was lowered "into a 'second-hand' grave from which a nameless body had just been removed."

His mistress, Clara Petacci, and "the whole hierarchy of fascism" were buried similarly, Norton related.

The burial was supposed to be secret, for fear of demonstrations, but patriots found the grave and spat and threw stones upon it. The grave was unmarked.

An Italian Catholic army chaplain gave brief benediction.

Destroyer Named For Admiral Cecil

Bath, Maine, May 1 (AP)—A destroyer named for the late Rear Admiral Charles P. Cecil, under whom the cruiser Helena became known as the "fightin'est ship" in the Pacific, was launched from the Bath Iron Works yard.

Cecil, a Louisville (Ky.) native, commanded the Helena from November 23, 1942, when the fighting was fiercest in the Solomons Islands, until she was sunk in Kula Gulf on June 6, 1943.

CLARE LUCE HOME FROM WARFRONTS

Germany Reaping Whirlwind She Sowed, Congresswoman Says in Miami.

MIAMI, Fla., May 1 (AP)—Germany is reaping the whirlwind she sowed, declared Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R-Conn.) who arrived here tonight by clipper, ending a two-month tour of European battlefronts.

Mrs. Luce, a member of the House committee on military affairs, reported that during her tour as guest of the British government she visited concentration camps, saw the debris and rubble of German cities, and viewed at first hand the problems of reconstruction in Italy.

"One wanted to believe there were good Germans, but there were too many concentration camps for the people to have been unaware of what went on in them," the congresswoman declared. "They must accept their responsibility."

"Germany must have a hard peace," she asserted.

Mrs. Luce doubted that there would be riotous celebrations of victory day in Europe.

"V-E day will be too solemn an event for those who have suffered so in Europe. There are too many desperate people. The peace they have bought has been bought desperately," she said.

The congresswoman, enplaned immediately for Washington.

SISTER KENNY SEES BOYCOTT

Says Research Facilities Are Being Denied Her.

Springfield, Ill., May 1 (A. P.).

—Sister Elizabeth Kenny told a joint session of the Illinois General Assembly today that "for some unknown reason" there seemed to be "an organized boycott" against her method of treating infantile paralysis.

The "organized boycott," she said in an address prepared for delivery to the legislators, was "on the part of the officers of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and Dr. Fishbein." (Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the Amer-

ican Medical Association.

The Australian nurse, who heads the Elizabeth Kenny Institute in Minneapolis for the treatment of infantile paralysis by a method she developed and which has been widely discussed, said: "They have denied the facilities for research into the further presentation I have to make of which they are entirely ignorant."

A proposal that Congress investigate to determine whether there has been "organized opposition" to Sister Kenny and her treatment program has been sidetracked, at least temporarily. Representative O'Toole (D-N. Y.) requested last month the creation of a special committee to make an investigation. The probe followed Sister Kenny's announcement that she was to discontinue her work in America and leave the country.

Superfortress To Fly In Ernie Pyle's Memory

Wichita, Kan., May 1 (AP)—A bottle of water from the old family well crashed across the nose of a huge Superfortress today to speed "The Ernie Pyle" to the war in the Pacific.

In a brief and simple ceremony at the Boeing plant, the glistening B-29 was named for the little war correspondent, killed last month on Ie Jima.

The sky leviathan, unveiled by Ernie's 77-year-old father, William C. Pyle, of Dana, Ind., was christened by the Rev. H. L. McBride, pastor of the Dana Methodist Church, before thousands of between-shift workers.

Pearl Harbor Informer Suit Is Dismissed

Los Angeles, May 1 (AP)—An informer suit for \$1,976,000 damages, charging conspiracy to present false claims to the Government in prewar construction at Pearl Harbor, has been thrown out of Federal Court.

Judge Ben Harrison dismissed the suit, brought a year ago against Hawaiian Constructors, Inc., and others, on the ground that the court did not have jurisdiction. He said that under a recent amendment to the Federal Informer Act such an action is not valid unless it presents information not already in the possession of the Government.

Charles H. Layne, of San Francisco, former War Department engineering office employé, instituted the suit.

4 Smaller Nations Win Frisco Posts

San Francisco, May 1 (AP)—The United Nations conference today put Belgium, South Africa, Norway and Venezuela in charge of four major commissions which will draft its charter for a world organization.

Without a change or a hitch, it approved assignments to the commissions and to a dozen committees which will serve under them. The lineup was as recommended by the executive and steering committees. Thus small nations won top spots in the conference.

The conference thereby squared away to real work, but with the question of its voting procedure still undecided. Yet to be determined is whether majority or two thirds rules, or a combination of these, should be employed in reaching decisions.

Plan Reported Blocked

One authority said a proposal had been blocked this morning in the steering committee to require a two-thirds vote on accepting any amendment.

Herbert Evatt, Deputy Prime Minister of Australia, was reported to have objected strongly on grounds this would prevent small nations from making any alterations in the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

Then, members present, reported, this was the course for action: Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Foreign Commissar of Russia, spoke up for the requirement of a two thirds vote to pass any amendment to the basic Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

Molotov said he was aware that a bare majority could be constituted from the American republics alone and that there was danger in allowing a proposal to be adopted by a bare majority.

Stettinius Move Approved

Evatt suggested amendments should be decided according to their importance, with special majorities required only when the proposals affected the foundations of the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

A suggestion by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State, that the matter go back to the executive committee, with directions that this group distinguish between various types of amendments, then was approved.

As an afternoon plenary session of all delegates began, the Prime

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Minister of South Africa, Jan Christiaan Smuts, admonished little powers that the big nations must have rights and responsibilities in a world organization.

Allowing them to veto use of force against aggressors, he argued, wasn't "too heavy a price to pay."

Commissions Start Today

Many delegates walked into the opera house for the plenary session reading of a German radio report that Adolf Hitler was dead.

The commissions and committees will begin work tomorrow and Thursday.

And, once they are under way, the conference probably will proceed without Molotov. Stettinius told a news conference the Russian may leave soon for Moscow to take care of war problems.

Stettinius said there was no indication Molotov might come back to San Francisco later.

The Secretary of State said he planned to see the conference through to a successful conclusion. As for Britain's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, Stettinius reported he has no plans to leave San Francisco at the moment.

Night And Day Sessions

Speeches wear a big order of business for both afternoon and night plenary sessions.

Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, whom the Nazis not many months ago were hunting in his homeland, emphasized that there must be economic and social keystones for an international

"Failing this," he said, "a perpetually armed world would have to keep endless vigil in perpetual torment — an exhaustive watch which finally leads the sentry to shoot at his own shadow."

When Bidault finished, Stettinius, presiding, asked a group of special conference guests — wounded American soldiers — to stand. Delegates also stood, and cheered.

Stassen In Radio Talk

Meanwhile, an American delegate, Commander Harold E. Stassen, said in a broadcast from the Veterans Building:

"The big news from San Francisco this afternoon is that we are on our way on the main track."

He mentioned "a considerable amount of controversy" in preliminary stages of the conference and added:

"But I believe that the important thing about these controversies was the fact that they were raised, they were met, and the conference proceeded with its vital work."

If the difficult questions which will come up in drafting a world charter can be met as frankly and definitely, Stassen said, if "we all abide by the decisions and move forward, we will be marking a new era in world relationships."

Big 4 Ministers Meet

Action by the executive and steering committees this morning followed a meeting last night of Stettinius, Eden, Molotov and China's T. V. Soong—foreign ministers of the nations sponsoring the conference.

Stettinius described it as a very harmonious and very satisfactory session.

Friday is the deadline for delegations to submit comments and amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks formula, as a basis for committee and commission deliberations.

The Americans have at least sixteen amendments to offer, and Stettinius indicated they might be made public tomorrow.

As for the makeup of the commissions and committees, Stettinius said it was anticipated that each delegation would have a representative on each, with authority to make decisions.

Once the committees get down to their jobs, Stettinius said, their meetings will be open to the public.

U.S. And Britain Felt In Control At Parley

San Francisco, May 1 (AP)—An Anglo-American combination, puzzling over Russia's persistent revival of the Polish question, counted itself in firm control today at the United Nations conference.

And the United States delegation figured, after events to date, that it was the group most likely to rally support of small nations for proposed changes in the basic peace-keeping formula.

It has had apparently solid support on controversial issues from sister American republics. There was a firm lineup on the decision yesterday to admit Argentina to membership.

Always Aligned

Thus far the American republics and the British Empire Commonwealth have found themselves aligned each time Russia has raised a conference issue.

In their brushes so far with the Soviets, the British and Americans see no defeat of their principles. The admission of the Ukrainian and White Russian republics to United Nations fellowship—Molotov's big point to date—they regard as a gain handed the Russians by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Yalta.

Molotov Seen As Beaten

Although the American delegates think the impression may have taken root in some quarters that Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov is dominating the conference, they say he has been licked on every original issue he has raised.

As proof, they contend that although Russia has brought up the question again and again there seems no likelihood of admitting any Polish delegates until the Big Three agree under the Yalta formula on a coalition provisional government. Molotov has insisted that the Soviet-supported Warsaw Poles ought to be invited here at once.

Molotov's Motive A Puzzle

Secretary of State Stettinius strongly urged the action yesterday in which the conference voted 31 to 4 to admit Argentina over the strong pleas of Molotov for a delay of several days. Molotov argued that the Argentine question ought to be held up while more consideration was given it and the Polish issue.

The American delegates have not yet figured out why Molotov raises the Polish issue at every opportunity unless his activities are designed to impress the Poles themselves with the great interest the Soviets are taking in their cause.

Expected To Go On

This country's representatives seem resigned, however, to continuation of this and other Russian maneuvers. The Soviet moves thus far have furnished all of the real controversy for what otherwise would have been a placid conference to form a peace-keeping league.

Whether the Russians will kick up their heels over amendments that the American group will propose to the basic Dumbarton Oaks formula remains to be seen. But the Americans are pretty confident at this point that the majority vote will be on their side.

MOLOTOV MAY BE CALLED TO RUSSIA BY WAR SITUATION

It Is Said His Leaving Won't Reflect Any Displeasure at Parley's Progress.

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San Francisco, May 1 (A. P.).—Word that Foreign Commissar Molotov soon may leave the United Nations conference because of war developments coincided today with the new Big Four efforts to draft management details of this world meeting.

It was learned that Molotov's departure, expected any day, would not reflect displeasure with the progress of the conference, but would be due entirely to the war situation. There have been reports that not only he but also Foreign Minister Eden, Foreign Minister Velloso of Brazil and other delegation chiefs may have to quit the city by mid-May.

At present, however, it was said Eden has no plans to leave for London.

Secretary of State Stettinius plans to remain here to see the entire conference through.

When Molotov leaves for Moscow, he is expected to be succeeded as head of the Soviet delegation by Andrei Gromyko, ambassador to the United States. Before President Truman dispatched a note to Premier Stalin urging Molotov's attendance, Gromyko had been designated to head the Russians.

Meeting Called Harmonious

Definite word of Molotov's probable departure came after a meeting of the Big Four last night, which was described in American quarters as the most harmonious yet held.

Molotov was reported to have appeared in no way chagrined by yesterday's conference action in voting Argentina immediate membership despite his vigorous efforts to delay action.

The conference executive committee of fourteen nations met today to select chairmen for the four commissions and twelve committees which put the Dumbarton Oaks plan for a world organization and proposed amendments in final stage for conference consideration. These are the critical bodies of the forty-six nations meeting.

As the session opened it was reported that Belgium, South Africa, Norway and Venezuela would hold the commission chairmanships. Belgium and Norway voted with Russia yesterday on postponement of the Argentine invitation issue—but they did not vote with Russia against admis-

sion of that Latin American country to the conference.

Commission Assignments

Norway, according to these preliminary plans, would head the commission on the security council; South Africa that on the general assembly; Belgium, principles and purposes, and Venezuela, the international court.

Below the commissions, a dozen proposed chairmen of these committees would operate. The committees were:

Commission on Principles and Purposes—Ukraine, the Committee on Preamble and Purposes; Costa Rica, the Committee on Membership.

Commission on General Assembly—Turkey, Structure and Procedure; Bolivia, Political and Security Functions; India, Economic and Social Co-operation; New Zealand, Trusteeship System.

Commission on Security Council—Greece, Structure and Procedure; Uruguay, Peaceful Settlement of Disputes; Ecuador, Enforcement Arrangements; Colombia, Regional Arrangements.

Commission on Court—Peru, Problems of the Court; Egypt, General Legal Problems.

Behind the selection of chairmanships was the maneuvering for positions of leadership and prestige against the broad background of international affairs.

Trusteeship Parley Set

San Francisco, May 1 (AP)—Representatives of the Big Five powers today called a Thursday evening session to consider how best to handle the problem of trusteeships over the war-torn territories.

The American position was explained last night in a closed subcommittee meeting with the French, Chinese, Russians and British.

This plan calls for international supervision of trustee territories, except that where one power establishes a military base it would have exclusive control of the base area.

Heading the United States representation at last night's meeting were John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War; Artemus Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Abe Fortas, Under Secretary of the Interior Department.

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Prepared For Fall Of Reich, Japs Say

San Francisco, May 1 (AP)—The Domei Japanese news agency today took cognizance of the imminent fall of Germany but told the Japanese people to "attend to our own business."

The Domei dispatch, quoting the Tokyo newspaper Mainichi, was broadcast to the United States and recorded here.

"All of the Japanese nation, calmly following the course of developments in Europe, must by this time have been fully prepared to cope with any eventualities in the European situation," the broadcast said.

"Life And Death Struggle"

The loss of Italy to the Axis, as well as Germany, does not change Japan's stand on "this life-and-death struggle," Domei reported.

Japan's war strength will not be affected by Germany's fall, the broadcast indicated. "Noting the vast distances separating Japan and Europe, it may be easily imaginable to what extent and what kind of assistance we have been receiving from our European allies."

CHINESE CLAIM JAPS MAKE PEACE OVERTURES

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—(AP) Foreign Minister T. V. Soong said today Japan is making peace overtures to China "by the bushel."

"Our answer," Soong said, "is go talk to the United Nations. We will not talk to you alone."

The Chinese chief delegate to the United Nations meeting told his first large news conference, "every day someone wants to talk peace with us."

He made it clear, however, that China intends to make no separate peace.

Asked whether Russia would

enter the war against Japan, Soong referred the questioner to Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov.

As to what should be done with Emperor Hirohito, Soong said he hoped "that question will be answered before we get to him."

Drastic Shake-up in Jap Navy

Admiral Toyoda Becomes Head of New Over-all Fleet Command.

San Francisco, May 1 (A. P.).—Tokyo radio today reported a drastic shake-up in Japan's naval command with Admiral Soemu Toyoda, commander in chief of the Nipponese combined fleet, heading a new over-all naval command.

New commanders were named for the two main naval stations at Yokosuka and Kure on Honshu, principal Jap home island, and eight other key administrative posts were involved in the reshuffle, the Domei News Agency said in the broadcast heard by the FCC.

Domei's list of changes included the following:

Toyoda also to be commander in chief of the naval escorts command, relieving Admiral Naokuni Nomura, elevated to the Supreme War Council.

Vice-Admiral Michitaro Tozuka, chief of Naval Aviation Headquarters, to command the Yokosuka naval station at the entrance to Tokyo Bay.

Vice-Admiral Masao Kanazawa, Director of Naval Construction Headquarters, to be commander of the base at Kure on Japan's Inland Sea.

Vice-Admiral Shigeyoshi Inouye, former president of the Naval Staff College and Navy Vice-Minister, to succeed Tozuka as Chief of Naval Aviation Headquarters.

Other changes in command were made in top shipbuilding and arsenal posts.

Domei also reported that Rear Admiral Prince Asakira Kuni, brother of the empress, had been promoted to the rank of vice-admiral. He is commander of the combined Naval Air Force and a member of the Supreme War Council.

Capt. Etsuzo Kurihara, chief of the Navy Press Section at Japanese Imperial Headquarters, was promoted to rear admiral.

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A127

95 LONDON, MAY 1-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TOLD A PACKED HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT "I HAVE NO SPECIAL STATEMENT TO MAKE ABOUT THE WAR POSITION IN EUROPE EXCEPT THAT IT IS DEFINITELY MORE SATISFACTORY THAN IT WAS AT THIS TIME FIVE YEARS AGO."
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95 LONDON FIRST ADD CHURCHILL XX YEARS AGO.
CHURCHILL SAID THAT IF INFORMATION OF EXCEPTIONAL IMPORTANCE "REACHES THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE THIS WEEK-- AS IT MIGHT DO," HE WOULD MAKE A BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT.
"WITH REGARD TO THE CONDITION AND REQUISITION WHICH WOULD OCCUR IF AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF DECISIVE CONSEQUENCE JUSTIFYING CELEBRATION WERE TO BE MADE THIS WEEK OR AT ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE, AND V-E DAY WAS ANNOUNCED, A NUMBER OF ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN PREPARED, AND WILL BE ISSUED TONIGHT IN A HOME OFFICE CIRCULAR," HE SAID.
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LONDON SECOND ADD 2ND LEAD CHURCHILL XXX OFFICES.
THE PRIME MINISTER INDICATED A PEACE ANNOUNCEMENT NOT ONLY MIGHT PRECEDE FINAL SURRENDERS, BUT THAT SUCH SURRENDERS MIGHT NOT BE WORTH AN ADDITIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

"IT IS BY NO MEANS CERTAIN AT THIS TIME THAT COMPLETE SURRENDER OF ALL THE ENEMY'S FORCES WILL MAKE THE SUBJECT OF A FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENT," HE SAID.

THE FACT THAT HE MADE NO MENTION OF HIMMLER'S FIRST SURRENDER OFFER TO THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, OR OF A SECOND ONE WHICH THE GESTAPO CHIEF IS WIDELY BELIEVED TO HAVE SUBMITTED, SUGGESTED THE GOVERNMENT IS PLANNING NOW ONLY TO ADVISE THE HOUSE ON THE OUTCOME OF NEGOTIATIONS, AND NOT UPON THE COURSE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

THE HOUSE WAS JAMMED WITH ONE OF THE LARGEST ATTENDANCES OF THE WAR, IN HOPES CHURCHILL MIGHT CLARIFY MANY RUMORS CONCERNING GERMAN PEACE BIDS.

OUTSIDE ON THE STREETS WERE NEWSPAPERS WITH BIG BANNER LINES. THE EVENING NEWS DECLARED "HIMMLER DECIDES-- SURRENDER PAPERS ARE ALL READY FOR SIGNING."

A HAMBURG RADIO BROADCAST MEANWHILE PREDICTED THAT LONDON AND WASHINGTON WERE "PREPARING FOR TREMENDOUS NEWS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR TODAY, MAY DAY," BUT STILL CLUNG TO HOPES THE GERMANS MIGHT SPLIT THE BIG THREE.

"THE TREMENDOUS NEWS LONDON AND WASHINGTON ARE PREPARING WILL HAVE THE CHARACTER OF AN INTERIM BALANCE SHEET," THE NAZI BROADCAST SAID. "AS LONG AS THERE IS NO UNITY AMONG GERMANY'S ENEMIES THERE CAN BE NO FINAL NEWS."

A HIGHLY XXX 3RD GRAF AS BEFORE.

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LONDON, MAY 1-(AP)-AN AIR OF EXPECTANCY PERVADED LONDON TODAY AS THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS PREPARED TO CONVENE IN AN ATMOSPHERE FILLED WITH TALK OF IMPENDING PEACE.

THERE WERE HOPES THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, WHO HELD REPEATED MEETINGS WITH HIS CABINET YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT AND WHO SAW SOME OF HIS ADVISERS AGAIN THIS MORNING, MIGHT MAKE SOME SORT OF STATEMENT ON THE SITUATION.

WHILE THE ORDER OF BUSINESS DID NOT INCLUDE A WAR REPORT BY THE PRIME MINISTER, IT WAS POSSIBLE HE COULD GIVE IMPORTANT NEWS IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION FROM THE FLOOR.

COMMONS MEETS AT 2:30 P.M. (8:30 AEW) AND IF CHURCHILL MAKES ANY DISCLOSURES THEY PROBABLY WILL COME DURING THE QUESTION PERIOD AT THE FIRST PART OF THE SESSION.

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BULLETIN

LONDON, MAY 1-(AP)-THE HAMBURG RADIO SAID TODAY THAT EFFORTS OF THE GERMAN NINTH ARMY TO RELIEVE BERLIN HAD BEEN ABANDONED BECAUSE OF STRONG RUSSIAN ATTACKS, AND THAT THE GERMAN FOURTH ARMY WEST OF BERLIN "ALSO HAS HAD TO ENDURE STRONG SOVIET FLANK ATTACKS."

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A147

(110) HITLER MUSIC

LONDON, WEDNESDAY MAY 2-(AP)-MUSIC-LOVERS WHO LISTENED CLOSELY TO THE HAMBURG RADIO STATION LAST NIGHT MIGHT HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GUESS THAT WORD OF HITLER'S DEATH WAS COMING UP LONG BEFORE THE ACTUAL ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE.

THE REPORT ON HITLER'S DEATH BEGAN AT 10:27 P.M. (4:27 P.M. EWT). BUT 44 MINUTES EARLIER THE HAMBURG STATION CONCLUDED BROADCASTING THE GOETTERDAEMERUNG (THE TWILIGHT OF THE GODS) BY HITLER'S BELOVED WAGNER, AND FOLLOWED IT IMMEDIATELY WITH A WARNING TO ALL LISTENERS TO STAND BY FOR AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN THE INTERVAL UNTIL 10:27, THE RADIO PLAYED OTHER WAGNERIAN MUSIC AND FOLLOWED IT WITH ANTON BRUCKNER'S SEVENTH SYMPHONY, WHICH WAS WRITTEN TO COMMEMORATE WAGNER'S DEATH.

THEN CAME FOUR RUFFLES OF A DRUM, AND THE STATEMENT THAT HITLER WAS DEAD.

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MAY 2 1945

KK1104PEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY MAY 2-(AP)-THE HAMBURG RADIO SIGNED OFF LAST NIGHT--AFTER BROADCASTING AND REBROADCASTING THE FUEHRER'S DEATH ANNOUNCEMENT--WITH THE WORDS: "HEIL HITLER!"

"WE CLOSE OUR TRANSMISSION TODAY," SAID THE BROADCAST HEARD HERE, "BY GREETING ALL GERMANS ON THIS SIDE OF GERMANY OR ACROSS THE BORDER (APPARENTLY REFERRING TO THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN LINK-UP LINE) AS WELL AS OUR SOLDIERS WITH THE GERMAN SALUTE: HEIL HITLER!"

A REBROADCAST OF THE DEATH ANNOUNCEMENT AND FUNERAL MUSIC REPLACED THE STATION'S USUAL MIDNIGHT NEWSCAST. IT WAS ANNOUNCED THE NEWS SERVICE WOULD BE RESUMED AT MIDNIGHT TONIGHT.

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A115

BULLETIN

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO'S FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE GERMAN REPORT OF HITLER'S DEATH, BROADCAST AT 3:12 A.M. TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE, DECLARED THAT "THE GERMAN RADIO STATEMENT EVIDENTLY REPRESENTS A NEW FASCIST TRICK."

Z939PEW

HITLER (150)

LONDON, MAY 1-(AP)-THE GERMAN BROADCAST STATING THAT ADOLF HITLER "HAD FALLEN AT HIS COMMAND POST" CAME TO PARLIAMENT TONIGHT JUST AS IT WAS ENDING ITS NIGHT SESSION AND MANY MEMBERS WERE RELUCTANT TO BELIEVE THE REPORT WAS TRUE, SUSPECTING IT MIGHT BE PART OF A RUSE TO PERMIT HIM TO ESCAPE.

OTHERS ARGUED THAT THE NEWS OF THE FUEHRER'S DEATH WOULD BE SUCH A BLOW TO HIS IDOLATROUS NAZI FANATICS THAT IT WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ISSUED UNLESS IT WERE TRUE BECAUSE OF THE CRUSHING IMPACT IT WOULD BE BOUND TO HAVE ON HIS FOLLOWERS.

THOSE WHO ACCEPTED THE ACCURACY OF THE HAMBURG BROADCAST FELT THE FUEHRER WAS LUCKY TO DIE BEFORE FALLING INTO THE HANDS OF THE RUSSIANS OR THE WESTERN ALLIES.

EVEN MORE IMPORTANT TO MANY WAS THE QUESTION OF DOENITZ' POLICY -- WHETHER HE WOULD MAKE A STRONG EFFORT TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT AND WHETHER HE WOULD BE ABLE TO RALLY THE SS (ELITE GUARD) TROOPS TO A CAUSE SO HOPELESSLY AND OBVIOUSLY LOST.

MQ645PEW

A216

C O R R E C T I

MUNICH HITLER BEER PARLOR, BY (A195) IN 3RD GRAF
READ X X X THE PLACE AND ONLY A FEW ROBE X X X
THE AP

EJ320PEW

MAY 2 1945

A217 (425)

NIGHT LEAD CHURCHILL-PEACE

BY ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, MAY 1-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT HE MIGHT HAVE "INFORMATION OF IMPORTANCE" TO IMPART BEFORE SATURDAY, BUT DISAPPOINTED HOPES THAT HE WOULD CLARIFY IMMEDIATELY THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE IN EUROPE.

NEVER ONCE USING THE WORD "PEACE," CHURCHILL TOLD AN EXPECTANT HOUSE THAT "SHOULD INFORMATION OF IMPORTANCE REACH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT DURING THE FOUR DAYS OF OUR SITTING THIS WEEK AS IT MIGHT DO--I WILL ASK THE SPEAKER'S PERMISSION TO ASK THE INDULGENCE OF THE HOUSE TO INTERRUPT THE BUSINESS AND MAKE A BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT."

PARLIAMENT'S NORMAL WEEKLY PROGRAM ENDS FRIDAY NIGHT.

THE FACT THAT THE PRIME MINISTER DID NOT DIVULGE THE PROGRESS OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS CARRIED POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE. ONLY A FEW HOURS EARLIER THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAD ANNOUNCED CHURCHILL WOULD HAVE A STATEMENT TO MAKE WHEN HE APPEARED IN COMMONS. IN THE INTERVAL HE CHANGED HIS PLANS.

SHORTLY BEFORE CHURCHILL SPOKE COUNT FOLKE BERNADOTTE, THE SWEDISH INTERMEDIARY WHO CARRIED HEINRICH HIMMLER'S FIRST SURRENDER OFFER TO THE ALLIES, RETURNED TO STOCKHOLM FROM DENMARK, WHERE IT HAD BEEN REPORTED HE HAD A FRESH MEETING WITH HIMMLER.

THE SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE, HOWEVER, ANNOUNCED THAT "COUNT BERNADOTTE DID NOT BRING WITH HIM ANY NEW MESSAGE TO BE HANDED OVER THROUGH THE FOREIGN OFFICE TO THE ALLIES."

SPEAKING WITH UNUSUAL HESITANCY, OBVIOUSLY GUARDING AGAINST A PREMATURE DISCLOSURE IN THIS DELICATE MOMENT, CHURCHILL TOLD THE PACKED CHAMBER THE VICTORY PROCLAMATION MIGHT COME BEFORE THE LAST POCKETS OF NAZI RESISTANCE HAD SURRENDERED.

30.24

25349

A218

FOR A WHILE HE APPEARED DETERMINED TO STAND ON HIS TERSE BUT JOCLAR SUMMATION OF THE WAR SITUATION AS "DEFINITELY MORE SATISFACTORY" THAN IT WAS FIVE YEARS AGO. THEN, AS BRITAIN'S LAWMAKERS CLAMORED FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, HE CAREFULLY OFFERED A FEW DETAILS.

BEFORE GOING TO COMMONS CHURCHILL HAD AN AUDIENCE WITH THE KING. ON HIS RETURN FROM THE HOUSE HE CALLED A CABINET MEETING THAT LASTED INTO THE NIGHT. THERE WAS NO INDICATION ON ANNOUNCEMENT WOULD BE MADE OF WHAT WAS DISCUSSED.

TO COMMONS CHURCHILL MADE IT CLEAR THAT "THE GOOD NEWS WILL NOT BE DELAYED," BUT WILL BE ANNOUNCED WHETHER PARLIAMENT IS IN SESSION OR NOT. THEN HE ADDED WITH A GRIN, "IT WILL COME FROM SOME AUTHORIZED OR UNAUTHORIZED SOURCE; IF THE HOUSE IS SITTING I WILL TAKE THE LIBERTY OF COMING DOWN AND INFORMING THEM MYSELF."

CHURCHILL'S HIGH SPIRITS WERETAKEN AS A GOOD OMEN.

"THERE IS GENERAL BELIEF THAT PEACE WILL BE ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK," SAID THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION. "THAT IS BASED ON MR. CHURCHILL'S RATHER SMILING AND HAPPY DEMEANOR DURING THE QUESTION-AND-ANSWER INTERLUDE IN THE HOUSE TODAY."

-DASH-

EDS:-SLUG ABOVE "AMS BUDGET."

EJ329PEW

MAY 2 1945

A138

(160) PARIS MAY 1-(AP)-GEN. EISENHOWER TURNED STUTTGART OVER TO THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY TODAY, ANNOUNCING THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY HAD MOVED ITS HEADQUARTERS ELSEWHERE, BUT LEFT UNANSWERED THE QUESTION WHAT TROOPS WOULD OCCUPY THE IMPORTANT GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CITY AFTER THE WAR.

THE FRENCH FIRST AND U.S. SEVENTH ENTERED THE CITY ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY BUT FROM DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS. THE FRENCH SET UP AN ESTABLISHMENT AND QUARTERED MANY TROOPS, INCLUDING MOROCCAN GOUMS, THERE.

THE SEVENTH ARMY DECIDED IT WANTED THE CITY FOR HEADQUARTERS AND AS A SUPPLY AND COMMUNICATIONS POINT. THE FRENCH WERE ASKED TO MOVE OUT AND WHEN THEY REFUSED, THEIR ACTION AS DESCRIBED BY SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS AS IMPEDING THE WAR EFFORT. THE FRENCH LET IT BE KNOWN THEY WERE STAYING IN THE CITY TO EMPHASIZE THEIR AS YET UNRECOGNIZED DEMANDS FOR POSTWAR OCCUPATION OF THAT AREA OF GERMANY.

AFTER DISCUSSIONS, EISENHOWER DECIDED TO ALLOW THE FRENCH TO REMAIN BUT SHAEF SAID THE POSTWAR OCCUPATION QUESTION WAS TO BE DECIDED ABOVE THE SUPREME HEADQUARTERS LEVEL, PRESUMABLY BY THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS.

A65

PARIS, MAY 1-(AP)-SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT AN AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED WITH THE GERMANS TO PERMIT THE ALLIES TO SHIP RELIEF FOOD INTO HOLLAND BY AIR, SEA AND ROAD FOR THE STARVING DUTCH POPULATION.

THE AGREEMENT AMOUNTS TO A VIRTUAL TRUCE AS REGARDS POINTS OF ENTRY FOR FOODSTUFFS. THE GERMANS AGREED TO GIVE SAFE CONDUCT TO SHIPS ENTERING ROTTERDAM, TO MAKE ONE MAIN ROAD AVAILABLE FOR TRUCKS AND TO WITHHOLD ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE OVER DROPPING ZONES.

ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES MET A GERMAN DELEGATION HEADED BY REICHSCOMMISSIONER ARTHUR SEYSZ-INQUART YESTERDAY TO MAKE THE ARRANGEMENTS, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID. IT WAS NOT DISCLOSED WHERE THE MEETING WAS HELD.

THE ALLIED DELEGATION WAS HEADED BY LT. GEN. WALTER BEDELL SMITH.

CHIEF OF STAFF TO EISENHOWER. OTHERS IN THE GROUP WERE MAJ.GEN.I. SUSLAPAROV, REPRESENTING RUSSIA; MAJ.GEN.FREDERICK DEGUINGANG, CHIEF OF STAFF TO FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY; MAJ.GEN.CALLOWAY, BRITISH COMMANDER OF THE NETHERLANDS DISTRICT; AND LT.GEN.PRINCE BERNHARD, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE DUTCH FORCES.

JS716PEW

MAY 2 1945

A182

PARIS, MAY 1-(AP)-HALF A MILLION PARIS WORKERS MARCHED TODAY IN AN ORDERLY MAY DAY PARADE WHOSE CALM WAS BROKEN ONLY BY REPEATED CALLS: "HANG PETAIN," AND "THROW PETAIN UNDER THE METRO (SUBWAY)." dup

ME139PEW

A47

BULLETIN

PARIS, MAY 1-(AP)-GEN. EISENHOWER, IN A SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY, DECLARED TODAY "THE WHOLE AEF CONGRATULATES THE U.S. 7TH ARMY ON THE SEIZURE OF MUNICH, THE CRADLE OF THE NAZI BEAST." dup

M517AEW

MAY 2 1945

PARIS, MAY 1-(AP)-FRENCH POLITICAL ANALYSTS WERE CAUTIOUS IN COMMENT TODAY UPON COMMUNIST GAINS IN FRANCE'S MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS SUNDAY. BUT SAID THE RESULTS SHOWED THAT THE MASS OF THE PEOPLE WISHED ECONOMIC LEGISLATION ENACTED AND TOOK THIS MEANS TO DEMONSTRATE THAT WISH.

TABULATION OF THE MORE THAN 18,000,000 VOTES CAST SHOWED THE COMMUNIST POLLED NEARLY 25 PER CENT. IN 1935, WHEN THE LAST FRENCH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS WERE HELD, LESS THAN ONE PER CENT OF THE COMMUNIST CANDIDATES RECEIVED ENDORSEMENT.

SOME POLITICAL EXPERTS INTERPRETED THE LEFTIST TREND AS A CRITICISM OF THE DE GAULLE GOVERNMENT, WHICH SO FAR HAS FAILED TO CARRY OUT ALL OF THE SWEEPING ECONOMIC REFORMS PROPOSED BY DE GAULLE AND HIS ASSOCIATES BEFORE THEIR RETURN TO FRANCE.

ANOTHER FACTOR BELIEVED TO HAVE INFLUENCED SOME OF THE VOTERS WAS THE COMMUNIST DEMAND FOR A QUICK TRIAL FOR MARSHAL PETAIN.

FRENCH WOMEN, VOTING FOR THE FIRST TIME, ALSO AFFECTED THE TREND. EXPERTS SAID THE WOMEN APPEARED TO HAVE VOTED ALMOST SOLIDLY FOR THOSE PARTIES ADVOCATING QUICK ECONOMIC CHANGES.

MJ1PEW

A198

MUNICH, MAY 1-(AP)-CONFIRMATION OF RADIO REPORTS OF A SHORT-LIVED REVOLT IN THIS BIRTHPLACE OF NAZISM WAS RECEIVED TODAY FROM A LIBERATED ENGLISH CHAPLAIN AFTER AMERICAN TROOPS OCCUPIED THE CITY.

THE CHAPLAIN SAID SOMEONE REPRESENTING GEN.FRANZ VON EPP PROCLAIMED THE CITY'S SURRENDER SEVERAL DAYS AGO.

SS UNITS RUSHED IN, HOWEVER, SHOT THE MAN AND BROUGHT THE SITUATION UNDER TEMPORARY CONTROL.

EJ220PEW

NOTHING POSITIVE WAS KNOWN ABOUT SCHACHT EXCEPT THAT HE WASN'T KILLED HERE.

OTHER CELEBRITIES SAID TO HAVE BEEN CARRIED OFF TO UNKNOWN DESTINATIONS 10 DAYS AGO WERE LEON BLUM, FORMER FRENCH MINISTER OF EDUCATION, AND HIS DAUGHTER; GENERAL GIUSEPPE CARIBALDI, GRANDSON OF THE ITALIAN PATRIOT, AND PRINCE LEOPOLD FRIEDRICH OF PRUSSIA.

M556AEW

BY A.I. GOLDBERG

TODAY
MUNICH, GERMANY, MAY 1-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS/BEAT THE

ALPINE WOODS AROUND THE ORNATE CASTLE OF LUDWIG, THE MAD KING OF

BAVARIA, WERE SEARCHING FOR SOME TRACE OF HITLER AND OTHER BIGWIGS

OF THE NAZI HIERARCHY.

ADMITTEDLY THE STORY THAT HITLER, KENNEDY COERING AND HANDFUL

OF PARTY OFFICIALS MIGHT BE HIDING OUT IN THIS AREA WAS BASED ON THE

MOST TENUOUS GROUNDS, BUT THE TROOPS WERE TAKING NO CHANCES.

THE CASTLE IS SITUATED IN THE MOUNTAINS HERE BETWEEN OBERAUMERGAU

AND GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN AND THE COUNTRYSIDE IS EXCELLENT FOR HIDEOUTS

WHICH MIGHT BE BY-PASSED BY FAST-MOVING ARMIES. THERE STILL REMAINS

S.S. TROOPS HOLDING PEAKS AND RIDGES ABOVE THE CASTLE AT NOON AS

RECONNAISSANCE PARTIES SEARCHED EVERY LANE AND TURNING FOR UNDERGROUND

HAVENS WHICH GOSSIP HERE HAD BEEN BUILT FOR NAZI REFUGEES.

TROOPS OF THE 103RD CACTUS DIVISION FIRST HEARD THE STORY

AND IT HAS GROWN. IT STILL WAS
AS THEY SWEEPED THROUGH OBERAMMERGAU, ~~XENONXZTZBNNK XZNXZNBZNNK~~

THE SUBJECT OF SPECULATION AT HEADQUARTERS ~~XORSXFXZNXZBXANZXX~~ TODAY
~~XORXZNBZNNK~~

MAY 2 1945

~~XZNXZNBZNNK~~

BECAUSE ~~XNNK~~ A MAN WHO SATISFACTORILY IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS AN ALLIED

AGENT AFTER LIVING IN THE DISTRICT SAID HE HAD IT FROM TWO SOURCES WHOM
HE TRUSTED THAT UNDERGROUND HAVENS LONG SINCE HAD BEEN BUILT IN THE
WILD REGION AROUND ~~EDBZXX~~ THE CASTLE ~~XX~~ AND HAD BEEN STOCKED WITH FOOD
ENOUGH FOR TWO YEARS.

WHILE BERCHTESGADEN AND OTHER PUBLICIZED PLACES SERVED AS A "FRONT,"
~~NNK~~ HITLER AND HIS COHORTS WERE SUPPOSED TO HAVE MADE THEIR WAY INTO
THESE MOUNTAIN RETREATS. THE IDEA WAS TO HIDE THERE UNTIL THE ARMIES
HAD ROLLED ON AND THEN MAKE THEIR WAY TO THE SWISS FRONTIER.

WITH ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT SEEKING TO CHECK THE SITUATION I
FOUND LUDWIG'S MUSEUM, WITH ITS COSTLY ~~XXZ~~ GOBELIN TAPESTRIES AND
SOLID GOLD OVERLAYS ON ALL FURNITURE AND ~~XZNXZNBZNNK~~ STATUARY IN PROFUSION,
BUT NO SIGN OF OCCUPANTS REPORTED TO BE LIVING IN AN UNDERGROUND SHELTER
~~XXX~~
THERE.

30.24

25351

MAY 2 1945

AT THE CASTLE ALSO WAS LT. COL. HAROLD MAY, 1504 MISSOURI ST.,
PEORIA, ILL., WHO COMMANDS A RECONNAISSANCE TEAM OF THE 409TH INFANTRY.
HE WAS SITTING WITH A TANK COMMAND CAR CONVOY AND THE MEN WERE STARTING
A CLOSE CHECK OF THE COUNTRYSIDE IN ORDER TO RUN DOWN THE STORY.
OSKAR FUCHS, MIDDLE-AGED MUSEUM MANAGER, DENIED THAT ANYONE HAD
LIVING QUARTERS IN THE PLACE EXCEPT THE CARETAKER, AND FUCHS SHOWED US
THROUGH THE CASTLE WHICH ALONG WITH THE GROUNDS HAD BEEN KEPT IN EXCELLENT
CONDITION.

AS WE LEFT FUCHS VOICED AN OLD BAVARIAN FAREWELL TO US: "GRUESS
GOTT. (GOD'S GREETINGS)". HITLER LONG AGO HAD TRIED TO SUPPLANT THIS
THOROUGHLY AMONG BAVARIANS WITH THE USUAL "HEIL HITLER." WHEN
ASKED ABOUT THIS FUCHS SHRUGGED HIS SHOULDERS AND SAID:
"FOR A LONG TIME WE SAID X 'GRUESS GOTT.' FOR A LITTLE
WHILE WE SAID 'HEIL HITLER.' THEN FOR A TIME WE SAID NOTHING AT ALL
AND NOW WE ARE ALL ONCE MORE SAY 'GRUESS GOTT.'"

MAY 2 1945

BY ALVIN STEINKOPF

(ADVANCE) LEIPZIG, GERMANY, APRIL 30--(DELAYED)--(AP)--WITH NAZI

RESTRICTIONS SWEEP ASIDE THERE'S A MARRIAGE RUSH IN LEIPZIG. FOREIGN

MANY WORKERS, ~~AND~~ LIVING IN CONDITIONS OF ACTUAL SLAVERY, NOW ~~ARE~~ ^{PERMITTED} TO MARRY UNDER NAZI REGULATIONS.

MAY 2 1945

THERE WERE ALSO GERMANS WHO WERE IN DISFAVOR WITH THE AUTHORITIES WHO COULD NOT GET THE NECESSARY PERMISSION TO WED. NOW UNDER A LIBERAL AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION THERE IS A WAVE OF WEDDINGS AS THE RESTRICTIONS ARE LIFTED FROM LABOR CAMP LOVE AFFAIRS.

THE SPURT IN MARRIAGES IS JUST ONE PHASE OF THE RESTORATION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTIES TO GERMANY. RELIGIOUS GROUPS EVERYWHERE ARE BEING TOLD THEY CAN RESUME ALL CUSTOMARY FUNCTIONS AND PRIESTS AND CLERGYMEN ARE TAKING UP THEIR TRADITIONAL DUTIES WITH ENTHUSIASM.

MANY EXPRESS AMAZEMENT THAT SUCH LIBERTIES WERE REVIVED SO SWIFTLY. THEY ASK PERMISSION OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT TO PERFORM THE MOST TRIFLING FUNCTIONS AND ARE SURPRISED THAT AS FAR AS RELIGION IS CONCERNED ALL "VERBODEN" DECREES HAVE BEEN DISCARDED. LEIPZIG

CLERGYMEN FOR INSTANCE ASKED IF IT WOULD BE ALL RIGHT TO RING THE CHURCH BELLS. PERMISSION WAS GRANTED AND LEIPZIGERS HEARD THEIR CHURCH BELLS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TWO YEARS.

MAY 2 1945

FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES SIX AMERICAN ARMY CHAPLAINS ARE

LEIPZIG'S ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITIES IN THIS TRANSITIONAL PERIOD.

MILITARY REGULATIONS FORBID ASSEMBLAGES BUT THE CHAPLAINS GAINED PERMISSION TO MAKE EXCEPTIONS FOR CHURCH SERVICES AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

THEY APPROVED THE MARRIAGES, BUT AREN'T QUITE SURE WHAT

ULTIMATELY WILL BE THE CIVIL STATUS OF THESE MARRIAGE CONTRACTS. OLD

GERMAN LAW REQUIRED THE APPROVAL OF THE STATE, BUT THERE IS NO GERMAN

STATE NOW AND THE CHAPLAINS COULDN'T PROMISE ANYTHING EXCEPT RELIGIOUS

VALIDITY.

CHAPLAIN CAPT. CHARLES MURPHY, ASSISTANT PASTOR OF ST. SEBASTIAN'S CHURCH, MIDDLETON, CONN., FOUND GERMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS HAD BEEN LIMITED

VIRTUALLY TO SAYING MASSES UNDER THE NAZI REGIME. ALMOST ALL OTHER CHURCH

FUNCTIONS WERE FORBIDDEN. THERE WAS EVEN A SHORTAGE OF WINE FOR THE SACRAMENTS AND IN ONE INSTANCE A NAZI RATION BOARD WOULD NOT ALLOW FLOUR FOR

CEREMONIAL BREAD.

Night lead Dachau.

By Louis P. Lochner

Dachau, Germany, ~~April~~ May 1--(ap)--A terrible vengeance met some of the SS (Elite guard) tormentors guarding the Dachau concentration camp hell hole when they fell into the hands of some of the infuriated inmates.

Bodies in SS uniforms were found in a half dozen places, beaten into an unrecognizable pulp, ~~and~~ the middle fingers cut from their hands before or after death in retribution.

MAY 2 1945

Many inmates displayed their own mutilated hands, from which fingers had been severed, and swore their Nazi guards did this to them to ~~humiliate~~ add to their torment. X 7 7 eddy

An incongruous sight in ~~this~~ this stinking den of sadistic Nazi torture and extermination of helpless prisoners is a variety of signs and others admonishing the inmates how to behave and be sanitary.

In the filthy crematory where the bodies of the slain were destroyed, for instance, was a big sign reading:

"Cleanliness is a special obligation here. Therefore don't forget to wash your hands."

prisoners facing the entrance gate, ~~fallen~~ through which they might

expect to come back alive only through some rare stroke of luck, could

NOT miss seeing a sign in huge letters on the administration building

roof informing them:

"There is only one way to freedom. Its milestones are obedience, industry, cleanliness, and love for one's people."

The inmates were marked with letters indicating their nationality.

and colored triangles indicating the nature of the offenses with which

they were charged. For instance, "P" meant they were Poles. A ~~pink~~ green

triangle meant they were accused of a criminal offense, pink meant

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25353

MAY 2 1945

~~men stood~~
homosexual, red/for political, black for so-called social or anti-social
prisoners.

Their food consisted of a slice of bread and a bowl of watery soup daily. Their footwear was of the poorest, their clothing universally shabby. The barracks were overcrowded, with two prisoners to a narrow bunk.

The death rate normally was 112 to 135 a day.

The inmates reported that since the battle of Stalingrad their treatment was appreciably better, ~~and that there were fewer~~
beatings.

MAY 2 1945

Heinrich Himmler apparently enriched himself ~~at the expense of the~~
~~prisoners~~ by profiting from the prisoners' labor. He established a china factory in the camp, in which the inmates created porcelain statues of German ~~warriors~~ warriors, huge busts of Hitler, ~~and~~ life-size figures of a screaming eagle, and other objects.

Hitler and
American soldiers chipped the heads from all of the screaming
eagle figures.

Sgt. Scott Corbett of New York City, whose wife now resides at

MAY 2 1945

East Millstone, New Jersey. Guided our party to a room where hundreds of porcelain candleabra, together with stout candles, were packed and ready for shipping, each box containing a card reading "all good wishes for our people, for your clan, for your parents, and for you." Each card bore a facsimile, "H. Himmler."

Dachau's efficient and business-like porcelain factory ~~industry~~

evidently yielded sizeable dividends.

Buildings for the SS guards and administrative staffs occupied

at least four times as much space as the narrow inner compound for prisoners. Himmler's men lived in comfort and luxury. Their canteen was well-stocked with alcoholic beverages. Their kitchens had modern ovens and refrigerators, and their hospital was a model.

and a water-filled ditch
Electrically charged barbed wire/surrounded the inmates' compound.

In addition to guard turrets, ^{AND} there were concrete bunkers at strategic points along the ~~main~~ ditches, from which SS guards safely could fire upon the prisoners in event of a wholesale escape attempt.

various inmates testified that when they were being transported here from other points it was customary for SS men to fire periodically and at random into the crowded boxcars in which the prisoners rode.

Hangings, they said, were conducted publicly, often during roll call when everybody was on the drill grounds.

But when prisoners were beaten to death, this was ~~done~~ done secretly. The inmate was simply taken out of the barracks and never appeared again.

Minor floggings often were administered before the entire camp. Borysiak Lech, polish inmate from Poznan, reported that Xaver Schwarz, treasurer of the Nazi party and one of the oldest party members, was among the camp's prisoners and was moved to some other spot 11

days ago. Other poles corroborated this. Since all of these higher SS officers have fled, it is impossible to confirm this.

The guards who were the last on duty were of low rank, brought

in from elsewhere in the last days before American occupation. The top

criminals evidently did NOT hesitate to sacrifice subordinates to save their own skins.

re lochners @ 1101 first thru third. gmk 430pew.

NEITHER THE ORIGINAL HALL NOR THE PRIVATE ROOM NEXT TO THE HALL REMAINS. IT WAS IN THE PRIVATE ROOM DURING THE ABORTIVE PUTSCH THAT HITLER CLIMBED ON A TABLE AND, FIERCELY BRANDISHING A WEAPON, EXCLAIMED: "THE GERMAN REVOLUTION HAS STARTED!" A PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF THE DAMAGE DONE MUNICH HAD TO BE CONFINED TO A DRIVE FROM THE TOTALLY WRECKED MAIN RAILWAY STATION THROUGH THE MAIN THOROUGHFARES ACROSS THE ISAR RIVER TO THE BEER CELLAR.

AMONG THE BUILDINGS WHICH I NOTED WERE WRECKED WERE THE JUSTICE BUILDING, THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ONE PART OF KARLS GATE AND THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

THE GOTHIC CITY HALL ON THE MARIENPLATZ SEEMED TO HAVE RECEIVED A NUMBER OF HITS, BUT WAS RELATIVELY INTACT. THE DEUTSCHES MUSEUM SEEMED INTACT. WE FOUND 800 LIBERATED AMERICAN PRISONERS WHO HAD LIVED IN BOX CARS FOR MONTHS DOING ROAD REPAIRING.

EJ215PEW

LT. JOHN BRUECKNER, 3339 SOUTH HOLMES AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., SAID: "IT WAS THE HAPPIEST MOMENT IN OUR LIFE TO SEE THE STARS AND STRIPES HOISTED OVER THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. A LOT OF US HAD BEEN PRISONERS TOO LONG WITHOUT A GLIMPSE OF THE STARS AND STRIPES. THE PRISONERS WERE SURPRISINGLY WELL POSTED ON THE EVENTS OF THE WAR AND ON WORLD AFFAIRS. BY GREASING THE PALMS OF THEIR GUARDS THEY MANAGED TO KEEP A RADIO RECEIVER OPERATING AROUND THE CLOCK. THE ENTERPRISING YANKS PUT OUT A NEWSPAPER RUN OFF ON A MANIFOLDING MACHINE. ME 1119AEW

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MAY 2 1945

MAY 2 1945

BULLETIN
WITH THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION IN AUSTRIA, MAY 1-(AP)-TWO-WAY RADIO COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GEN. PATTON'S TANKS AND THE THIRD UKRAINIAN ARMY INDICATED TODAY THAT AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN FORCES PROBABLY WERE LESS THAN 40 MILES APART.

RQ317PEW
WITH THE 14TH ARMORED DIVISION, MAY 1-(AP)-IT WAS SALT LAKE CITY DAY IN A CORNER OF THE MOOSBURG PRISON CAMP WHEN TWO BROTHERS AND A BOYHOOD CHUM FROM THE UTAH CAPITAL WERE REUNITED TODAY. THE PRINCIPALS WERE PFC RALPH C. CARTER, WHO GOT A DAY'S LEAVE FROM THE THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS TO FIND HIS BROTHER, LT. RICHARD CARTER, CO-PILOT OF A LIBERATOR DOWNED OVER YUGOSLAVIA AUG. 24, 1944, AND LT. HAROLD GUNN, WHO WAS CAPTURED AFTER HIS FIGHTER PLANE WAS KNOCKED DOWN OVER NORTH AFRICA.

"I'VE SEEN A LOT OF HAPPY REUNIONS, BUT NONE TO COMPARE WITH THAT OF THESE MUSKETEERS," SAID COL. JOSEPH A. MILLER, OF DEEP WATER, MO., ANOTHER AIR MAN RELEASED FROM MOOSBURG BY THE 14TH ARMORED.

JS1118PEW
WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, MAY 1-(AP)-THE TASK OF GOVERNING MUNICH UNDER THE ALLIED MILITARY RULE WAS ASSIGNED TONIGHT TO 51-YEAR-OLD MAJ. EUGENE KELLER, JR., OF MEMPHIS, TENN., A VETERAN OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

HIS ASSISTANT WILL BE CAPT. LOREN H. LAUGHLIN, FORMER CITY ATTORNEY OF LINCOLN, NEB.

JS1116PEW
WITH 14TH ARMORED DIVISION, GERMANY--FIRST ADD, UNDER DASH, HEMINGWAY LIBERATED. Oct 21

LT. HEMINGWAY'S MOTHER, NOW MRS. PAUL SCOTT MOWRER, HEARD THE NEWS OF HER SON'S LIBERATION IN LAKE BLUFF, ILL., WHERE SHE IS GIVING UP HER HOUSE IN ORDER TO JOIN HER HUSBAND IN PARIS-AS SOON AS FEASIBLE. MOWRER IS EUROPEAN EDITOR FOR THE NEW YORK POST, IN PARIS.

MRS. MOWRER SAID LT. HEMINGWAY, 21 AND A NATIVE OF OAK PARK, ILL., HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN IN THE HAMMELBURG, GERMANY, PRISON CAMP AND EVIDENTLY HAD BEEN MOVED BY THE GERMANS TO MOOSBURG. HE HAS BEEN IN SERVICE SINCE FEBRUARY, 1943.

AJ1037ACHNM
UBERAMMERGAU, APRIL 30--(AP)--(DELAYED)--IN THIS FAMOUS

MA
THE PASSION PLAY, SECURE FROM BOMBING BECAUSE OF ITS RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE,

GERMAN MUNITIONS TECHNICIANS SET UP DESIGNING ROOMS AND DREW THE PLANS

FOR JET PLANES AND OTHER AERIAL DEATH DEALING DEVICES, IT WAS LEARNED

TODAY.

THE WIDOW OF ANTON LANG, THE WORLD-FAMOUS CHRISTUS OF THE PASSION PLAY, TOLD THE STORY TO U.S. 103RD INFANTRY AND 10TH ARMORED DIVISION

TROOPS WHO OCCUPIED THE CITY. THE TROOPS SLEPT WEARILY ON THE STAGE

THE PASSION PLAYERS' THEATRE, THE RETREATING ENEMY FAR AHEAD OVER MOUNTAIN

SLOPES, HIS AIR STRIPS WRECKED AND RUINED LITTERED WITH RUINED

PLANES.

MRS. LANG SAID SHE HOPED THE RELIGIOUS PAGEANT, IN WHICH ALL OF THE

VILLAGERS PORTRAY THE STORY OF THE CRUCIFIXION, COULD BE RESUMED. "BUT

THE VILLAGE HAS LOST SO MANY MEN," SHE SAID SADLY. "THERE WERE MORE THAN

700 IN THE CAST, AND AT LEAST A HUNDRED OF THEM WILL NEVER COME BACK."

SHE SAID THE VILLAGE NEVER WAS BOOMED BY THE ALLIES, AND THAT

TECHNICAL WORKERS OF THE MESSERSCHMITT AIRCRAFT FACTORIES NOTED THIS AND

WERE NOT QUARTERED ESTABLISHED A HEADQUARTERS HERE. SHE SAID GERMAN TROOPS DID NOT OCCUPY

HERE. THE CITY, HOWEVER.

RC GOLDBERG 2315 FIRST AND SECOND. GUK 900PEW

BY THOBURN WIAINT

AT THE AUSTRO-GERMAN BORDER, APRIL 30--(DELAYED)--(AP)--

SOMEONE SHOULD HAVE CARRIED TO ~~2~~ SS TROOPS IN WEGSCHEID, GERMANY, THE REPORTS THAT THE WAR IN EUROPE WAS ALL BUT OVER.

SOMEONE ALSO SHOULD HAVE TOLD THE WEATHERMAN THAT THE LAST OF APRIL WAS NO TIME FOR SNOW.

BUT NO ONE DID, WITH THE RESULT THAT THE SS FANATICS FOUGHT LIKE MAD AND LIGHT SNOW FELL THROUGHOUT THE DAY, WHICH PROBABLY WAS WARM AND SUNNY IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEWSCASTS BEAMED TO THIS PART OF EUROPE CONSISTED CHIEFLY OF END-OF-THE-WAR TALK, BUT THUNDEROUS EXCHANGES AT WEGSCHEID BETWEEN THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION AND THE SS FIGHTERS MADE THOSE NEWSCASTS INAUDIBLE TO TANK UNITS AND ~~FIGHTING TROOPS~~ ARMORED DOUGHBOYS WHO WERE STILL FIGHTING, SUFFERING WOUNDS AND LOSING THEIR LIVES.

TWO COLUMNS OF THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION OF BRIG. GEN. HOLNESS DAGER, UNION, N. J., KICKED OFF AT DAWN AMID LIGHT SNOW AND CHILLING WINDS HIGH IN THE BAVARIAN HILLS. BEFORE NIGHTFALL THE

COLUMNS HAD MADE NEW CROSSINGS INTO AUSTRIA ABOUT TEN MILES SOUTH OF THE ORIGINAL ONE MADE APRIL 27.

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ONE COLUMN HAD EASY GOING UNTIL THE ~~SS~~ NAZIS MADE A SUICIDA STAND AT WEGSCHEID. ALTHOUGH HOPELESSLY OUTNUMBERED

AND OUTGUNNED, THE STORM TROOPS REFUSED TO BUDGE UNTIL BLASTED CUT BY

ARTILLERY DIRECTED BY COL. JOHN G. HOWARD, (39 CLAREMONT ST) SAN ANTONIO,

TEX., AND ARMORED DOUGHBOYS COMMANDED BY LT. COL. FREDERICK HEARN,

(602 FOURTEENTH AVE.) PATERSON, N. J.

THE COLUMNS THEN RESUMED THEIR THRUST TOWARD

THE WESTWARD DRIVING RUSSIANS, WITH WHOM THEY HAD BEEN IN RADIO CONTACT

FOR THREE AND A HALF DAYS. WHEN THE LINKUP WOULD OCCUR WAS ANYBODY'S

GUESS, DEPENDENT, OF COURSE, ON WHETHER OTHER GERMANS WOULD RESIST LIKE

THOSE AT WEGSCHEID.

TWO RUSSIAN-SPEAKING AMERICANS, CAPT. PETER

SCHOWALOFF, OF (173 EAST 70TH ST.) NEW YORK CITY, AND LT. ALEX BOBUCK,

OF HEMPSTEAD, L. I., MAINTAINED RADIO CONTACT WITH THE THIRD UKRAINIAN

30.24 25357

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ARMY.

THE 11TH ARMORED TCGK

TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS TODAY, INCLUDING 1,500 HUNGARIANS WHO SURRENDERED

ENMASSE CLAIMING THE GERMANS HAD SHORN THEM OF ALL THEIR WEAPONS.

TWO ENGLISH-SPEAKING GERMANS SAID THEY WALKED 200

MILES "TO GET AWAY FROM THE RUSSIANS AND BE TAKEN PRISONER BY YOU

YANKS."

~~ON GERMAN SAID HE LEARNED ENGLISH WHILE PARTICIPATING~~

IN AN ACROBATIC ACT IN NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND CHICAGO THEATERS AND

NIGHT CLUBS.

OTHER PRISONERS INCLUDED 73 UNIFORMED HUNGARIAN BOYS

BETWEEN THE AGES OF TEN AND 14 LED BY A UNIFORMED OFFICER WHO CLAIMED

TO BE A CHAPLAIN. THE OFFICERS SAID THE BOYS WERE IN THE FIRST STAGES

OF MILITARY TRAINING FROM WHICH THEY HAD EXPECTED TO EMERGE AT 21 AS

LIEUTENANTS.

THE BOYS WOULD BE DESCRIBED IN PEACETIME AS "CUTE."

BUT IN THIS WAR CUTE BOYS IN GERMAN UNIFORMS PULLED TRIGGERS JUST AS

EFFECTIVELY AS VETERANS.

MAY 2 1945

WANTS 2048 SERIES THRU 4 MK JS8 730P

ROME, MAY 1-(AP)--MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI IS "A PRISONER OF WAR IN ALLIED HANDS," AN AUTHORITATIVE MILITARY OFFICER SAID TODAY. CAPTURE OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF FASCIST TROOPS BY ITALIAN PATRIOTS WAS ANNOUNCED SATURDAY. GRAZIANI WAS PERMITTED TO BROADCAST FROM A RADIO STATION IN NORTHERN ITALY, THE OFFICER SAID, BUT HIS STATEMENT WAS NOT AVAILABLE HERE IMMEDIATELY.
(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN MILAN MUSSOLINI-GRAZIANI). ME1244PEW

VENICE. APRIL 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ON APRIL 23 TWO VETERAN AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS OF COL. FRANK POPE'S FIRST FIGHTER GROUP TOOK OFF ON A STRAFING SWEEP OVER THE PO VALLEY. THEIR BATTLEWORN P-38S WERE STRUCK BY FLAK WITHIN A SPACE OF FIVE MINUTES AND BOTH MEN BAILED OUT OVER GERMAN TERRITORY.

GERMAN TERRITORY. CAPT. JOHN D. MURST, 26, OF 915 EAST GARFIELD AVE., GLENDALE, CALIF., WAS HIDDEN IN A FARMHOUSE BY ITALIANS. HIS SQUADRON BUDDY, CAPT. LARRY REYNOLDS, 25, OF PHOENIX, ARIZ., LANDED NEAR THE ADIGE RIVER AND WAS TAKEN PRISONER BY THE GERMANS. REYNOLDS ESCAPED FROM THE GERMANS JUST AS

REYNOLDS WAS TAKEN TO VENICE, BUT ESCAPED FROM THE GERMANS JUST AS THEY WERE GETTING READY TO PUT HIM ABOARD A BOAT. MURST REMAINED IN THE FARMHOUSE UNTIL A NEW ZEALAND DIVISION SWEEP BY, THEN JOINED IT AND RODE INTO THE CITY WITH ARMORED ELEMENTS. ACCORDING TO MURST MURST WALKED

WITHIN AN HOUR AFTER ALLIED TROOPS HAD OCCUPIED VENICE HURST WALKED INTO THE LOBBY OF THE HOTEL DANIEL AND FOUND REYNOLDS STANDING THERE TALKING TO BRITISH TROOPS.

"WILL YOU DO SOMETHING FOR ME?" HURST ASKED. "TRY AND GET WORD TO MY WIFE, MARY, THAT I'M OKAY. SHE STILL THINKS I'M MISSING."

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MEMBERS OF MAKOWSKI'S PLATOON INCLUDED SGT. JACK WEISER, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; PFCS. ROBERT KATO, CHICAGO, ILL.; WILLIAM WILSON, CENTRAL, S.C.; RAYMOND PETERSON, CHICAGO, ILL.; BERNEY STREETER, RITZVILLE, WASH.; WILFRED. BARNES, LONGVIEW, TEX.; PVTS. PEDRO MORENO, AZUSA, CALIF.; RAYMOND ZEISWEISS, CAMDEN, N.J.

WITH THE BRAZILIANS IN THE VALLEY, APRIL 30 (DELAYED)-(AP)-FIRST

LT. DAVID B. AYRES, JR., OF 422½ EAST SENECA ST., ITHACA, N.Y., WAS ONE

SEVERAL AMERICANS RESCUED BY BRAZILIANS WHEN THEY CAPTURED THE WHOLE

148TH GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION TODAY.

AYRES WAS TRAPPED WITH A SMALL PATROL OF AMERICANS WHEN HE

ENCOUNTERED THE GERVANS IN AN AREA NOT YET MAPPED UP. THREE

WERE KILLED IN THE SKIRMISH AND THE REMAINDER TOOK REFUGE IN A

HOUSE WHERE THEY FOUGHT UNTIL FOUR WERE WOUNDED AND THE GERMANS
BROUGHT UP A LIGHT GUN,

AYRES AND HIS MEN SURRENDERED, BUT THEY WERE FREED TWO DAYS LATER WHEN
THE DIVISION GAVE UP TO THE BRAZILIANS.

WR 755 02215RC

ROME, MAY 1--(AP)--LT. RAGNAR LIND, WHO STARTED IN THE

MOVIES UNDER THE NAME JEFFREY LYNN, WAS PROMOTED TO A CAPTAIN TODAY.

HE HAS SERVED FOR 14 MONTHS WITH U. S. 12TH AIR FORCE MEDIUM BOMBER

UNIT.

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RC/BRIAS01650/THD/1210P

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REICHSTAG (290)
BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MAY 1--(AP)--A YET-UNIDENTIFIED SOVIET SOLDIER LED A
CHARGING, SHOUTING WAVE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS, WHICH PLANTED THE RED BANNER
ATOP THE GERMAN REICHSTAG, BATTLEFRONT DISPATCHES SAID TODAY.

RED ARMY MEN, ATTACKING BEHIND A CURTAIN OF ARTILLERY AND MORTAR
SHELLS, CROSSED THE SPREE RIVER AT A TIME WHEN IT "APPEARED IMPOSSIBLE,"
A RED STAR CORRESPONDENT SAID.

"THE WATER CHURNED FROM THOUSANDS OF MORTAR SHELLS AND MACHINEGUN
BULLETS," HE WROTE. "IT LOOKED LIKE A SPRING RAIN. SHELLS
CREATED GREAT WAVES."

"BUT THE CROSSING WENT ON. THE WOUNDED DIDN'T LEAVE THEIR POSITIONS
AND THOSE WHO WERE KILLED WERE QUICKLY REPLACED BY THE LIVING. FROM
NARROW UTILITY BRIDGES, INFANTRY HELPED SAPPERS REPAIR MAIN BRIDGES.
IT WAS OVER THE NARROW PORTABLE BRIDGES THAT THE INFANTRY CHARGED OVER
THE SPREE TO THE REICHSTAG.

"THOSE WHO GOT ACROSS FIRST CHARGED THE BUILDINGS AND
DISAPPEARED. BUT MORE AND MORE POURED OVER THE BRIDGES. THEN WE BEGAN
ASSAULTING THE REICHSTAG ITSELF.

"WE POURED TONS OF PROJECTILES ON THE TIERGARTEN AND HERMANN
GOERING STRASSE. THE EARTH SHOOK FROM THE FORCE OF THE BLOWS. NEW
GREAT FIRES POURED FROM THE CENTER OF THE CAPITAL AS INFANTRYMEN ROUTED
THE GERMANS FROM TRENCHES AND FIREPOINTS.

"HAND TO HAND FIGHTING TOOK PLACE HERE AND THERE, BUT IT WAS

SHORT LIVED: X X X
INFANTRY BEGAN STEADILY TO ADVANCE AGAIN, MOVING OVER PILES OF SURGED
GERMAN CORPSES. SOMETIMES THEY HAD TO WITHDRAW, BUT ALWAYS THEY SURGED
BACK.
AS THE FIGHTING GOT THE ROUGHEST, SOME HERO, UNKNOWN AS YET, DROWNED
GRABBED A RED BANNER AND DASHED FORWARD. THE FIRING WAS ALMOST DROWNED
OUT BY THE GREAT SHOUT OF 'HURRAH' FROM OUR SOLDIERS.
"LOUDER THAN THE GUNS CAME THE SOVIET WAR CRY. ALL THE SOLDIERS
ROSE AND MOVED AFTER THE BANNER. TANKS TOOK OFF. THE HUGE WAVE OF
SOLDIERS REACHED THE TIERGARTEN.
"THEY PUSHED ON AND SOON WE HEARD LOUD 'HURRAHS' FROM THE
REICHSTAG ITSELF, AND THEN WE SAW OUR BANNER WAVING THERE IN THE SMOKE
AND DUST--OUR SYMBOL OF VICTORY."
JP908AEW

BULLETIN MALMOE, SWEDEN, MAY 1--(AP)--COUNT FOLKE BERNADOTTE, ALLIED PEACE
WHO HAS BEEN REPORTED ACTING AS AN INTERMEDIARY IN GERMAN-ALLIED PEACE
NEGOTIATIONS, ARRIVED FROM NAZI-OCCUPIED DENMARK TODAY AND IMMEDIATELY
BOARDED A SPECIAL PLANE FOR STOCKHOLM.

MALMOE--FIRST ADD BERNADOTTE X X X STOCKHOLM.
SWEDISH NEWSPAPERS PREVIOUSLY HAD REPORTED THAT BERNADOTTE
VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE SWEDISH RED CROSS, HAD AGAIN BEEN IN CONTACT
WITH GESTAPO CHIEFTAIN HEINRICH HIMMLER AND THAT HE WAS BRINGING
NEW PEACE PROPOSALS FOR SUBMISSION THROUGH AN ALLIED LEGATION IN
STOCKHOLM. M628AEW

PRECEDENCE LONDON
BY EDWIN SHANKE
STOCKHOLM, MAY 1--(AP)--GERMAN TROOPS WERE REPORTED WITHDRAWING
TODAY FROM COPENHAGEN TO THE GERMAN-DANISH BORDER IN A MOVE WHICH
SOME QUARTERS IN SWEDEN INTERPRETED AS A PRELUDE TO A GENERAL GERMAN
SURRENDER TO THE ALLIES AT THE FRONTIER.
THE FREE DANISH UNDERGROUND, WHICH REPORTED THE WITHDRAWAL, SAID
IT FOLLOWED ALL-NIGHT CONFERENCES BETWEEN DANISH AND GERMAN
REPRESENTATIVES, IN WHICH COUNT FOLKE BERNADOTTE, WHO HAS BEEN
FIGURING IN PEACE TALKS, PARTICIPATED.

THE STORY AS RECOUNTED BY THE FREE DANISH UNDERGROUND:
COUNT BERNADOTTE WAS RECEIVED TWICE BY KING CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK
AND PARTICIPATED IN A DINNER LAST NIGHT WITH THE ROYAL FAMILY AT
AMALIENBORG CASTLE.

A42 COUNT BERNADOTTE INFORMED THE KING OF GERMAN TERMS FOR EVACUATION

OF NAZI TROOPS IN DENMARK. THESE INCLUDED A PROMISE THAT DENMARK WOULD CARE FOR APPROXIMATELY 300,000 GERMAN REFUGEES, INTERNING THEM IN SPECIAL CAMPS FOR THREE MONTHS.

IT WAS STIPULATED THAT GERMAN TROOPS IN EVACUATING DENMARK WOULD WAIT AT THE DANISH-GERMAN BORDER UNTIL SUCH TIME AS A GENERAL SURRENDER OF NAZI FORCES IN EUROPE COULD BE ARRANGED.

AFTER THE KING APPROVED THE AGREEMENT BERNADOTTE AND THE GERMANS CONTINUED DISCUSSIONS, PRESUMABLY ON THE DETAILS, AT THE SWEDISH LEGATION BUILDING AND HOTEL ANGLETERRE, WHERE BERNADOTTE WAS SAYING.

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A43

DR. WERNER BEST, WHO HAS BEEN SUPERVISING NAZI INTERESTS IN DENMARK, AND AN UNNAMED HIMMLER DEPUTY REPRESENTED THE GERMANS IN THEIR DEALINGS WITH BERNADOTTE.

HIMMLER'S REPRESENTATIVE IN COPENHAGEN FLEW TO HIMMLER, THEN RETURNED WITH A MESSAGE FOR BERNADOTTE, THE FREE DANISH SOURCES SAID.

A SPECIAL FERRY WAS REPORTED EN ROUTE TO COPENHAGEN TO RETURN BERNADOTTE TO SWEDEN, WHERE HE COULD TALK TO ALLIED AUTHORITIES.

M500AD

(250) STOCKHOLM, WEDNESDAY MAY 2-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER DAGENS-NYHETER SAID TODAY A PROMINENT SWEDISH HAD REPORTED THAT HITLER'S PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITION HAD BEEN SO BAD SINCE LAST JANUARY THAT "HE COULD NOT STAND UNFAVORABLE NEWS AND HIS NAZI COLLEAGUES HAD TO REWRITE EVERYTHING WHICH HAD HAPPENED BEFORE PRESENTING A REPORT."

AS A CONSEQUENCE, HITLER LIVED IN A VIRTUAL VACUUM IN A BUNKER UNDER THE REICHSCHANCELLERY, SAID THIS INFORMANT, ONE OF THE LAST SWEDES TO LEAVE BERLIN.

DAGENS-NYHETER QUOTED THIS SOURCE AS SAYING, "HITLER GREW WORSE AND WORSE PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DURING THE LAST YEAR WHICH HE SPENT MAINLY IN BERLIN, SO THAT IT WAS UNLIKELY HE COULD HAVE TAKEN ANY ACTIVE PART IN THE DEFENSE OF THE CAPITAL. HE WAS UNABLE TO MAKE ANY MILITARY OR POLITICAL DECISIONS, BUT ALWAYS ATTENDED THE IMPORTANT WAR COUNCILS AS AN OBSERVER."

THE ATTEMPT LAST JULY ON HITLER'S LIFE BROKE HIM COMPLETELY, SAID THE INFORMANT, WHO STATED THAT HITLER WAS BLOWN THROUGH A WINDOW AND FOUND LYING UNCONSCIOUS ON THE GROUND.

HE SAID HITLER'S FACE WAS BLOODY AND HE HAD SUFFERED A SMASHED EAR DRUM AND A SERIOUS FRACTURE.

"DURING THE SUMMER HE NEGLECTED THE EAR WITH THE RESULT THAT SOMETHING DEVELOPED INTERNALLY, BRINGING DISTURBANCES TO HIS EQUILIBRIUM SO THAT HE COULD NOT KEEP HIS BALANCE OR WALK STRAIGHT," THE SOURCE CONTINUED.

HE WAS ALMOST DEAF AND HIS THROAT TROUBLE WAS AGGRAVATED; HE PLACED HIMSELF UNDER THE CARE OF A DR. VON EICHEN AND IMPROVED SUFFICIENTLY IN DECEMBER TO SPEAK, BUT AFTER JANUARY DECLINED RAPIDLY, THE INFORMANT SAID.

THE SWEDISH CONCLUDED THAT ALL INDICATIONS WERE HITLER HAD SUFFERED A STROKE SOME DAYS AGO AS THE RESULT OF THE INJURIES HE HAD SUFFERED LAST JULY.

KK1111PEW

COPENHAGEN--1ST ADD DANISH X X THEIR HEADQUARTERS.

THE DANES IN COPENHAGEN HAVE BEEN INFORMED OF THE STIRRING EVENTS OCCURRING IN THE PROVINCES BY POSTERS ISSUED BY THE ILLEGAL DANISH PRESS INFORMATION SERVICE. THE POSTERS DECLARE A "REAL SURRENDER" IS EXPECTED SHORTLY AND THE PEOPLE ARE URGED TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND ORDER.

IN THE YEARS OF NAZI OCCUPATION COPENHAGEN HAS LOST MUCH OF ITS

CHARM AND SMILE.

KING CHRISTIAN, HOWEVER, IS IN GOOD HEALTH. HE STILL LIMPS ON ONE FOOT BUT MANAGES TO WALK WITHOUT AID THROUGH THE EXTENSIVE ROOMS OF HIS AMALIENBORG CASTLE.

(EDS: FOLLOWING MAY BE ADDED TO EDITORS NOTE AT START X X X AT THIS TIME. THIS IS BELIEVED TO BE THE FIRST UNCENSORED DISPATCH RECEIVED FROM COPENHAGEN BY AN AMERICAN NEWS SERVICE SINCE THE GERMAN OCCUPATION IN APRIL, 1940.)

MQ824PEW

(520) SECOND NIGHT LEAD BERNADOTTE

BY EDWIN SHANKE

STOCKHOLM MAY 1-(AP)-SWEDEN'S COUNT FOLKE BERNADOTTE SERVED AS AN INTERMEDIARY CARRYING A GERMAN PEACE PROPOSAL FROM GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER TO BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, DISCLOSED TODAY THAT HIS DEALINGS WITH THE NAZI LEADER RESULTED IN THE LIBERATION OF 15,500 MEN AND WOMEN FROM NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

BERNADOTTE, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE SWEDISH RED CROSS, TOLD NEWSMEN THE STORY OF HIS NEGOTIATIONS WITH HIMMLER TODAY BUT SIDE-STEPPED ANY COMMENT ON HIMMLER'S "DISPOSITION" OR ANY OTHER IMPRESSIONS HE MAY HAVE FORMED OF THE GESTAPO CHIEF.

THE RED CROSS OFFICIAL SAID OF THE PERSONS RESCUED FROM THE NAZI CAMPS, 8,000 WERE DANES AND NORWEGIANS AND ANOTHER 7,500 AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH, BELGIAN, DUTCH, CZECH AND POLISH WOMEN HELD AT A RAVENSBRUECK CAMP. HE SAID 9,000 ALREADY HAD BEEN TRANSPORTED TO SWEDEN BY THE RED CROSS AND THE REST WERE WAITING IN DENMARK. THE OPERATION IS SCHEDULED TO BE COMPLETED THIS WEEK AND BERNADOTTE SAID THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT WOULD CARE FOR THE REFUGEES.

THE COUNT SAID HE LAST SAW HIMMLER TEN DAYS AGO IN LUEBECK BUT BEFORE THAT THERE WERE WEEKS OF DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE NAZI DIRECTLY AND EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS.

"IN ALL MY TALKS WITH HIMMLER HE NEVER ASKED FOR ANYTHING IN RETURN, EITHER FOR HIMSELF OR FOR THE GERMANS," BERNADOTTE SAID. "THERE IS NOTHING FISHY ABOUT IT."

THE ENTIRE PRESS CONFERENCE WAS DEVOTED TO BERNADOTTE'S RED CROSS WORK WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT NO QUESTIONS CONCERNING GERMAN CAPITULATION OR NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACEFUL ELIMINATION OF THE GERMANS FROM DENMARK AND NORWAY WOULD BE ASKED.

BERNADOTTE SAID HE BEGAN HIS NEGOTIATIONS WITH HIMMLER AFTER APPROVAL BY THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT "BECAUSE OF A STRONG FEELING I SHOULD TRY TO DO SOMETHING FOR THE CIVILIANS IMPRISONED IN GERMANY BECAUSE HERETOFORE THE RED CROSS HAD NOT BEEN PERMITTED TO WORK IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS."

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A 129

HE SAID HE FIRST WON HIMMLER'S PERMISSION TO MOVE INTERNED DANES AND NORWEGIANS TO A CAMP AT NEUENGAMME NEAR HAMBURG UNDER SWEDISH RED CROSS CARE. THEY MOVED 250 SWEDES IN 75 BUSES AND LORRIES PROVIDED BY SWEDEN. ALL GASOLINE AND FOOD SUPPLIES WERE SENT TO A CENTER AT FRIEDRICHSRUH, ONE-TIME HOME OF BISMARCK, NEAR NEUENGAMME, BERNADOTTE SAID.

GRADUALLY THE AGREEMENT WITH HIMMLER WAS EXPANDED BY FREQUENT PERSONAL CONTACTS TO INCLUDE ORDINARY POLITICAL PRISONERS IN ORDINARY PRISONS; THEN THAT WOMEN AND THE SICK COULD BE SENT FROM GERMANY TO SWEDEN, AND FINALLY THAT THE ENTIRE CAMP COULD BE EVACUATED TO DENMARK. A COUPLE OF ATTACKS ON THE TRANSPORTS BY ALLIED PLANES RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF 40 INTERNEES, ONE OF THEM A SWEDISH, BUT BERNADOTTE SAID HE HAD NO CRITICISM TO MAKE EVEN THOUGH THE ALLIES HAD BEEN INFORMED OF THE ROUTES TO BE FOLLOWED.

CONDITIONS AMONG THE INTERNEES RELEASED WERE DESCRIBED BY BERNADOTTE

AS "VERY UNEVEN."

"THE DANES AND NORWEGIANS RECEIVED PACKAGES FROM DENMARK AND SWEDEN AND THEREFORE MOST OF THEM WERE IN RATHER GOOD SHAPE, BUT THE OTHERS WERE LESS GOOD," HE SAID.

FOUR HUNDRED FRENCH CIVILIANS WERE TRANSPORTED TO THE RESIENSTADT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA BEFORE NEUENGAMME WAS DISMANTLED, HE SAID, AND THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS NOW IS ARRANGING TO GET THEM TO SWITZERLAND.

COMMENTING ON THE PRIVILEGE OF BEING ABLE TO HELP THE UNFORTUNATE INTERNEES, BERNADOTTE CONCLUDED: "THE PEOPLE SHOULD NOT BE THANKING ME BUT RATHER I SHOULD THANK THEM FOR HAVING A CHANCE TO MAKE GOOD IN THE ELEVENTH HOUR OF THE WAR."

THE SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE XXX 2ND PGH

KK1039PEW

CHUNGKING, MAY 1-(AP)-- LT.GEN IRA C. EAKER, DEPUTY COMMANDER

OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES, RECENTLY VISITED 14TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS

AND CONFERRED WITH MAJ.GEN. CLAIR L. CHENNAULT, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY,

~~EAKER DID NOT SAY~~

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EAKER MADE THE VISIT WHILE TOURING AIR INSTALLATIONS

BELIEVED

UNWARRANTED PRELIMINARY TO A STEPPING UP OF THE AIR WAR AGAINST

JAPAN. A STEPPING UP OF THE AIR WAR AGAINST JAPAN IS

ANTICIPATED AS A RESULT OF THE TOUR.

PW MOOSAS 01450 MB/707A

BY JAMES LINDLSEY

TENTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, OKINAWA, MAY 1-(AP)--LT.GEN. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR., TODAY SUMMED UP TERSELY THE REMAINING OBJECTIVE OF THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN: TO "KILL AS MANY JAPANESE AS POSSIBLE, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE WITH THE LEAST LOSS TO US."

BUCKNER SAID AMERICAN FORCES HAVE BEEN FACING THE STRONGEST FORTIFICATIONS AND THE HEAVIEST ARTILLERY OPPOSITION OF THE ENTIRE PACIFIC CAMPAIGN, BUT DESPITE THAT THEY HAVE SUFFERED LESS THAN ONE MAN HURT FOR EVERY JAPANESE KILLED.

THE WHITE-HAIRED, RUDDY COMPLEXIONED GENERAL SAID HIS 10TH ARMY WAS GIVEN TWO "PRESENTS" AT THE START OF THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN, UNOPPOSED LANDING AND NO COUNTERATTACKS. BECAUSE OF THESE FACTORS, HE SAID, IT WAS POSSIBLE TO LAND HEAVY WEAPONS AND TO ORGANIZE FOR AN OFFENSIVE.

"WE OF COURSE HAD EXPECTED OUR LANDING TO BE RESISTED AND THE FACT THAT IT WASN'T WAS A GREAT BREAK FOR US," HE COMMENTED.

BUCKNER SAID HE BELIEVED THE JAPANESE HAD CHOSEN TO MAKE A STAND INLAND RATHER THAN ON THE BEACHHEAD BECAUSE OF PROMISED AID. "THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN ORDERED TO HANG ON RATHER THAN TO TRY TO PREVENT OUR LANDING WITH THE PROMISE THAT THE UNITED STATES FLEET WOULD BE SUNK OR HEAVY AIR SUPPORT GIVEN. THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN THE LOGICAL THING TO DO IF THE PROMISES COULD HAVE BEEN

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FULFILLED, BUT THE JAPS ALREADY HAD USED UP MUCH OF THEIR FLEET AND AIRPOWER AND WERE UNABLE TO MAKE GOOD."

IF THE JAPANESE COMMANDER WAS OPERATING ON THIS THEORY HE HAS MADE A GOOD DEFENSE OF THE ISLAND, IN BUCKNER'S ESTIMATION. IF HE WAS NOT EXPECTING OUTSIDE AID, THEN HIS DEFENSE WAS POOR.

PROBLEMS OF TERRAIN AND STRONG JAPANESE DEFENSES HAVE MADE AMERICAN ADVANCES SLOW AND DIFFICULT, HE CONTINUED. THE AMERICAN TACTICS ARE TO PUSH FINGERS AROUND JAPANESE STRONG POINTS RATHER THAN TO MAKE FRONTAL ASSAULTS ON FORTIFICATIONS, A SLOWER PROCESS BUT ONE WHICH SAVES LIVES.

GM1123ACW NM

BY FRED HAMPSON

MANILA, MAY 1-(AP)--COL. ANTONIO CARDENAS, COMMANDER OF THE MEXICAN EXPEDITIONARY AIRFORCE WERE TO AID IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE JAPANESE. WAS CLOSETED WITH GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND LT.GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY FOR A HALF HOUR TODAY.

CARDENAS PRESENTED A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO OF MEXICO.

A FORCE OF 298 MEN WHICH ARRIVED TODAY, INCLUDING 31 FIGHTER PILOTS. IS THE FIRST MEXICAN ARMY UNIT TO FIGHT IN THE PACIFIC. IT IS COMMANDED BY CAPT. REDAMES GOZIOLA, WHO SERVED AS AN OBSERVER DURING THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

GOZIOLA SAID HIS FLIERS WERE ANXIOUS TO GET INTO COMBAT AND EXPRESSED PLEASURE OVER THE P-47 FIGHTER PLANES THEY ARE TO PILOT.

FJ513ACW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

ABOARD VICE ADM. R.K. TURNER'S AMPHIBIOUS FORCE FLAGSHIP, OFF OKINAWA, APRIL 30-(DELAYED)--(AP)--IN THE MARINE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS AREA, A JAPANESE OFFICER MEETLY WALKED IN, SURRENDERED TO 1ST LT. JAMES M. JEFFERSON, LOS ANGELES, AND TOLD AN INTERPRETER:

"WAR DOESN'T APPEAL TO ME."

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A 7TH DIVISION UNIT COMMANDED BY COL. FRANCIS T. PACHLER, TAMPA, FLA., ENCOUNTERED HEAVY MORTAR AND MACHINE GUN FIRE IN HIGH GROUND IN THE YONABARU AREA. AMERICAN 155 MM. HOWITZERS AND LONG TOMS ROAMED THE FRONT LINES, FIRING POINT BLANK AT THE CAVES AND BLOCKHOUSES CONCEALING THEM WITH GOOD EFFECT.

-0-

CAPT. EDWIN BOYD ELLISON, WAYSIDE, GA., WHO COMMANDED A 96TH DIVISION RIFLE COMPANY IN THE LEYTE CAMPAIGN, DESCRIBING THE ENEMY'S BITTER RESISTANCE ALONG OKINAWA'S CENTRAL RIDGES, SAID "ONE ENEMY RIFLEMAN SHOT FIVE OF MY MEN THROUGH THE HEAD, ONE AFTER ANOTHER." HIS OUTFIT TOOK AN ELABORATE BLOCKHOUSE, BUILT UNDERGROUND ON FOUR LEVELS AND ALSO SMASHED A TWO-STORY BARRACKS BUILDING.

FJ426ACW

CHUNGKING, MAY 1-(AP)--THE HIGH COMMAND SAID TONIGHT THAT 254 JAPANESE HAD BEEN KILLED. CHINESE ATTACKS AGAINST AN ENEMY COLUMN DRIVING ON THE AMERICAN AIRFIELD AT CHIHKIANG, IN WESTERN HUNAN PROVINCE. THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THE CLASH OCCURRED 75 MILES EAST OF CHIHKIANG AND THAT SEVERAL HEIGHTS WERE RECAPTURED FROM THE ENEMY. CHINESE TROOPS ALSO WERE REPORTED TO HAVE REPULSED JAPANESE ATTACKS EAST, WEST AND SOUTH OF WUKANG ON THE INVADERS LEFT FLANK 80 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CHIHKIANG. THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THE ENEMY SUFFERED HEAVY CASUALTIES.

ME1233PEW

BORNEO

CANBERRA, MAY 1-(AP)-TREASURY MINISTER JOSEPH B. CHIFLEY TOLD THE HOUSE TONIGHT THAT A FAMOUS DIVISION OF AUSTRALIAN TROOPS WHICH HAD FOUGHT IN THE MIDDLE EAST WAS NOW PARTICIPATING IN AN ACTION AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN BORNEO.
ME1130AEW

QBY VERN HAUGLAND (150)
ABOARD ADMIRAL TURNER'S FLAGSHIP, OKINAWA, APRIL 28-(DELAYED)- (AP)-IN AN APPARENTLY COORDINATED SUICIDE AND BOMBING PLANE ATTACK, THE JAPANESE LAST NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY SENT OVER AN ESTIMATED 100 AIRPLANES IN THE HEAVIEST RAID THEY HAVE ATTEMPTED IN THIS AREA. AT LEAST 25 JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN MOONLIGHT RAIDS AS SHIP'S ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS RIPPED INTO THE ATTACKERS. NIGHT FIGHTERS CLAIMED TWO JAPANESE PLANES AND SHORE BATTERIES ANOTHER TWO. AN ADDITIONAL PAIR WERE LISTED AS PROBABLY DOWNED.
AN AUXILIARY SURFACE U

MAY 2 1945

FIGHTERS CLAIMED TWO JAPANESE PLANES AND SHORE BATTERIES ANOTHER TWO. AN ADDITIONAL PAIR WERE LISTED AS PROBABLY DOWNED.
AN AUXILIARY SURFACE UNIT WAS SUNK LESS THAN A MILE FROM THIS FLAGSHIP IN THE EARLY EVENING. IT EXPLODED AND SANK WITHIN 10 MINUTES. ONE HEAVY BOMB LANDED SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS FROM ADM. TURNER'S SHIP, BUT DID NO DAMAGE.
SOUTHERN OKINAWA JAPANESE SEEMINGLY ATTEMPTED TO CAPITALIZE ON THE AIR RAID AND SENT SMALL SUICIDE BOATS OUT FROM THE NAHA DAMAGE. SEVERAL OF THESE BANZAI BOATS WERE DESTROYED, AND THE OTHERS OPERATED WITHOUT MATERIAL EFFECT.
WW653APW NM

Ottawa, Ont., May 1-(AP)-R Trooper Donald

Boucher has been wounded in action, the national defense department announced tonight. His mother lives at South Hero, Vt.

MAY 2 1945

pkl op 1110w

Ottawa, Ont., May 2x 1-(AP)-The department of national defense

announced tonight that Pvt. Alfred Kingsley had been killed in action

overseas. His mother, Mrs. F.P. Kingsley, lives in Dalton, N.Y.

Listed as wounded ~~was Sgt. John Squire Whitman~~

was Sgt. John Squire Whitman, whose wife lives at Rte Bedford Village, N.Y.

pkl op 1107p

UNDATED POLA
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE YUGOSLAV COMMUNIQUE RECORDED BY THE FCC TODAY SAID STREET FIGHTING HAS BROKEN OUT IN THE TOWNS OF RIJEKA, TRIESTE AND POLA, SMALL ITALIAN NAVAL BASE. TRIESTE AND POLA FORM THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ANCHORS OF THE AXIS DEFENSE IN THE NORTHERN ITALIAN PROVINCE OF ISTRIA WHICH BORDERS ON YUGOSLAVIA. RIJEKA IS JUST NORTH OF TRIESTE. THE FIGHTING, WHICH IS ON A FRONT OF 75 MILES, HAS SMASHED THE GERMAN AND INDEPENDENT AXIS FORMATION FORCES IN THIS AREA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.
MAY 2 1945

ME1105AEW

UNDATED (160)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ADOLF HITLER ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, THE DAY HE TOOK HIS COUNTRY INTO WAR AGAINST POLAND, DECLARED IN A SPEECH TO THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY: "I MYSELF AM TODAY, AND WILL BE FROM NOW ON, NOTHING BUT THE FIRST SOLDIER OF THE GERMAN REICH; JUST AS I FOUGHT IN THE LAST WAR, SO I WILL FIGHT NOW. I AM PUTTING ON THE UNIFORM AND I SHALL TAKE IT OFF ONLY IN VICTORY OR DEATH."
"HOWEVER, IF SOMETHING SHOULD HAPPEN TO ME, I WANT THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT I HAVE APPOINTED FIELD MARSHAL GOERING TO BECOME MY SUCCESSOR. IF SOMETHING SHOULD HAPPEN TO FIELD MARSHAL GOERING MY DEPUTY, RUDOLPH HESSAN WILL TAKE HIS PLACE; AND IF SOMETHING SHOULD

DEPUTY, RUDOLPH HESS, WILL TAKE HIS PLACE; AND IF SOMETHING SHOULD HAPPEN TO HESS, A SENATE WHICH I WILL SOON APPOINT WILL ELECT HIS SUCCESSOR, THE MAN MOST WORTHY TO SUCCEED ME."

HITLER'S DESIGNATED SUCCESSORS PASSED FROM THE SCENE BEFORE HIM. GOERING, A BROKEN FAILURE, WAS REPLACED LAST WEEK AS CHIEF OF THE LUFTWAFFE AND THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS OF HIS EXECUTION. HESS HAS BEEN A PRISONER IN BRITAIN SINCE MAY, 1940, WHEN HE FLEW THERE ON A MYSTERIOUS MISSION. GRAND ADMIRAL DOENITZ, THE NEW "FUEHRER," WAS VIRTUALLY UNKNOWN IN 1939.
MQ833PEW

UNDATED HITLER CHRONOLOGICAL. (250)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FOLLOWING ARE IMPORTANT DATES IN THE RISE AND FALL OF ADOLF HITLER:

APRIL 20, 1889, HITLER WAS BORN.
1920, THE NAZI MOVEMENT WAS LAUNCHED AT HIS MUNICH BEER CELLAR PUTSCH.

JAN. 30, 1933, HE WAS APPOINTED CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY.
MARCH 23, 1933, THE REICHSTAG GAVE HIM A DICTATOR'S POWERS.
JUNE, 1934, HE CONDUCTED HIS "BLOOD PURGE" TAKING FRIGHTFUL TOLL OF LIVES AMONG PARTY WORKERS HE CALLED "TRAITORS."
MARCH 7, 1936, HE REMILITARIZED THE RHINELAND IN DIRECT DEFIANCE OF THE LOCARNO PACT.

MARCH, 1938, HE SEIZED AUSTRIA.
SEPT. 29, 1938, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND ITALY ACCEDED TO HIS CZECHOSLOVAKIAN DEMANDS AT THE MUNICH CONFERENCE.

SEPT. 1, 1939, GERMANY DECLARED WAR ON POLAND.
MAY 11, 1940, GERMANY'S DRIVE IN THE WEST BEGAN.

JUNE 17, 1940, FRANCE FELL TO NAZI HOSTS.
SUMMER, 1940, HITLER FAILED TO INVADE ENGLAND.

JUNE 22, 1941, DECLARED WAR ON RUSSIA.
DEC. 11, 1941, DECLARED WAR ON THE UNITED STATES.

AUTUMN, 1942, GERMANS FAILED AT STALINGRAD.
NOVEMBER 8, 1942, U.S. INVADED FRENCH NORTH AFRICA.

MAY 12, 1943, GERMANS AND ITALIANS SUFFERED DEBACLE IN TUNISIAN

CAMPAIGN AND SURRENDER.

SUMMER, 1943, RUSSIANS LAUNCHED GREAT OFFENSIVE.
JULY 25, 1943, MUSSOLINI FORCED OUT AS ALLIES CONQUERED SOUTHERN ITALY.

JUNE 6, 1943, ALLIES INVADED FRANCE.
AUTUMN, 1944, AMERICANS ENTERED GERMANY, AND STARTED DRIVE TO RHINE.
MARCH 24, 1945, AMERICAN TROOPS CROSSED RHINE.
APRIL 21, 1945, RED TROOPS REACHED BERLIN.
APRIL 25, 1945, U.S. AND RUSSIAN ARMIES MET ON THE ELBE RIVER IN GERMANY.
MAY 1, 1945, HITLER'S DEATH WAS REPORTED.

MQ632PEW

NIGHT LEAD PACIFIC FRONTS BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE PACIFIC FRONTS LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT:
BORNEO--AUSTRALIA REPORTED VETERAN AUSSIE DIVISION INVADED BORNEO AT TARAKAN.

PHILIPPINES--EIGHTH ARMY OVERRAN TWO AIRFIELDS IN 11-MILE DRIVE TO WITHIN SIX MILES OF DAVAO CITY, MINDANAO; SIXTH ARMY ELIMINATED STRONG POINTS ON NORTHERN LUZON.

RYUKYUS--TENTH ARMY ENTERED KUHAZU VILLAGE ON EAST FLANK OF OKINAWA LINE, MADE LOCAL GAINS ELSEWHERE.

ARMY DIVISIONS:

24TH DIVISION TOOK TWO AIRFIELDS, DROVE WITHIN SIX MILES OF DAVAO CITY ON MINDANAO.

31ST DIVISION CONTINUED SWEEP NORTH THROUGH CENTRAL MINDANAO.

25TH DIVISION DROVE SALIENT INTO JAPANESE FORCES AT BALETE PASS ON LUZON.

SEVENTH DIVISION ON OKINAWA ENTERED KUHAZU VILLAGE.

96TH DIVISION MET STIFF RESISTANCE BEFORE SHURI TOWN IN CENTER OF OKINAWA LINE.

27TH DIVISION GAINED SLOWLY ON OKINAWA WEST FLANK.

JR833PPW

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY (180)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NORTHERN SECTOR: BRITISH EXTEND ELBE RIVER BRIDGEHEAD AND INCREASE THE THREAT TO HAMBURG, LUEBECK AND THE WHOLE DANISH PENINSULA.

CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN FORCES MADE ADDITIONAL JUNCTIONS SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: AMERICANS DRIVE TO WITHIN 20 MILES OF BRENNER PASS AND 64 MILES OF BERCHTESGADEN.

--DASH--

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST: FANNED OUT FROM CAPTURED LEER TO WITHIN CANNON SHOT OF EMDEN.

BRITISH SECOND: PUSHED THE ELBE BRIDGEHEAD TO WITHIN 25 MILES OF LUEBECK AND 58 MILES OF KIEL; CLEARED WEST BANK OF THE WESER RIVER WEST OF BREMEN.

U.S. FIRST AND NINTH: MADE ADDITIONAL CONTACTS WITH THE RUSSIANS.
U.VLPHUX

U.S. FIRST AND NINTH: MADE ADDITIONAL CONTACTS WITH THE RUSSIANS.
U.S. THIRD: DROVE TO WITHIN 64 MILES OF BERCHTESGADEN AND CROSSED THE AUSTRIAN BORDER IN FORCE AT OBERKAPPEL, 27 MILES NORTHWEST OF LINZ, TOWARD WHICH THE GERMANS SAY THE RUSSIANS ARE DRIVING.

U.S. SEVENTH: ADVANCED BEYOND CAPTURED MUNICH TOWARD INNSBRUCK AND THE BRENNER PASS.

FRENCH FIRST: ENTERED AUSTRIA AND CAPTURED THE AIRCRAFT CENTER OF

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS:

THIRD INFANTRY: HELPED CLEAR MUNICH.

10TH ARMORED: ENTERED ST.ROCHUS.

11TH ARMORED: CROSSED THE AUSTRIAN BORDER AT OBERKAPPEL, 27 MILES NORTHWEST OF LINZ.

12TH ARMORED: HELPED CLEAR MUNICH.

20TH ARMORED: HELPED CLEAR MUNICH.

42ND INFANTRY: HELPED CLEAR MUNICH.

44TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED IN CONJUNCTION WITH 10TH ARMORED.

45TH INFANTRY: HELPED CLEAR MUNICH AFTER STORMING ON FROM THE NAZI PRISON CAMP AT DACHAU.

82ND AIRBORNE: FORGED AN ELBE RIVER BRIDGEHEAD AT BLECKADE, JUST SOUTHEAST OF THE BRITISH BRIDGEHEAD AT CAPTURED LAUENBURG.

ME921AEW

OTTAWA, MAY 1-(AP)-THREE CANADIAN ARMY MEN WHOSE NEXT-OF-KIN LIVE IN THE UNITED STATES WERE INCLUDED TODAY IN A LIST OF CANADIAN PRISONERS OF WAR RELEASED BY ALLIED ARMIES IN GERMANY.

THEY ARE SGT. ARTHUR WILLIAM CHARLES FLATT, A21814, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. ROSETTA FLATT, LIVES AT (15700) LAUSON ST., DETROIT. CPL. BRUCE IRWIN, D72157, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. V.L. HOWARD, LIVES AT WASHINGTON, D.C., AND PVT. JOHN ERNEST STEEN, A116465, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. A.E. MINSHALL, LIVES AT (5441 THIRD AVE.) DETROIT.

JS1119PEW.

OTTAWA, ONT., MAY 1-(AP)-THE NATIONAL DEFENSE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT PVT. GILBERT ARNOLD JOHNSON HAD BEEN WOUNDED IN ACTION. HIS MOTHER LIVES AT 118 N. ALTAMOUNT ST., SPOKANE, WASH.

JS1120PEW

OTTAWA, MAY 1-(CP)-A LIST OF CANADIAN ARMY MEN LIBERATED BY ALLIED ARMIES FROM PRISON CAMPS IN GERMANY, ISSUED BY DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS TONIGHT, INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING NAMES:-

DUBZIC, STANLEY JOHN, PTE., H1955, WHOSE BROTHER, K.

GRANDY, LIVES AT (13535 FIELDING ST.,) DETROIT.

HALLARAN, DESMOND, L.SGT., B67726, WHOSE MOTHER MRS.

WILLIAM HALLARAN, LIVES AT (1680 117TH ST.E.) CLEVELAND, O.

DONAGHUE, JOHN DAVIL, PTE., A21922, WHOSE MOTHER MRS.

MARY DONAGHUE LIVES ON (35 ST.,) PHILADELPHIA.

CW1120P..

30.24

25363

MAY 2 1945

MAY 2 1945

BY WILLIAM STEWART

CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1-(CP)—CANADIAN AIRMEN OF R.A.F.

TRANSPORT COMMAND HAVE MADE THEIR FIRST FLIGHT FROM MONTREAL TO SYDNEY WITH NEW AIRCRAFT TO WORK ON TRANSPORT DUTY IN THE PACIFIC.

PILOTS AND NAVIGATORS WHO BROUGHT THE TWINENGINE PLANES ACROSS THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT AND THE PACIFIC WILL FLY BACK TO CANADA AS PASSENGERS FOR FURTHER FERRYING JOBS.

THE AIRCREWS INCLUDED VETERANS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH ATLANTIC FERRY ROUTES. SOME HAVE DONE FERRY WORK THROUGH THE MIDDLE EAST AND AS FAR AS INDIA.

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THE AIRMEN REGARDED THE PACIFIC FLIGHT FROM CANADA TO AUSTRALIA, ON WHICH THEY AVERAGED ABOUT 70 HOURS FLYING TIME, AS AMONG THE EASIER FERRY RUNS, BECAUSE OF GOOD FLYING CONDITIONS, THOUGH TIRESOME.

WHILE ACTUAL TIME IN THE AIR WAS ABOUT THREE FULL DAYS, THE TRIP TOOK ABOUT TWO WEEKS FROM TAKE-OFF AT DORVAL AIRPORT NEAR MONTREAL TO TOUCH-DOWN HERE.

THE AIRCRAFT WERE C47S, THE PLANES THAT HAVE MADE THEIR NAME AS THE AIR TRANSPORT STANDBY OF THE ALLIED SERVICES.

R539P

Rope Ladders Are Used to Rescue Canadians While Plane Hovers Six Feet Above Ground —Two Other Attempts Had Failed

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 4 1945

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 3—A coast guard helicopter, dismantled in New York and transported by air hundreds of miles, picked off from an isolated spot in the bleak, snow-covered brushland of Northern Labrador eleven Canadian airmen who were marooned after the crash of two airplanes, headquarters of the North Atlantic Division, Army Air Transport Command, announced today.

Dropping to within six and eight feet of the ground, the helicopter took three of the men aboard by means of a rope ladder on Wednesday and saved the remaining eight yesterday to complete one of the most dramatic rescue missions in aviation history.

The men were picked up one by one and flown thirty-two miles to a remote United States weather station, where ski-equipped planes of the Royal Canadian Air Force flew them to Goose Bay, Labrador, for hospital treatment. Shuttling back and forth between the crash scene and the weather station, the helicopter flew 352 miles in eleven trips.

More than 50 Planes Used

More than fifty planes of the Army Transport Command, the RCAF and the Royal Air Force Transport Command were used in the search and rescue of the men.

On the night of April 19, an RCAF Canso plane, with nine men aboard, crashed in the desolate wasteland while on a routine flight from Mingan, Quebec and Goose Bay. The crash scene was about 125 miles from Goose Bay.

None of the men were injured, but on the following day when two of the men re-entered the wrecked plane to get some supplies, the craft caught fire and exploded. The cause is not yet known. The two men were severely burned.

For two days, the American, British and Canadian planes searched the area, both on special flights and regular transport operations. During the time, planes of the RAFTC flew more than forty-three hours at 500 feet.

On April 21, an AATC plane of the North Atlantic Division located the wrecked Canso. An RCAF Norseman, skid-equipped, flew to the scene from Goose Bay and landed on a small frozen lake near the men. The pilot took off the two burned men and flew them to a Goose Bay service hospital, where their conditions were reported as good.

The following day another RCAF

Norseman was flown in to remove the remaining seven men. Caught in thawing weather, the plane crashed as it attempted to take off from the slushy surface of the lake.

On April 23 a third Norseman arrived. Emergency repairs were made on the damaged sister ship, but both craft were unable to get off because of the continued thaw. One plane tried to take off with the entire group but failed to rise.

Supplies, including Arctic tents and a gasoline stove, were then dropped to the stranded airmen. It was estimated then that it would require two months to effect a rescue, since the lake would not be free of ice to enable the pontoon-equipped planes to land. Overland methods also would have required about the same time.

When weather conditions did not improve, the Eastern Air Command headquarters at Halifax contacted the rescue control center of the AATC division headquarters here and asked for a blimp or a helicopter. A call to the air-sea rescue office of the Coast Guard at Boston resulted in the offer of a helicopter.

Bennett Field Is Called

On April 27, Lieut. Comdr. Ray W. Blouin at Boston relayed the facts to Floyd Bennett Field, New York, headquarters of the Coast Guard helicopter service.

Working at night, Coast Guardsmen at Floyd Bennett Field dismantled the craft by noon the next day. An Army 054 transport carried it to Goose Bay, along with Lieut. August Kliech, pilot, and Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Fisher, engineer, who supervised the dismantling and assembly at Goose Bay.

The helicopter was ready to go by April 29, but bad weather delayed further operations. It finally reached the American weather station on April 30 while RCAF planes ferried in gasoline, landing on a clear plateau with ski-equipped Norsemen.

A drop in temperature and a resulting freeze enabled the two grounded Norsemen planes at the lake to get off on April 30, but with only the pilots abroad, leaving eleven men still stranded.

In a matter of hours on Tuesday and Wednesday, with Lieutenant Kliech at the controls, the helicopter removed the men singly to the weather station, from which two RCAF Norsemen then took them to Goose Bay.

MAY 3 1945

30.74 25365

BERLIN IS CAPTURED BY RUSSIAN ARMIES, HITLER, GOEBBELS SUICIDES. REDS REVEAL: MILLION TROOPS QUIT IN ITALY, AUSTRIA

2 Nazi Chiefs Suicides, Says Goebbels' Aid

Last 70,000 Germans in Berlin Surrender After a Fierce 12-Day Stand

Hunt Believed On For Body of Hitler

120,000 Nazis Captured, 60,000 Slain in Mop-Up South of Fallen Capital

By The Associated Press

LONDON, May 3 (Thursday).—Berlin, greatest city of the European continent, fell yesterday afternoon to the Russians, who quoted a high prisoner as declaring that Adolf Hitler had committed suicide along with Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels as the capital of the Nazi empire tumbled around them.

Also reported dead by his own hand was Hitler's new general staff chief, an infantry general named Krebs, as 70,000 German troops laid down their arms in the surrender which Hitler had said never would come.

The Soviet triumph after twelve

days of street fighting was announced last night by Premier Stalin in an order of the day, and in the Soviet communique broadcast from Moscow this morning.

Stalin's order made no mention of Hitler, who, the Nazis had said, died in his shattered Chancellery in the heart of Berlin on May 1.

The Soviet communique, however, said that among the captives taken was Dr. Hans Fritzsche, Goebbels' chief deputy in the Ministry of Press and Propaganda, and that Fritzsche told his Russian interrogators that Hitler, Goebbels and General Krebs all had committed suicide.

No Further Details Given

Not a single additional detail was supplied by the communique, which carried the startling announcement deep in the body of its text in the following words:

"Also taken prisoner were Hans Fritzsche, first deputy of Goebbels in propaganda and the press; Press Chief Flick and Government Counselor Heinrich Dorsch.

"During interrogation, Dr. Fritzsche stated that Hitler, Goebbels and the newly appointed chief of the general staff, Infantry General Krebs, had committed suicide."

Presumably a thorough check-up was being made by Russian troops on the ruined buildings of Berlin, but the Soviet communique made no mention of such a search.

Nor did it indicate whether the Fritzsche statement was believed in Moscow, although its inclusion in so formal a document as the communique indicated that the Russians did place credence in the

report.

Only Tuesday night the Nazi Hamburg radio said Hitler had died "a hero's death" in the Chancellery in Berlin, "fighting to the last breath" against the Russians, and that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz had been appointed by Hitler as the new Fuehrer.

The Moscow official radio had scorned this report, calling it "another Fascist trick" designed to let Hitler escape to the underground.

For or against Fritzsche's credibility as a witness, there was the fact that on the very day the Russians broke into Berlin—April 21—he had broadcast the first report that Hitler and Goebbels were there and that Hitler personally was directing the defense.

An old-time Nazi and long-time

chief of the Propaganda Ministry's radio section, Fritzsche might be considered as one of the last men on earth to say that Hitler died an ignominious suicide rather than the heroic Siegfried of the Hamburg radio announcements.

Moscow built up to the Hitler suicide report in a dramatic series of victory announcements.

First Stalin issued an order of the day announcing destruction of the German 9th Army trapped southeast of Berlin, with capture of 120,000 of its men and slaughter of at least 60,000.

A second Stalin order announced capture of Germany's last big Baltic ports, Rostock and Warnemunde, in a forty-four-mile drive by the 2d White Russian army.

Then Stalin proclaimed the fall of Berlin. It capitulated at 3 p. m., Moscow time, and by 9 p. m., 70,000 of its defenders had been

rounded up and counted by the Russians.

Then, this morning, came the communique and the report of Hitler's suicide.

Fritzsche's report, as quoted by the communique, indicated that Goebbels had made good on the statement he made in his last radio address, when he declared he would rather commit suicide than live in Germany "under the Bolshevik terror."

Moscow Guns Roar Salute

For the conquest of Berlin, Stalin's proclamation called for the top Moscow victory salute of twenty-four salvos from 324 cannon in tribute to the armies that took Berlin: the 1st White Russian and 1st Ukrainian.

Those armies, commanded by Marshals G. K. Zhukov and Ivan S. Konev, had crossed the Oder sixteen days previously and, on April 21, fought into Berlin. They encircled the sprawling city, which already had been wrecked by American and British bombers, and tore the remains to bits in some of the bitterest big-scale street fighting of all time.

Thus fell the once-mighty capital which Stalin described as "the center of German imperialism and heart of German aggression," and which Hitler had proclaimed as the seat of his "thousand-year Reich"—the empire that in less than six years died as it had been born, in blood and suffering.

Thus fell the once-mighty capital which Stalin described as "the center of German imperialism and heart of German aggression," and which Hitler had proclaimed as the seat of his "thousand-year Reich"—the empire that in less than six years died as it had been born, in blood and suffering.

Greatest City to Fall in Battle

The greatest city ever to fall in battle in the history of warfare, Berlin lay a 341-square mile monument to the death of millions and to the diseased ambition of one man: Adolf Hitler.

How many persons died there

will never be known with accuracy, but before the war that greatest of continental cities had a population of 4,335,000, and only Monday night the Russians announced that the fanatical Nazi defenders were killing many of the civilians with their fire.

The fury of that defense was everything Hitler had said it would be, and even yesterday afternoon his dwindling cohorts had contended via the Hamburg radio that resistance in Berlin was "not yet broken," even while admitting that the garrison had been ripped into isolated pockets.

A Day After May Day

The finale came in the innermost heart of the city, in the government district that had been Hitler's pride, and in the pillboxes and underground fortifications of the once-attractive Tiergarten.

The Russians announced few details of the last day of the German capital, which by one day missed falling on the tradition Soviet May Day holiday.

But during the days of siege and isolation both they and the Germans had told of a gigantic, never-waning conflict that raged in the air, on the rooftops, in houses and in the streets, and in cellars and the extensive subway tunnels—a conflict that progressed yard by yard as Nazi fanatics shot any person who even mentioned the words "surrender" or "retreat."

Yet surrender they did at last, to Red Army men who had fought across a continent, 1,560 miles from the ruins of Stalingrad since the Nazi tide reached the flood at that Volga city in January, 1943.

Text of Stalin's Order

Stalin's order of the day announcing the fall of Berlin, as broadcast from Moscow, follows:

"Order of the day of the supreme commander in chief addressed to the troops of the Red Army and Navy:

"Troops of the 1st White Rus-

sian Front commanded by Marshal of the Soviet Union Zhukov, with the assistance of the troops of the 1st Ukrainian Front commanded by Marshal of the Soviet Union Konev, after stubborn street fighting completed the rout of the Berlin grouping of German troops, and today, May 2, completely captured the capital of Germany, the City of Berlin, center of German imperialism and heart of German aggression.

"The Berlin garrison defending the city, headed by the chief of the Berlin defense, General of Artillery Webling, and his staff, ceased resistance, laid down its arms and surrendered today at 3 p. m., Moscow time.

"On May 2 by 9 p. m., Moscow time, our troops had taken prisoner in the city of Berlin more than 70,000 German officers and men.

[The order then lists as having distinguished themselves in the fighting for capture of Berlin troops commanded by 136 generals and thirty-two other officers, the list including Admiral Griporiyev of the Red Banner Dnieper Fleet—which presumably helped in river crossings—and Stalin's son, an air officer.]

Will Bear Name "Berlin"

"To commemorate the victory, units in the formations which particularly distinguished themselves in the fighting for the capture of Berlin will be recommended to bear the name 'Berlin' and for awards of orders.

"Tonight, May 2, at 11:30 p. m.,

Moscow time, in honor of the historic event of the capture of Berlin by Soviet troops, the capital of our motherland, Moscow, in the name of the motherland, will salute with twenty-four artillery salvos from 324 guns the gallant troops of the 1st White Russian and 1st Ukrainian Fronts.

"For excellent military operations I express my thanks to the troops of the 1st White Russian

and 1st Ukrainian Fronts which took part in the fighting for the capture of Berlin.

"Eternal glory to the heroes who fell in the fighting for the freedom and independence of our motherland!

"Death to the German invaders!

"J. STALIN, Supreme Commander in Chief, Marshal of the Soviet Union, May 2, 1945."

Berlin Garrison Is Chopped Up Into Groups

London, May 2 (AP)—Rostock on the Baltic was captured today by the Red Army, Marshal Stalin announced.

London, May 2 (AP)—The German garrison of Berlin, compressed into the narrow Government quarter, has been chopped up into "separate groups," the Nazi command said today, and it appeared that the fight for the German capital was near its end.

Russian troops beat in on Hitler's Reichs Chancellery and a Paris broadcast said without confirmation that the Red Army flag already flies from the building—by German account the scene of Hitler's death.

120,000 Dead Or Captives

Marshal Stalin announced tonight that more than 120,000 Germans had been killed or captured after the encirclement of the German 9th Army southeast of Berlin.

Stalin addressed an order of the day to Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov

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and Marshal Ivan S. Konev, commanders of the 1st White Russian and 1st Ukrainian Army groups, saluting them for having "completed the annihilation of the German grouping."

He said the casualties had been imposed on the Nazis since April 24.

Deep In Wilhelmstrasse

The Hamburg radio said Russians had smashed wedges into the last Nazi pocket from the south, north and east, carrying deep into the Wilhelmstrasse, at the Friedrichstrasse railroad station, and the old town sector on the east.

The German communiqué said other Russians were striking eastward on an 85-mile front from Rostock to Neuruppin, 35 miles northwest of Berlin, and indicated the Soviets were very near the Baltic port of Rostock.

A Pravda war correspondent declared trapped Nazis in the Tiergarten area had made another concentrated effort to break out through sewers and tunnels, but were repulsed.

The Chancellery had been under mortar and howitzer fire for three days and four nights, Moscow dispatches said.

Chaotic Conditions Reported

German positions in this crumbling heart of Berlin are chaotic, Pravda said, and Russians are closing in step by step in heavy fighting. Germans planes again last night parachuted in supplies, and the Germans do not lack for ammunition, the front reporters said.

Little of the German capital—perhaps no more than 10 square miles—remained in German hands last night. Red Army shock troops had taken 100 rubble blocks in the administrative heart of the city. During yesterday 8,000 Germans were killed in the capital, raising the total Nazis killed and captured to 87,500 in five days.

Three Groups Hit Tiergarten

Three columns closed in on the Tiergarten, reinforced by divisions which had cleared Charlottenburg and Schoenberg yesterday.

One column, driving close to the Brandenburg gate, where Unter den Linden joins the Tiergarten, was hammering from the north in the vicinity of the old French Embassy Building just south of the captured Reichstag. Fighting also was reported in the region of the former British Embassy near by, but the main force of this thrust seemed to be coming from the east or southeast.

Shattered Berlin Is Monument To the Death of Nazi Germany

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Berlin is the largest city ever conquered in thousands of years of human struggle. Its 12-day siege was among the most savage and bloody in man's history.

The city which was to have ruled the world for 1,000 years sprawled over 341 square miles of Germany's Brandenburg plains. Today this vast area—a wasteland of crumbled stone and ashes—stood as a monument to the death of Nazi Germany and the might of Allied arms.

Berlin a Great Prize

This was the greatest city of continental Europe—the fourth largest city in the world. Only Tokyo, the world's third biggest metropolis, remained as a greater potential prize for the Allies in their war against aggression. And Tokyo's days were numbered.

In pre-war days 4,335,000 persons toiled in Berlin, then one of Europe's mightiest industrial and commercial centers. Today the survivors roamed its desolate streets in search of food and water.

The fall of Berlin was comparable to the collapse of ancient Rome. It marked the end of an epoch—the end of Adolf Hitler's "new world order." Rome dominated Europe for hundreds of years. For only 24 fleeting months in world history did Berlin rule the continent. In those flush, victorious days of Nazism, Berlin held 22 capitals under its sway.

The desire of Berlin's Nazi masters to swallow one more capital was the city's undoing. Moscow proved unconquerable. Leningrad, too, refused to capitulate and London, greater by far than Berlin, was saved from German plunder when it fought off the terror of the Luftwaffe.

Berlin's fate was sealed when the Russians swore to avenge Stalingrad. The might of the Soviet Union swept the German conquerors back to their capital—1,500 miles from the farthest point of Nazi penetration into the Caucasus.

The Red army burst into Berlin April 21—two years, two months and 19 days after the German tide turned at Stalingrad. The Soviets had swept through eight other European capitals. They found Berlin's monumental public buildings, constructed to last hundreds of years, largely destroyed from the 77,000 tons of bombs rained on the city in 302 British and American

air raids.

There followed a 12-day street battle unequalled in history. The Russians poured thousands of shells into the city, jammed with 3,000,000 Berliners not evacuated and perhaps 500,000 or more Nazi troops. What had remained standing under Allied bombing was destroyed.

Advanced House by House

Yard by yard the Russians battered through the wrecked streets, struggled in the depths of Berlin's 50-mile subway system, battled in the city's sewers, fought from rooftops and were shot in the back by Nazi troops masquerading as civilians.

Nazi fanatics shoved guns into the hands of women and children, thrust pistols in the backs of their own troops who wished to surrender.

Three years, 10 months and seven days after Hitler's legions invaded the Soviet Union, the victorious Russians raised their red flag over the gutted shell of the Reichstag, the burning of which the Nazis used as an excuse for seizing dictatorial power.

The battle for Berlin was one of the most ruthless, bitter in history in this, the deadliest of all wars. Paris fell easily by comparison, Rome toppled simply. Vienna was hard, but not costly. Only Budapest was comparable in the ferocity of German resistance. There, nearly 200,000 Germans were killed or captured. The Red army's casualties were unknown.

Berlin had fallen to conquerors before. The city dates from medieval times, but it was not until 1871 that it joined the front ranks of international cities. Since then, its growth had been rapid.

Before 1871, Berlin had been taken and plundered briefly by the Austrians in 1757. A flying detachment of 4,000 Austrian cavalry razed a Berlin suburb and forced the capital, under threat of similar treatment, to pay ransom. Within 12 hours, the Austrians wheeled and were gone.

Three years later in 1760, the Russians took Berlin from Frederick the Great after a stiff battle. They held the city then for only three days. Napoleon followed, sweeping in from the west. To the French, Berlin gave in peacefully. They occupied the city two years and Napoleon exacted levies to fill his empire war chest.

Long previously, in the sixth century, the Slavs conquered the terri-

tory on which Berlin was to rise. Later, it became an outpost of the militant order of the Teutonic Knights in their campaigns to subjugate the Slavs.

Today the Slavs had returned.

Muscovites Delirious Over Capture Moscow, May 2 (AP)—Moscow

went delirious with joy tonight over news of the fall of Berlin.

The people laughed and cried and babbled incoherently. They shouted, they bowed in prayer, they hugged and kissed one another. They danced and they sang and they revelled in the news—for to most of them, apparently, the long-awaited fall of Berlin meant that the end of this war which has brought them such suffering was in sight.

Curfew Is Ignored

Their celebration grew by the hour, and no one paid attention to such things as the curfew. The police looked on indulgently, then joined in giving vent to their feelings, and the celebration grew in volume.

Usually thrifty people threw their hats in the air and paid no attention to where they landed.

Stalin had received word his son, Col. Vasily Stalin, a flyer, was mentioned among the Red Army commanders responsible for the city's capture.

GERMAN LEADERS TOOK OWN LIVES, MOSCOW REPORTS

Captured Deputy of Goebbels Reveals Fate of Fuehrer to Reds.

NAZI OFFICIALS SEIZED

Suicide Announcement Contradicts Report Hitler Died a 'Hero's' Death.

LONDON, Thursday, May 3. (AP) The Soviet official communiqué today quoted a high Nazi official in conquered Berlin as

stating that Adolf Hitler, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels and the German general staff chief, Gen. Kress, committed suicide before the capital fell.

No details whatever were given as the communiqué, delayed well past midnight, recounted the fall of Berlin with capture of 70,000 troops, and then went on:

Nazi Officials Seized

"Also taken prisoner were Hans Fritzsche, first deputy of Goebbels in propaganda and the press; press chief Flick, and government counselor Heinrich Dorsch.

"During interrogation Dr. Fritzsche stated that Hitler, Goebbels and the newly-appointed chief of the general staff, infantry General Krebs, had committed suicide."

Presumably a thorough checkup was being made by Russian troops in the ruined buildings of Berlin, but the Soviet communiqué made no mention of such a search.

Nor did it indicate whether the Fritzsche statement was believed in Moscow, although its inclusion in so formal a document as the communiqué indicated at least that the Russians placed credence in the report.

Only Tuesday night the Nazi Hamburg radio said that Hitler had died "a hero's death" in the Reich's Chancellery in Berlin, "fighting to the last breath" against the Russians, and that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz had been appointed by Hitler as the new Fuehrer.

The Moscow official radio had scorned this report, stating that it was "another Fascist trick," designed to let Hitler escape to the underground.

The new report that Hitler was indeed dead, but by his own hand, came as the grim U-boat boss, Doenitz, issued a "fight-on" battle cry to the dwindling and rent

forces still clinging to Hitler's tattered Swastika banner.

The announcement came swiftly behind the formal surrender of a German and Italian Fascist force of nearly 1,000,000 men to the Allies in northern Italy and southwestern Austria; the capture of Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt; and the futile flight to Spain by Pierre Laval, arch collaboratorist of Vichy-France days.

Goebbels Threatened Suicide

Goebbels, Hitler's shadow and closest advisor since the earliest days of the Nazi party, apparently made good—by the Russian account—a statement in his last radio address that he would rather commit suicide than live in Germany "under the Bolshevik terror."

The suicide report was in direct contrast to the heroic picture the Hamburg radio presented of the

Fuehrer falling while directing his depleted armies.

In contrast to these versions of the dictator's passing Supreme Allied headquarters in Paris said yesterday that Hitler had been dead or dying since April 24. SHA-EE based its formal statement on information obtained from a secret meeting on that date of Luebeck between Count Folke Bernadotte, Swedish Red Cross official, and Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler.

A German general present at the meeting said Hitler had been stricken by a brain hemorrhage, and that "he might be already dead."

(In Washington President Truman said he had it on the best authority that Hitler was no longer alive but he did not know how his death occurred.)

There remained the question of how far Admiral Doenitz could succeed in his announced plan to carry on a fight. Field Marshal Von Rundstedt said further conflict was senseless and Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, who surrendered to the Americans last week, reiterated his belief the war would end in a few days.

But Doenitz won pledges of support for continuing the war from commanders in Norway, Denmark and the southern section of the Eastern front as he seized control of Germany's military and diplomatic machinery.

A German officer captured by Canadian forces declared that Doenitz had ordered all German troops facing the western Allies to cease fighting and withdraw to the east to oppose the Russians, but there was no confirmation of the report.

Von Ribbentrop Dismissed

One of the new Fuehrer's first acts, the Hamburg radio said, was to dismiss Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and replace the former champagne salesman with Count Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk, former Rhodes scholar who served as finance minister throughout the Hitler regime and was a large factor in German preparations for launching and sustaining the war.

Beyond Doenitz' belligerent statement upon assuming command, there was no definite indication whether he would swing to immediate peace or to continued resistance, but after his first day's reign as Hitler's successor there developed a strong belief in London that Germany's end would come through disintegration rather than by negotiation.

But at the same time, high quarters in London discounted the chance that even Doenitz' discipline could prolong resistance in a Germany already torn to shreds, its party hierarchy apparently crumbled, its military machine beaten and bewildered, and its people hungry and disillusioned.

into two camps on the long-range results of Doenitz' unexpected ascendancy to No. 1 man of the Third Reich:

Doenitz May Fight On

1—That the British-hating submarine chief meant what he said when he declared Germany would fight on, that he plans to continue the war from Norway and Denmark with a force built around Navy men and fanatics.

2—That Doenitz, never prominent for political activity, will attempt to obtain a face-saving peace with armistice conditions short of abject, unconditional surrender—perhaps in return for delivery of Hitler's body and surrender of some of the more notorious Nazis, including Himmler, Goering and Goebbels.

Some evidence existed to support the claims of both groups.

In the midst of unconfirmed, unofficial reports of negotiations to free Norway and Denmark, Gen. Franz Boehme, German commander in chief in Norway, called on his troops to fight on, saying that "we must continue to mount guard in the north, unbroken, proud and faithful."

Col. Gen. Georg Lindemann, commander of the German forces in Denmark, denied in a Danish broadcast that a surrender or evacuation was planned there, asserting "we are prepared to fight and die." Field Marshal Ferdinand Schoener, German commander in chief on the southern sector of the Russian front, broadcast over the Prague radio an order of the day calling upon his soldiers to "fight on for freedom" under Doenitz.

Nazis Build Up Myth.

London, May 2 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler was consigned dramatically to "the twilight of the gods" today by Nazi propagandists who had invoked Wagnerian symbolism in announcing his death last night and proclaiming Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz as leader of the German nation.

The Hamburg radio station said Hitler's death occurred yesterday afternoon in his operational headquarters at the Reichs Chancellery in the heart of Berlin, already virtually conquered by the Russians. Doenitz, represented as Hitler's choice as a successor, broadcast an order of the day pledging continuance of the war and demanding the same loyalty which the Germans had sworn previously to Hitler.

Skepticism was expressed immediately over the report of the Fuehrer's death. At the British Foreign Office Hitler's death, but not necessarily the place and manner, was accepted as true. But Foreign Office spokesmen declared that in order to remove all possible doubt the Allies

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would demand that Hitler's body be produced after Germany surrenders.

The Foreign Office took the view that it was "extremely unlikely" Hitler's death would have been announced by the Germans if it had not actually occurred, a Foreign Office commentator said. He suggested that Hitler might have died several days ago, recalling earlier reports that Heinrich Himmler was said to have given the information that Hitler was likely to die within forty-eight hours. He added that it was well known that Hitler had been seriously ill and that his appearances in public had been growing more infrequent.

Doubt Report Is Trick

In response to questions, the Foreign Office commentator discounted the possibility that the report of the death was a trick designed to facilitate escape in order that the Fuehrer might go underground and emerge later as a leader of a new German military movement. Anxious to knock on the head at its inception any Nazi effort to perpetuate the Nazi party around a Hitler legend, the commentator termed "most complete nonsense" the German story that Hitler died "fighting to the last breath," although he acknowledged the possibility that a Red army shell may have hastened his death.

There is a "mixup and a mystery" over just what is going on in Germany now that Admiral Doenitz has assumed the role of leader, he said. That mystery pertains to the status of Himmler.

Moscow, in relaying the report to the Russian people over the official radio, declared flatly "the German radio statement evidently represents a new Fascist trick." By such an announcement, said the Russians, "The German Fascists evidently hope to prepare for Hitler the possibility of disappearing from the scene and going to an underground position."

Some Members of Parliament believed the report might be a Nazi ruse. There was no comment from Prime Minister Churchill or Gen. Eisenhower.

How the News Came

First inkling that the dramatic news was coming was contained in a Hamburg radio broadcast at 9:43 P. M. (3:43 P. M. E.W.T.) instructing all Germans to keep their radios tuned for an important announcement. Until 10:27 P. M. (4:27 P. M. E.W.T.), the time of the announcement,

the radio played Wagnerian music followed by Anton Bruckner's Seventh Symphony, written to commemorate Wagner's death. Then came four ruffles of a drum, followed by this announcement:

"It is reported from the Fuehrer's Headquarters that our Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, fighting to the last breath against Bolshevism, fell for Germany this afternoon in his operational headquarters the Reichs Chancellery."

April 30 the Fuehrer appointed Admiral Doenitz as his successor. The Grand Admiral and successor of the Fuehrer now speaks to the German people.

The voice of a speaker who said he was Doenitz continued:

"It is my first task to save Germany from destruction by the advancing Bolshevik enemy. For this aim alone the military struggle continues."

"As far and for so long as achievement of this aim is impeded by the English and the Americans, we shall be forced to carry on our defensive fight against them as well. Under such conditions, however, the Anglo-Americans will continue the war, not for their own peoples but solely for the spreading of Bolshevism in Europe."

Doenitz eulogized Hitler as one who has dedicated his life to Germany and a war against "Bolshevism," and had met a hero's death. A powerful ghost voice interrupted with a shout "This is a lie!"

Doenitz also read a special order of the day to the German military services.

"For every single one of you the oath of loyalty to the Fuehrer is transferred straight to my person as the Fuehrer's appointed successor. German soldiers! Do your duty! The existence of our people is at stake!"

Today the German communique datelined as usual "from the Fuehrer's headquarters" and broadcast today by the Hamburg radio said "the Fuehrer has fallen at the head of his troops. Remnants of the Berlin garrison fight on."

The communique said: "At the head of his troops the heroic defenders of Berlin, the Fuehrer has fallen. Inspired by the will to save his people and Europe from Bolshevism, he has sacrificed his life. This example, faithful to the death, puts every soldier under an obligation. The remnants of the heroic defenders of Berlin fight fiercely in the Government quarter, split into single fighting groups."

From Stockholm came a report

that Hitler possibly had suffered a stroke some days ago as the result of injuries he received last July in the plot to assassinate him. The newspaper Dagens Nyheter said a prominent Swede, one of the last neutrals to leave Berlin, had declared that Hitler lived in a virtual vacuum in a bunker under the Reichschancellery.

Hitler a Broken Man

The attempt on Hitler's life broke him completely, said the informant, who added that his neglect of injuries suffered in the explosion caused internal difficulties that disturbed his equilibrium so that he could not keep his balance or walk straight.

The tantalizing thought for Allied leaders was that they may never know with any assurance that Hitler is really dead. Production of a body would necessitate identification.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said it was "most unlikely" that officials there would have fingerprints, measurements and dental records of Hitler. There was speculation that the Secret Service might have such records, but officials there would not say.

Hitler Suffered Stroke, Said Himmler

Paris, May 2 (AP)—General Eisenhower authorized a statement today that Heinrich Himmler had told Swedish Count Folke Bernadotte at a meeting at Luebeck April 24 that Germany was finished and "Hitler was so ill he might already be dead."

The supreme headquarters statement added that at that time, more than a week before Hitler's purported hero's death was announced by the Hamburg radio, Himmler had said Hitler "could not be expected to live more than two days longer."

Brain Hemorrhage

German General Schillenger, who was present at the meeting, said Hitler was suffering from a brain hemorrhage, the statement said.

"Admiral Doenitz's statement therefore that Hitler met a hero's death at his post is in contradiction with the facts given by Himmler and General Schillenger," the supreme headquarters statement

said. **Eisenhower's Statement**
The text of the statement authorized by General Eisenhower:

"Admiral Doenitz has stated in his broadcast of the night of May 1 that Hitler met a hero's death and that he, Admiral Doenitz, was nominated by Hitler before his death as his successor both as Reich Chancellor and as supreme commander of the Wehrmacht."

"In virtue of this Admiral Doenitz claims that the allegiance of the German Army is now transferred from Adolf Hitler to him."

Himmler's Report

"In view of these assertions by Admiral Doenitz, the following information is made public:

"1. A meeting took place at Luebeck at 1 o'clock on the morning of April 24 between Count Bernadotte, of the International Red Cross, and Reichsfuehrer (of the SS) Heinrich Himmler. At this meeting Himmler admitted Hitler was so ill that he might already be dead."

Contradiction Noted

"At any rate, he could not be expected to live more than two days longer."

"General Schillenger, who was also present, added that Hitler was suffering from a brain hemorrhage."

"Admiral Doenitz's statement, therefore, that Hitler met a hero's death at his post is in contradiction with the facts given by Himmler and Schillenger."

Says Allies Won't Split

"In conclusion, it must be stressed that the attempt by Admiral Doenitz both in his statement to the German people and his order of the day to the Wehrmacht to drive a wedge between the British and Americans on one side and the Russians on the other will be as completely ineffective as the many previous efforts which have been made."

"Constant contact is being maintained not only between the three governments but between this headquarters and the headquarters of the Soviet Army, and nothing which either Admiral Doenitz or Himmler may say or do can change in any way the agreed operations of the Allied armies."

The fact that supreme headquarters' recital of its facts began with the number "1" but was not followed by other numerals suggested that something had been deleted at the last moment and that supreme headquarters had even more information on Hitler's death than it was disclosing.

TRUMAN IS SURE OF HITLER'S DEATH

Says Other War Criminals Must Be Brought to Justice.

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WASHINGTON, May 2.—(AP) President Truman today said he had it on the best authority that Adolf Hitler is dead.

The President did not say what his authority was but declared he was convinced that the former German Fuehrer had actually been killed.

First Official Comment

This was the first official comment from the White House on a German announcement that Hitler had "fallen" in battle.

Mr. Truman was asked if he had any comment on the execution of Benito Mussolini and the reported death of Hitler.

He replied that meant the two principal war criminals would not have to be brought to trial.

"Does that mean we know Hitler is officially dead," a reporter asked. The President replied yes, that on the best authority possible at this time Hitler is dead.

Asked if he was convinced that the Hamburg radio report was true he again replied in the affirmative.

To that end, he appointed Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson as this country's chief counsel for such prosecution in the European theater. Jackson already has gathered a staff together.

The President said Justice Jackson will function in those cases of major war criminals, whose misdeeds are not connected with any

one specific locality. Others, who can be connected with a personal hand in specific crimes are to be tried by the countries where the crimes were committed.

To Set Up Tribunal

Mr. Truman said he hopes an international military tribunal is set up as soon as possible for the prosecutions.

He said he did not know whether Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, who proclaimed himself successor to Der Fuehrer, is on the list. Those who are, he said, will not find haven in any neutral country.

The President electrified his jammed conference with the Hitler announcement. It was the climax to a day of international develop-

ments which included:

1—Disclosure by Mr. Truman early in the day that German forces in Italy and parts of Austria had surrendered unconditionally. He warned Japan "to understand the meaning of these events."

2—Announcement that the President's hurried trip to the War department's Pentagon building the afternoon of April 25 was to consider an offer from Heinrich Himmler to surrender to the United States and Britain, but not to Russia.

The President told reporters he had been in communication with Marshal Stalin though he did not elaborate, he apparently meant that the subject of the communication was the Himmler offer. Details of that came from Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew.

Propagandist Extraordinary Was Label Given To Goebbels

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[By the Associated Press]

Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, propagandist extraordinary, wielded the hypodermic needle that injected Hitlerism into a Germany suffering from World War I and kept it drugged through World War II.

As minister of propaganda and public enlightenment in the Adolf Hitler government and Reichs-commissar of mobilization for the total war effort during its last months, he made unprecedented history by getting his country to accept ruin rather than surrender in the face of certain defeat.

Making the most of every situation, seizing expertly on the slightest imaginary handhold, Goebbels searched out the doubts in German minds to twist their worries into hopes. On March 16, 1945, he said shrewdly in an article that "he who fights with the least regard for losses has the most chance of winning."

Put Hope On Lucky Star

Even in the dark hours on the eve of Hitler's last birthday in power, the propaganda chief found solace in the death of President Roosevelt and screamed in an April 19 broadcast: "The perverted coalition between plutocracy and Bolshevism is cracking, the head of the enemy coalition has been struck by fate." And trying to answer, as always, his listeners' thoughts, he cried, "Let us stake our hopes on our lucky star."

To the end he strengthened cleverness with fanaticism, often echoing his words of November 12, 1944, "We will fight to the last gasp," and those of the following March 2, "We would rather die than capitulate."

An unpopular, crippled little

man of prodigious energy, Goebbels was one of the Nazi "Big Four," lending masterful shrewdness to the combination of Hitler's heroics, Field Marshal Herman Goering's coarse popular appeal and Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler's strong-arm repression of opposition.

Schooled In 8 Universities

With schooling at eight big German universities and as the first Nazi with writing and journalistic experience, Goebbels was chosen to work in the Marxist and labor stronghold of Berlin. He ably built it into a party base for maneuvering himself into an even stronger position by keeping on the right side, although he was repeatedly rumored to be in disfavor and was the only important Nazi with no personal popular following.

He remained identified to the

last with Berlin, becoming "president of the Reich capital" in March, 1944. In that capacity he was officially credited with frustrating a plot to seize the government buildings in Berlin after the assassination attempt on Hitler's life July 20, 1944. The Nazi radio disclosed the next day that a Wehrmacht battalion had received an order from the conspirators to take over power because "the Fuehrer has met with a fatal accident."

Goebbels saved the day, the radio said, by putting the battalion commander in telephone communication with Hitler personally.

Goebbels was born in the industrial Rhineland city of Rheydt, October 29, 1897. There he had an opportunity to learn to fathom, and in later life to get around, the south German's antagonism to severe northern Prussianism.

Rejected By Army

The son of a factory foreman, rejected by the army in World War I for his clubfoot, which gave him a life-long limp, Goebbels as a university student in the bitter days of defeat and then an unemployed intellectual during the postwar depression was himself an example of the impoverished middle-class elements who turned to National Socialism as a way out. His own town was under French occupation after the Armistice. Years later he bought a castle there, which American troops captured in March, 1945, and they had the satisfaction of holding Jewish religious services in it.

Goebbels used his varied back-

ground and natural talent to devise a brilliant, ever-changing propaganda technique. His vehicles were his daily paper, *Der Angriff*, which finally folded up in February, 1945, for lack of newsprint; his weekly *Das Reich* and his broadcasts, speeches and directives as government propaganda chief.

Goebbels's specialty, with which he confounded enemies inside and out of his party and country, was to manipulate and distort the truth or half-truths while trying to leave the direct lies to others.

About-Face In 1942

It was his policy also to catch the popular mood and cater to it as much as possible while still serving Nazi ends.

After years of chest thumping and raving, with which he helped win over malcontents to the Nazi party, Goebbels caused a complete about-face in Hitlerite propaganda by the Summer of 1942.

Although the Nazi conquests were at the moment at their greatest extent and the retreats had not yet begun, Goebbels was credited with being the only man to realize that the mass of Germans, far from being happy over victories, were on the point of war weariness. They were disappointed that Blitz warfare had not won them a quick peace and that the war was showing no signs of coming to an end.

With a strategy that defeated much of Allied propaganda in Germany, Goebbels put a stop to all talk of a future of Spartan glory for Germany, of permanent militarism and a disciplined life. He withdrew all feature films about war, past or present, from German motion-picture houses. Even the term *Uebermensch*, or superman, used up to then to translate the German's wishful picture of himself, was quietly dropped.

Forgot Imperial Dreams

In their place Goebbels launched a barrage of propaganda reflecting the new mood of the war-weary population by telling them the country was fighting for peace, economic well-being and even spiritual elevation.

Starting in May, 1942, Goebbels conveniently forgot all the dreams of imperial conquest which had been played up previously and announced in *Das Reich* that "it's no war for throne or altar" but "a war for grain and bread."

The new line of propaganda attack for the next three years was laid down when he went on to say Germany was fighting for "a well-stacked breakfast, luncheon and dinner table; to solve social problems, the question of housing, road construction, a navy merchant marine and passenger lines, popular cars and tractors, theaters and movie houses for people, even in the smallest villages."

From that day on, German publications featured the future fine

houses, parks, cars, vacations and cultural recreation which Nazism, repainted by Goebbels, was to bring at the war's end.

Steals March Again

But when the tide really began to turn against German arms on the Eastern front and the German 6th Army was lost in the disaster of Stalingrad in January, 1943, Goebbels again brilliantly stole a march on Allied propaganda by proclaiming the disaster widely and being the first to cry on February 8: "We did not correctly estimate the war potential of the Soviet Union."

Instead of concealing retreats, he often tried to get in his announcement of them first, clothed with mitigating details, and he was among the first to insist publicly from July, 1942, on the possibility of an Allied landing in the West, which eventually was to sweep Goebbels and his kind from power.

His early youth was greatly influenced by the uncertainties of the postwar world. Depressed by the collapse of the empire and without a job, he became embittered and restless. This restlessness was manifested in his education. It was a classical education, attained at famous German universities—Bonn, Freiburg, Wurzburg, Munich, Heidelberg, Cologne, Frankfurt and Berlin. He received his doctorate in 1921 at Heidelberg, his thesis being "The Intellectual and Political Tendencies of Early Romanticism."

Meets Hitler In Munich

After graduation he drifted from Rheydt, to Cologne, to Berlin and then to Munich. He made a living, precariously, by writing. Then in Munich, in 1922, he met Hitler. He was impressed and captivated by him. Goebbels shortly was making speeches to students—he had found his calling. He was a man Hitler needed; a political association was formed which endured through many storms, culminating in the new war in Europe.

His first important assignment came about through the occupation of the Ruhr by French troops. Hitler sent him into the camp of the enemy to gather recruits for the Nazis.

Brought Berlin Into Fold

Meanwhile, Hitler's movement was gaining ground, but he was regarded as an agitator in Berlin and a man was needed there to spread the Nazi doctrine. The choice fell to Goebbels. Almost singlehanded, without money and in the face of aggressive opposition, Goebbels brought Berlin into the Nazi fold. Hitler rewarded him by giving him vast powers as Minister of Propaganda. He dodged factional disputes and created a new organization, which demanded loyalty to Hitler and many sacrifices. In order to preach the new socialism, Goebbels founded a newspaper, *Der*

Angriff (The Attack).

There were stormy days for the new party; Nazi members were beaten; the Brown SA uniforms were forbidden. It took four hard years for the tide to turn toward Goebbels.

Then he turned to literary and

continued writing for the Nazi cause. His speeches and writings, he admitted, were usually on the "primitive" side.

"Our propaganda is primitive," he said, "because the people think primitively."

"We speak the language the people understand," he added. He had no great respect for initiative or clear thinking on the part of the masses.

"Masses," he wrote in his book, "Kampf um Berlin," "are unformed stuff. Only in the hands of the political artists do the masses become a people and the people a nation."

Goebbels married Magda Quandt in 1931. They had six children.

British Believe Hitler Died Days Ago

London, May 2 (AP)—A British Foreign Office commentator accepted as a fact today the enemy report that Adolf Hitler is dead, but cast doubt on German accounts that his was a hero's death.

The Foreign Office took the view that it was "extremely unlikely" Hitler's death would have been announced by the Germans if it had not actually occurred, the commentator said.

He suggested that Hitler might have died several days ago, recalling earlier reports that Heinrich Himmler was said to have given the information that Hitler was likely to die within 48 hours.

Illness Known

He added that it was well known that Hitler had been seriously ill and that his appearances in public had been growing more infrequent.

In response to questions, he discounted the possibility that the report of the death was a trick designed to facilitate escape in order that the Führer might go underground and emerge later as a leader of a new German military movement.

Anxious to knock on the head at its inception any Nazi effort to perpetuate the Nazi party around a Hitler legend, the commentator termed "most complete nonsense" the German story that Hitler died "fighting to the last breath," al-

though he acknowledged the possibility that a Red Army shell may have hastened his death.

Himmler Status A Mystery

There is a "mixup and a mystery" over just what is going on in Germany now that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz has assumed the role of leader, he said. That mystery pertains to the status of Himmler.

The commentator added that there had been no confirmation of reports the Germans were evacuating Norway and Denmark.

The Paris radio broadcast a report today that Hitler actually was assassinated in his Berlin headquarters the night of April 21-22 after a quarrel with other leaders over continuation of the war.

The broadcast quoted the newspaper *Paris Presse*, which attributed the report to "well-informed quarters."

Disagreement at Meeting

On April 21, the broadcast said, Hitler presided over a war council attended by Field Marshals Albert Kesselring, Ernest von Busch and Ferdinand Schoerner and Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian and General Fetzler as well as Heinrich Himmler, Hermann Goering and Paul Joseph Goebbels.

The broadcast said "the atmosphere became so tense that when Kesselring, von Busch, Himmler and Goering were invited to return alone the next day they feared they would share the fate of those who opposed Hitler in July, 1944. During the night, only a few hours before the second meeting was to have taken place an explosion of terrific violence took place in Hitler's private apartments. He and the entire guards corps there were killed."

The British press suggested that Admiral Doenitz's emergence as the new "strong man" of the Reich had delayed—if not made impossible—any chance of a general German surrender.

"It now seems certain," said the *London Star*, "that the chance for a surrender has receded and so has V-E day. Doenitz is the ablest leader left. He is also the most determined last-ditcher."

Army Contradicts Report Hitler Died Hero's Death

PARIS, May 2—(AP) Supreme headquarters hurled the lie today at the story of Adolf Hitler's purported heroic death by disclosing a secret meeting eight days ago at which Heinrich Himmler himself declared Germany beaten and the dictator dead or dying of a brain hemorrhage.

The disclosure was made in a

"statement authorized by the Supreme commander," which did not cast doubt on Hitler's death but stripped from the last chapter of his life the Wagnerian setting which might make him a German hero for generations to come.

No Proof of Doenitz's Report

While tending to confirm widely-publicized accounts of Hitler's offer to surrender, the statement also served to underscore the fact that there is nothing besides Admiral Karl Doenitz's own claim to show that he actually is the new head of the dying Reich.

The statement said that at a meeting at Luebeck, Germany, April 24, Himmler told Swedish count Folke Bernadotte, head of the Swedish Red Cross and reputed peace negotiations go-between, that "Hitler is so ill he might be already dead."

At any rate, Himmler continued, Hitler was not expected to live more than two days longer. A German General Schillenburg, who also was present, said that Hitler was stricken by a brain hemorrhage.

That statement was made more than a week before the Hamburg radio announced that Hitler had died at his post in the Reichschancellery, directing the defense of Berlin, and Doenitz sought to rally the Reich by claiming Hitler had made him his political heir the day before his death.

"Admiral Doenitz's statement," therefore, that Hitler met a hero's death at his post is contradiction with the facts given by Himmler and General Schillenburg," SHA-EE's statement asserted.

The statement also asserted that Doenitz's attempt to drive a wedge between the Western Allies and Russia would have no effect. Doenitz hinted the Reich might yield to Britain and the United States if Russia were out of the deal.

"In conclusion," the statement said, "it must be stressed that the attempt by Admiral Doenitz both in his statement to the German

the Soviet Army, and nothing which either Admiral Doenitz or Himmler may say or do can change in any way the agreed operations of the Allied armies."

Supreme headquarters said it was making the statement because of Doenitz's assertions that Hitler met a hero's death and that the allegiance of the German Army and people had been transferred to him.

The very form in which the announcement was distributed suggested that SHA-EE had even more information on the "hero's death" than it was disclosing for the moment.

It led off with a point No. 1, and then no other point was listed.

The Paris radio declared that Hitler did not die in combat, but actually was killed by a bomb during the night of April 21 after a quarrel with his leaders over continuing the war.

Quoting the newspaper, "Paris Presse," which attributed the report to "well-informed quarters," the broadcast said Hitler insisted on fighting to the last in the Bavarian redoubt but could get no one to agree with him except Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels.

Arrayed against him, this account said, were Himmler, Goering, Field Marshals Albert Kesselring, Ernest von Busch and Ferdinand Schoerner, and Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian.

"The atmosphere became so tense," the broadcast continued, "that when Kesselring, Busch, Himmler and Goering were invited to return alone next day they feared they would share the fate of those who opposed Hitler in June of 1944."

"During the night, only a few hours before the second meeting was to have taken place, an explosion of terrific violence took place in Hitler's private apartments. He and his entire guard corps were killed."

PARIS SAYS HITLER WAS ASSASSINATED

London, May 2 (A. P.)—The Paris radio broadcast a report today that Hitler actually was assassinated in his Berlin headquarters the night of April 21-22 after a quarrel with other leaders over continuation of the war. The broadcast quoted the newspaper *Paris Presse*, which attributed the report to "well-informed quarters."

On April 21, the broadcast said, Hitler presided over a war coun-

cil attended by Field Marshals Albert Kesselring, Ernest von Busch and Ferdinand Schoerner and Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian and Gen. Fetzler as well as Heinrich Himmler, Hermann Goering and Paul Joseph Goebbels. The broadcast said:

"The atmosphere became so tense that when Kesselring, Von Busch, Himmler and Goering were invited to return alone the next day they feared they would share the fate of those who opposed Hitler in July, 1944. During the night, only a few hours before the second meeting was to have taken place, an explosion of terrific violence took place in Hitler's private apartments. He and the entire Guards Corps there were killed."

Enemy Forces Surrender In Italy, Austria

ROME, May 2.—(AP) Nearly 1,000,000 German and Italian Fascist troops made the first unconditional surrender of the war in Europe today, yielding without a shot the mountainous heart of the Nazis' "national redoubt" in the Alps and exposed the south flank of the fragments that remain.

Gen. Heinrich Von Vietinghoff-Scheel planned to come out of the Alps tomorrow to give up his staff to Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, the Allied commander, or to Gen. Mark Clark, commander of the 15th Army group in Italy.

Yield Heart of Redoubt

The surrender swept clean of resistance all northern Italy and western Austria up to and including Salzburg province and its capital of the same name, which was the eastern bastion of the Alpine retreat.

Thus the Allied armies of the south were free to march unopposed to within 10 miles of Berchtesgaden, where Hitler had his mountain hideout and which being in Bavaria is not included in the surrender order.

(Gen. Eisenhower in Paris told his armies to keep on pressing south, mopping up all resistance, although the surrender order yielded up the chief objectives of his U. S. Seventh Army and part of those of the U. S. Third, which was closing on Salzburg.)

The surrender document, ending the bloody Italian campaign, were signed Sunday at the royal palace at Caserta, near Naples, and became effective at 12-noon (8 a.m., Eastern War Time) today.

Two German plenipotentiaries signed for Germany in the presence of American, British and Russian officers.

Approximately 20,000 square miles of German-held territory including all of northern Italy to the Isonzo river in the northeast and the Austrian provinces of Vorarlberg, Tyrol, Salzburg and parts of Carinthia and Styria were surrendered to the Allies.

The action not only uncovers the southern approaches to Germany but lops off the southwestern end of the so-called German "national redoubt" and turns the right flank of Col. Gen. Von Lehr, commanding enemy troops in the Trieste area and northern Yugoslavia. New Zealand troops of the British

Eighth Army and forces of Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Army have joined 14 miles northwest of Trieste which has been occupied by the Yugoslavs.

Broadcast Surrender Order

Even before the official announcement was made public German radios were heard broadcasting the surrender order to the few Nazi troops still holding out in Italy or fleeing for their lives toward Austria.

But even as the sirens screamed and jubilant celebrations were started, a grim warning of the bitter fighting that still was ahead on the other side of the world was sounded by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of American forces in the Mediterranean, who said that not "until the last foe—Japan—is crushed" will "freedom loving men and women be able to enjoy lasting peace."

It was rumored in Rome tonight that Gen. Von Vietinghoff would surrender himself and his staff to Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in chief in the Mediterranean, tomorrow.

Field Marshal Alexander in an order of the day to Allied troops said that "today you stand as victors of the Italian campaign. You have won a victory which has ended in the complete and utter rout of the German armed forces in the Mediterranean."

The following terms were imposed:

1. Unconditional surrender by

Gen. Von Vietinghoff's command of all land, sea and air forces to Field Marshal Alexander.

2. Cessation of all hostilities on land, sea and in the air by enemy forces at 12 noon (8 a.m., Eastern War Time).

3. Immediate immobilization and disarmament of enemy forces.

4. Obligation on the part of the German commander in chief to carry out any further orders issued by Field Marshal Alexander.

5. Disobedience of the orders or failure to comply with them will be dealt with in accordance with the accepted laws and usages of war.

"The instrument of surrender stipulates that it is independent of, without prejudice to, and will be superseded by any general instrument of surrender imposed by or on behalf of the United Nations and applicable to Germany and the German armed forces as a whole," the Allied announcement stated.

Signed at Caserta

The surrender documents were signed in duplicate in English and German in the immense royal palace at Caserta by two German representatives and Lt. Gen. W.

Morgan, chief of staff at Allied headquarters.

One of the German representatives signed for Gen. Von Vietinghoff and the other on behalf of Obergruppenführer Karl Wolff, supreme commander of the SS and police and German general plenipotentiary of the Wehrmacht in Italy.

The documents were signed in the presence of a group of Allied officers, including Russians, and six members of the Allied press and radio. Secret negotiations had been held for several days preceding the actual signing.

After signing the documents the two plenipotentiaries were returned by plane to Gen. Von Vietinghoff's headquarters high in the Alps.

The entire ceremony took just 20 minutes but the negotiations had been lengthy. More than a month ago the Germans expressed willingness to come to some sort of agreement but would not accept unconditional surrender as demanded by the Allies.

The current offensive then was launched, beating the Nazis to their knees and obliging them to accept the Allied terms.

The surrender documents were signed in a 25-by-18-foot room on the second floor of the fifteenth century Italian renaissance palace. On the plain walls were hung two staff maps, one of northern Italy and the other of Russian-held Vienna.

Marshal Alexander, who had used the room for many months as his map room, was in the palace at the time but did not meet

German emissaries.

American officers witnessing the ceremony included Brig. Gen. W. C. McMahon, assistant chief of staff of the 15th Army Group representing Gen. Mark W. Clark; Rear Admiral S. S. Lewis, chief of staff of the United States naval forces in the Mediterranean area; Maj. Gen. C. C. Chauncey, chief of staff of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force; Maj. Gen. Daniel Noce, assistant chief of staff, G-3—plans and operations; Maj. Gen. L. L. Lemnitzer, deputy chief of staff; Brig. Gen. Arthur J. McCrystal, chief of information, news and censorship.

German In Civilian Clothes

The Russians present were Maj. Gen. A. P. Kislenko, Soviet representative to the Allied commission in Italy, and his aide, Lieut. M. Vraevsky.

The British representatives included Rear Admiral H. A. Packer, chief of staff to Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, commander in chief of Mediterranean naval forces; Air Vice Marshal G. B. A. Baker, chief of staff to the deputy air commander in chief of the MAAF; Maj. Gen. T. S. Airey, assistant chief of staff, G-2; Lieutenant General Sir Brian Robertson, chief administrative officer at Allied force headquarters, and Lieut. Col. W. A. Cunningham, military assistant to General Alexander.

The Germans were dressed in civilian clothes and were obviously put out when they walked into the brightly lighted room and found movie cameras and photographers present. Their eyes were red from lack of sleep and the muscles of their jaws twitched as they exchanged greetings with General Morgan.

"I Ask You To Withdraw Now"

After assuring Morgan they were empowered to sign the documents, the two Prussians sat down and signed. An aide then gathered up the papers and took them to Morgan, who quickly added his signature.

Three copies were handed the Germans and then Morgan said:

"Thank you, gentlemen. I ask you to withdraw now."

The Germans turned and quickly walked out of the room.

General von Vietinghoff was educated in Prussian military schools and was a regimental staff officer in the last World War. In 1940 he commanded the 13th Panzer Corps in the west and then the 46th Corps in the Balkan campaign, capturing Sarajevo.

30 Miles From Austria

He served on the central sector of the Russian front in 1941 and 1942. He came to Italy in October, 1943. He took over from Field Marshal Albert Kesselring when the latter replaced Field Marshal von

Rundstedt as German commander on the Western front last month.

Before the surrender was announced Allied armies were reported within less than 30 miles of the Austrian border as dazed remnants of the once mighty German army in Italy surrendered piecemeal.

British armored spearheads dashed toward the Austrian border beyond captured Udine, northeast of Venice. New Zealand troops linked up with Yugoslav forces which penetrated into Italy along the Isonzo River 14 miles northwest of Trieste at the head of the Adriatic Sea.

Trieste Occupied

The Yugoslavs announced the complete occupation of Trieste, Gorizia and Monfalcone, sealing off the Istrian peninsula south of Trieste, a valuable port which still is a subject of dispute between Yugoslavia and Italy.

A convoy of 30 enemy ships, including the 1,500-ton hospital ship Freyburg, surrendered quickly off the Istrian peninsula when two RAF Hurricanes flew over them at noon yesterday, the RAF announced. The convoy included landing craft and launches.

Allied aerial reconnaissance said German troops fleeing into Austria from northeastern Italy were destroying bridges, blasting roads and wrecking airfields.

Soldiers of the United States 10th Mountain Division have "been issued winter clothing and pack animals for Alpine operations," it was announced by Lieut. Gen. Lucian Truscott, 5th Army commander, as these troops pushed on toward the Brenner Pass north of Lake Garda.

Dongo Area Bombed

The American 34th Division, driving west from Milan, captured Santhia, 48 miles from Milan, after crossing the Ticino River and occupying Novara, 27 miles west of Milan. Brazilian troops linked up with other 5th Army units in Alessandria.

On the west coast American troops pushing beyond Noli were within 50 miles of the French Riviera frontier.

Allied headquarters already had announced that German General Jahn, commander of the Lombardy Corps of the Ligurian Army, had surrendered with 2,000 German and Fascist troops. The British also seized 10,000 prisoners in 24 hours.

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, now a prisoner of the Allies, already had ordered the unconditional surrender of his Fascist Ligurian Army yesterday and Lieutenant General Pemsel, German chief of staff to the Ligurian forces, told his troops they "must obey" Graziani's order.

Mass Capitulation Frees 22 Allied Divisions For Other Duties

London, May 2 (AP)—The Luxembourg radio said tonight that a German capitulation in Holland was imminent. The radio, which is Allied-controlled, said reports from the Canadian front indicated that armistice negotiations had been in progress more than 24 hours.

Rome, May 2 (AP)—All German land, sea and air forces in Italy and southern and western Austria—estimated at nearly 1,000,000 troops—were surrendered unconditionally to the Allies today by their commander, with hostilities ordered to cease at 12 noon Greenwich mean time.

The capitulation, signed in the presence of Allied officers, including Russians, ended more than 11½ years of the bloody Italian campaign and permits the Allies to advance unopposed to within 10 miles of Adolf Hitler's retreat at Berchtesgaden, in Austria.

The surrender document was signed Sunday afternoon at Caserta by representatives of Col. Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff-Scheel, German commander in chief in the southwest, and of Obergruppenführer Karl

30.24 25369

Wolff, supreme commander of the SS and police in Italy.

Field Marshal Sir Harold L. Alexander, supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean, announced the mass surrender, and in an order of the day to his troops declared, "You have won a victory which has ended in the complete and utter rout of the German armed forces in the Mediterranean" and freed Italy.

Uncovers Lehr's Flank

The surrender exposed the flank of Col. Gen. von Lehr, German commander in the Trieste area. British and Yugoslav troops already have linked at the head of the Adriatic northwest of Trieste. At least 24 Allied divisions in Italy are freed for other duties.

Vietinghoff-Scheel is expected to come out of his hiding place in the Alps tomorrow and surrender formally either to Alexander or to Gen. Mark W. Clark somewhere in northern Italy.

Vietinghoff-Scheel's command includes all northern Italy to the Isonzo River in the northeast, and the Austrian provinces of Vorarlberg, Tyrol, Salzburg and portions of Corinthia and Styria.

"Fighting troops include remnants of 22 German and six Italian Fascist divisions," Alexander said.

Terms Of Surrender

The following terms were imposed in the surrender:

1. Unconditional surrender by Vietinghoff-Scheel's command of all land, sea and air forces to General Alexander.
2. Cessation of all hostilities on land, sea and in the air by enemy forces at 12 noon (G.M.T.).
3. Immediate immobilization and disarmament of enemy forces.
4. Obligation on the part of the German commander in chief to carry out any further orders issued by General Alexander, the Allied supreme commander in chief in the Mediterranean.
5. Disobedience of the orders or failure to comply with them to be dealt with in accordance with accepted laws and usages of war.

Provisions Stipulated

"The instrument of surrender stipulates that it is independent of, without prejudice to, and will be superseded by any general instrument of surrender imposed by or on behalf of the United Nations and applicable to German and the German armed forces as a whole," Allied headquarters in Italy announced.

The surrender document was signed in the presence of Allied officers, including Russians.

The surrender announcement was accompanied by this order of the day from Alexander to all Allied troops in the Mediterranean:

"After nearly two years of hard, continuous fighting, which started in Sicily in the summer of 1943, you stand

today as victors of the Italian campaign.

Over 40,000,000 Liberated

"You have won a victory which has ended in the complete and utter rout of the German armed forces in the Mediterranean. By clearing Italy of the last Nazi aggressor, you have liberated a country of over 40,000,000 people.

"Today the remnants of a once-proud army had laid down their arms to you—close on a million men with all their arms, equipment and impedimenta.

"You may well be proud of this great and victorious campaign which will long live in history as one of the greatest and most successful ever waged.

"No praise is high enough for you sailors, soldiers, airmen and workers of the United States in Italy for your magnificent triumph.

"Gratitude Unbounded"

"My gratitude and my admiration is unbounded and only equaled by the pride which is mine in being your commander in chief."

Earlier, United States 5th Army headquarters had announced the surrender of German General Jahn, commander

of the Lombardy Corps of the Ligurian Army, with 2,000 Germans and many Italian Fascist troops.

The surrender was signed in German and in English at the immense Italian Royal Castle at Caserta by two German plenipotentiaries and Lieut. Gen. W. D. Morgan, Allied headquarters chief of staff.

One German representative signed on behalf of Vietinghoff-Scheel and the other on behalf of Wolff.

[A Blue network broadcast from Rome said the two Germans who signed the surrender papers appeared at the castle in "checkered sports jackets."]

Return By Secret Route

"After signing the document of unconditional surrender the two German plenipotentiaries returned by a secret route to Vietinghoff-Scheel's headquarters in the high Alps to arrange the surrender of German and Italian high Alps to arrange the surrender of German and Italian Fascist land, air and naval forces," Allied headquarters said.

The German military heard Rome broadcasting this afternoon to the troops urging them to abide by the surrender terms and cease any hostilities.

CLARK SALUTES THE 5TH ARMY

Tells Men Nazi Is Defeated and Japan Is Next

Rome, May 2 (A. P.).—Gen. Mark Clark, commanding the Fifteenth Army Group in Italy, told his troops in a message today:

"Yours has been a long, hard fight—the longest in the war of any Allied troops fighting on the Continent of Europe.

"You men of the Fifth and Eighth armies have brought that fight to a successful conclusion by your recent brilliant offensive operations which shattered the German forces opposing you. Their surrender was the inevitable course left to them, they had nothing more to fight with in Italy.

"You have demonstrated something new and remarkable in the annals of organized warfare. You have shown that a huge fighting force composed of units from many countries with diverse languages and customs, inspired as you always have been with devotion to the cause of freedom, can become an effective, harmonious

fighting team.

"The war is not over. The German military machine has been completely crushed by the splendid campaigns waged by you and your colleagues of the western and Russian fronts. There remains the all-important task of inflicting a similar complete defeat on our remaining enemy—Japan.

"Each one of us in the Fifteenth Army Group must continue without pause to give the full measure of the effort to that task, where we may be called upon to serve."

McNarney Message.

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commanding general of United States Army forces in the Mediterranean, sent this message to Allied Mediterranean Command forces: "The enemy in Italy has surrendered unconditionally.

"Your magnificent victories in the spring offensive left him only two alternatives: To surrender or to die.

"This hour is the glorious climax of one of the greatest triumphs in the long, hard-fought war in Africa and Europe. Your part will live always in the hearts and minds of our peoples.

"The attack against the enemy's so-called 'inner fortress' began in the Mediterranean. You have come from El Alamein and from Casablanca to the Alps. After the successes in North Africa, you smashed the enemy in Tunisia.

"You drove him from Sicily. You invaded Italy and, despite ferocious resistance and incredibly difficult terrain and weather, you drove him back, always back.

"You have destroyed the best troops he possessed. At this moment of surrender he is against the Alps, helpless longer under your blows to defend himself.

"Victory is yours—you of the ground, sea and air forces of many nationalities who have fought here as a single combat team. The surrender today is to you.

"Now with the final and overall victory in sight, let us go forward until the last foe, Japan, is crushed. Then and not until then will freedom-loving men and women be able to enjoy lasting peace."

Only Folly Can Delay V-E: Truman

Washington, May 2 (AP)—President Truman today announced the unconditional surrender of German forces in Italy and said:

"Only folly and chaos can now delay the general capitulation of the everywhere-defeated German armies."

In a statement announcing he had sent congratulatory messages to the Allied commanders, the President added:

"Let Japan as well as Germany understand the meaning of these events."

The text of the President's statement:

"The Allied armies in Italy have won the unconditional surrender of German forces on the first European soil to which from the West we carried our arms and our determination.

"Part Of General Triumph"

"The collapse of military tyranny in Italy, however, is not victory in Italy alone, but a part of the general triumph we are expectantly awaiting on the whole Continent of Europe. Only folly and chaos can now delay the general capitulation of the everywhere-defeated German armies.

"I have dispatched congratulatory messages to the Allied and American officers who led our forces to complete defeat of the Germans in Italy. They deserve our praise for the victory. We have the right to be proud of the success of our armies.

"Let Japan as well as Germany understand the meaning of these events. Unless they are lost in fanaticism and are determined upon suicide, they must recognize the meaning of the increasingly swift-moving power now ready for the capitulation or the destruction of the so-recently arrogant enemies of mankind."

Message Sent To Clark

Congratulatory messages were addressed to Gen. Mark W. Clark and British Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander.

The White House made public the following message the President sent to General Clark:

"On the occasion of the final brilliant victory of the Allied armies in Italy in imposing unconditional surrender upon the enemy, I wish

to convey to the American forces under your command, and to you personally, the appreciation and gratitude of the President and of the people of the United States.

"No praise is adequate for the heroic achievements and magnificent courage of every individual under your command during this long and trying campaign.

"America is proud of the essential contribution made by your American armies to the final Allied victory in Italy. Our thanks for your gallant leadership and the deathless valor of your men."

To Field Marshal

To Field Marshal Alexander went this message:

"On this momentous occasion of the surrender of the German armed forces in Italy, I convey to you from the President and the people of the United States congratulations on the signal success of the Allied armies, navies and air forces under your command, gained only by persistent heroic effort through many months of a most difficult campaign.

"I send also to you personally our appreciation of the high order of your leadership which conducted our armies to their complete victory."

British See Surrender In Italy '1st Installment'

London, May 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill tonight told a cheering House of Commons of the surrender of German armies in northern Italy and western Austria, and the members received it as only the "first installment" of big news on the way.

Churchill assured the members that the surrender of the German forces "cannot fail to be helpful to further events to which we are looking."

He told Commons the surrender resulted from negotiations of a "highly private nature" which have been in progress with the forces which laid down their arms and that it was an advantageous stroke which "puts us into very close touch with the positions of the United States armies in the north."

He praised warmly the generalship of Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, and the "most efficient and daring American soldier," Gen. Mark W. Clark, assisting him.

Doenitz Fires Leaders, Ousts Ribbentrop

With the Canadian 1st Army, Holland, May 2 (AP). A captured German officer asserted today that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz had ordered German troops facing the western Allies to cease fighting and to withdraw to the east to oppose the Russians, a Canadian army source said. There was no confirmation for further information.

London, May 2 (AP)—Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz moved swiftly today in his role of successor to Adolf Hitler to shake up the Nazi military and diplomatic fronts in efforts apparently directed toward a last-ditch fight in Norway.

However, almost a full day after the Hamburg radio had announced the death of Hitler, not a single top-ranking Nazi party man and only two commanders had come forth to pledge allegiance to Doenitz as Führer.

One of the first acts of Doenitz was to dismiss Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and replace him with Count Lutz Schwerin-Krosigk, Finance Minister in the Franz von Papen and Von Schleicher cabinets, as well as in the Hitler Government that succeeded them.

Field Marshal Schoerner, German commander in chief in the southern section of the Eastern Front, pledged allegiance to Doenitz in a broadcast order of the day. He called on German soldiers to "fight on for freedom."

Chief in Norway Pledges Fight

Gen. Franz Boehme, army commander in chief in Norway, broadcast an order of the day over the Oslo radio pledging allegiance to Doenitz and calling on German forces in the north to fight on as a "fanatic community."

Simultaneously, Norwegian officials in London reported that Doenitz had fired Admiral Otto Ciliax, German naval chieftain in Norway since March, 1943, because Ciliax allegedly favored capitulation, and had replaced him with Admiral Kranke, formerly chief of the naval staff to General Boehme.

The Norwegian sources said the dismissal of Ciliax "suggests that German military leaders in Norway intend to stand firmly behind their new Führer, Admiral Doenitz, in a fight to the bitter end."

The Hamburg radio, slightly

cessor removed the former Rhine-land champagne merchant who became Hitler's Foreign Minister and executed Nazi foreign policy during Germany's period of conquest and subsequent decline.

The Junker Scherwin-Krosigk is a veteran politician and is regarded as a Conservative.

Finance Minister Until 1932

He was educated at Lausanne, Oxford and Halle universities, and served as counsel in the Reichs-ministry of Finance from 1924 to 1929.

He served as Finance Minister in the Cabinet of Franz von Papen until November 17, 1932, when he

resigned along with the other members of the Government.

When von Schleicher formed a new Government he appointed Schwerin-Krosigk as Minister of Finance on December 15, 1932, and Hitler named him to the post the following January 30.

The Count was in office when a six-month moratorium on Germany's war reparations debts was declared on June 14, 1934.

Schwerin-Krosigk frequently blamed Germany's economic condition on the loss of her colonies after the first World War.

Hitler conferred membership in the Nazi party upon him January 30, 1937.

Hitler "Dies At Command Post"

The Hamburg radio station said Hitler's death occurred yesterday afternoon in his operational headquarters at the Reich's Chancellery in the heart of Berlin, already virtually conquered by the Russians.

Doenitz, represented as Hitler's choice as a successor, broadcast an order of the day pledging continuance of the war and demanding the same loyalty which the Germans had sworn previously to Hitler.

Skepticism was expressed immediately over the report of the Führer's death.

Allies Will Demand Body

At the British Foreign Office, spokesmen declared that in order to remove all possible doubt the Allies would demand that Hitler's body be produced after Germany surrenders.

From Stockholm came a report that Hitler possibly had suffered a stroke some days ago as the result of injuries he received last July in the plot to assassinate him.

The newspaper Dagens Nyheter said a prominent Swede, one of the last neutrals to leave Berlin, declared that Hitler lived in a virtual vacuum in a bunker under the Reichschancellery.

The attempt on Hitler's life broke him completely, said the informant, who added that his neglect of injuries suffered in the

explosion caused internal difficulties that disturbed his equilibrium so that he could not keep his balance or walk straight.

Finger Prints Unlikely

The tantalizing thought for Allied leaders was that they may never know with any assurance that Hitler is really dead. Production of a body would necessitate identification.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said it was "most unlikely" that officials there would have finger prints, measurements and dental records of Hitler. There was speculation that the secret service might have such records, but officials there would not say.

If the death report is true, Hitler's end came just three days after the execution of his fallen Axis partner, 62-year-old Benito Mussolini, at the hands of his own countrymen.

The 59-year-old Hitler was born at Braunau, a village on the Inn River in Austria. Yesterday—the day of his reported death—American tanks captured Braunau.

Doenitz In Charge Long Time, Von Rundstedt Tells Captors

With the U.S. 7th Army in Southern Bavaria, May 2 (AP)—Field Marshal General Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, Germany's top military strategist taken prisoner by American troops south of Munich, told his captors today it was senseless for the Reich to fight any longer.

Advised to the reported death of Adolf Hitler, the Prussian commander without elaboration: "Admiral Doenitz has been in charge for some time."

Von Rundstedt said he went to Berlin March 10 to bid Hitler farewell, and that the Führer seemed in good health then, but was "shaking like he had the palsy."

Kesselring In Bavaria

He said Field Marshal Albert Kesselring was somewhere in Bavaria and Field Marshal Walther von Model was either dead or captured.

The man who directed the German armies at the peak of their success and again just before they sank to the depths of defeat, was captured by a young American lieutenant on his first combat assignment.

The field marshal was surprised at his home in the little Spa of Bad Toelz, about 5 miles from Munich, just after he had finished dining with his family last night.

The capture was made by Lieut. Joseph Burke (address not given) and a detachment from Company

A, 141st Regiment, 36th Infantry Division.

A 7th Army announcement said it was Burke's first combat assignment since he received a battlefield command three weeks ago. Taken prisoner with the field marshal were his son and aide, Lieut. Hans Gerd von Rundstedt; a driver and a medical aid man.

He was brought to the command post of Maj. Gen. John Dahlquist, 36th Division commander, at 3 A.M. He made his comments about Hitler and Doenitz there before being driven away in a blinding snow storm to Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's 7th Army headquarters.

Dahlquist told me that he was in pajamas when von Rundstedt was brought in.

"Maybe I should have put on my dress uniform, but I didn't think it necessary," the American officer said. "I explained that I had been asleep and he seemed to understand."

Sometimes Whimsical

At General Patch's headquarters, von Rundstedt said he was re-

lieved of his command March 1 because of failing health. The field marshal appeared tired and nervous from the long trip from Bad Toelz and declined to answer questions of newsmen. However, he readily accepted an offer of Maj. Gen. Frank W. Milburn, Lafayette, Ind., commander of the 21st Army Corps, to sit and chat.

For more than an hour the former German commander in chief in the west sipped coffee and cognac, smoked American cigarettes and talked—sometimes bitter, sometimes melancholy and sometimes whimsical.

"This is a painful experience for an old soldier," he said in a low voice. "Forty-three years... a very painful experience."

Only Two A Day

"This is not an interrogation or anything of that sort," said Milburn. "I have the utmost respect for the field marshal's ability as a soldier."

Von Rundstedt accepted coffee and cognac and, a bit embarrassed, asked for a cigarette.

"In the German Army we get only two a day," he smiled, "and they are very poor."

Col. Rinaldo von Brunt, San Antonio, Texas, pulled a package of a popular American brand from his pocket, but von Rundstedt's physician, who had accompanied him, protested: "His heart!"

"I'd rather smoke than eat," von

Rundstedt said, "and I like your brand best. There are few things left now—and the doctors try to keep me from enjoying them."

Though von Rundstedt was immaculate in a gray-green dress uniform with thin red piping down the trouser seam, he apologized for his appearance.

NEW MINISTER ON OLD THEM

MAY 3 1945

Ribbentrop Successor Voice Fear Of Third World War

London, May 2 (AP)—German new Foreign Minister, Count Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk, in his first radio broadcast today, picked up the familiar Nazi theme that the Reich's whole war aim was to prevent Bolshevism's spread over Europe and the world.

Painting a picture of a wrecked and starving Germany, the former Rhodes scholar in a Hamburg broadcast monitored here spoke gloomily of a third world war and asserted the German people "long for a true and durable peace."

"The world knows that a third world war would mean the end of mankind," said the successor to von Ribbentrop a few hours after his appointment by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz. "The terrible weapon have not come into use during this war, but would be used then. The more ground the Bolsheviks gain, the quicker starvation will come in Europe. This is the soil for Bolshevism. San Francisco is not the fulfillment of the wishes of the world."

Witnessed What War Means
"We could have saved Europe from Bolshevism if our rear had been free. The world is only to be satisfied if Europe is not flooded by Bolshevism."

The new Foreign Minister said "the world is still shaking under the impact of arms."

"German men are still falling in the last battle for the defense of the German fatherland," he continued. "On the streets of German territory not yet occupied a stream of desperate, hungry men, hunted by fighter-bombers, is in flight before indescribable horrors."

"We Germans more than any other nation on earth have witnessed what war means even now with the destruction of all culture. Our towns are destroyed, our cultural monuments in Dresden, Nuremberg, Cologne, Bayreuth and other towns famous for German creative genius are in ruins."

Because of the loss of life and destruction on the fronts and in the cities, von Krosigk said "if an

ardent prayer goes up to heaven that the world may be spared the horrors of a new war, it comes most longingly from the German people."

NORWAY DEATH STAND IS SEEN

Hopes For Bloodless Liberation Of Scandinavia Fade

London, May 2 (AP)—Hopes for a bloodless liberation of Norway and Denmark faded tonight as German military commanders in those two Nazi-occupied countries called on their troops for a fight to the end under Admiral Doenitz, self-announced successor to Adolf Hitler.

While neither mentioned Doenitz by name, both denied Stockholm reports that they were ready to discuss capitulation.

A showdown between factions led by Admiral Doenitz, ruthless German U-boat leader who proclaimed his ascendancy to Hitler's job yesterday shortly after the German radio told of the Führer's death, and Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, appeared to be developing.

Holland Surrender?

While Dr. Werner Best, Himmler's man in Denmark, had been reported openly toying with a plan to evacuate the country, Col. Gen. Georg Lindemann, commander of military forces there, bluntly declared: "I have not carried out any negotiations at all, least of all about any capitulation."

General Lindemann's pledge to fight on came after Gen. Franz Boeme, Nazi military leader in Norway, had been in his lot with Doenitz.

Meanwhile the Allied-controlled Luxembourg radio said German surrender in Holland was imminent and reported that armistice negotiations had been in progress for more than 24 hours. There was no confirmation of this from any other source.

Plans Reversed

It was clear from Stockholm dispatches that negotiations with Himmler for the German evacuation of both Denmark and Norway had been discussed through the Swedish Foreign Office, but with the admiral's new call for a fight to the end it was reported that the Germans were returning to their battle stations in both countries after making partial evacuation plans.

Only a few hours earlier, a Stockholm dispatch said that once illegal Danish newspapers were being sold openly on the streets of Copenhagen and the prewar Danish corre-

spondent of the Associated Press telephoned to Stockholm over an open line for the first time since Pearl Harbor.

Sharp Split Seen

The situation in Norway was made more complex through Boeme's defiant order of the day to his troops that "the fight for Germany is today as valid as ever."

A spokesman for the Norwegian Embassy in London said that a sharp split had developed among German leaders in Norway—as indicated by the ousting of Admiral Otto Ciliax, who was known to favor capitulation.

The Norwegian high command in an order of the day issued at 6 P.M., urged Norwegian forces in the interior to be calm with the war entering its "final phase."

During the day free Norwegian sources in Stockholm reported that the Vidkun Quisling government had resigned but that Quisling had asked the cabinet to remain "until another Norwegian government is in a position to take over power."

A proclamation to this effect was sent to the Norwegian Telegraph Bureau, Quisling's news agency, with instructions to broadcast it from the Oslo station. The order was stopped, however, by the German reichscommissar for Norway.

BRITISH ATTACK NAZI TRANSPORT

LONDON, May 2 (AP) British fliers made day-long attacks today on the chaotic jumble of German military traffic fleeing toward Denmark, destroying or damaging at least 1,207 vehicles and 31 planes in the area of Luebeck, which British ground forces captured.

R.A.F. pilots said that British tanks were advancing so fast that one group of fighter-bombers, upon reaching its target, found the tanks already four miles beyond.

They said the bay of Luebeck was filled with vessels gathered there for loading before heading to Denmark and that all roads were jammed with confused and frantic German transport. "Everybody seemed to be racing out," said one pilot.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the British Second Tactical air force raked the German columns with bombs, rockets and bullets in a massacre which pilots described as "bigger than Falaise."

It was the third successive day of such attacks.

Murkey weather held most other tactical air units on the ground and the U. S. Eighth Air force also remained non-operational.

Aerial Diamond Thieves Loot Mail Bags In Planes

London, May 2 (P)—An international gang of diamond thieves, looting mail bags in British Overseas Airways Corporation planes, is being sought by the police of Great Britain and five other countries, it was learned today.

The aerial robbers have developed a system of marking mail bags and parcels to be rifled for gems. The mail bags are slit and repaired quickly, so the theft will not be noticed through casual inspection.

Four such thefts have been reported, and the matter has been called to the attention of members of the House of Commons. It is said a complete investigation was promised.

BRITISH SIRENS ARE DISCONTINUED

London, May 2 (A. P.).—The sirens that shrieked their warnings of approaching German bombers in the days when the Luftwaffe poured death and destruction into this island fortress will be discontinued as of noon today, the Ministry of Home Security announced.

At the same time the rules which prevented use of noise-makers such as sirens and hooters were rescinded. They may be used for the celebration of V-E day.

The Government informed about 500,000 mothers and children evacuees they could return to London, but approximately 168,000 houses have been either destroyed or badly damaged in London, and more than 200,000 need repairs to bring them up to reasonable standard.

R.A.F. Planes Batter 1,207 German Vehicles

London, May 2 (P)—R.A.F. war planes destroyed or damaged 1,207 German vehicles on the jammed roads between Berlin and Luebeck yesterday and today. Pilots reported huge concentrations of Nazi transport fleeing northwestward from the Russians.

The 932 German vehicles knocked out yesterday gave the R.A.F. its biggest day since the Falaise Gap massacre last summer. The fighters also destroyed or damaged 33 German planes in the air and on the ground. Before noon today the R.A.F. had destroyed or damaged another 275 enemy vehicles.

For the second day running United States 8th Air Force Flying Fortresses dropped approximately 800 tons of food to civilians in the Netherlands, bringing up to 3,450 tons the amount delivered by air since Sunday.

AUSTRIA WILL BE OCCUPIED JOINTLY

London, May 2 (A. P.).—Austria will be jointly occupied by American, Russian, British and French forces, Richard Law, Minister of State, told the House of Commons today. He said that the zones each of the Allied Powers would take over already have been agreed upon.

Mr. Law said that recognition of the provisional Austrian government recently established under Dr. Karl Renner still was under discussion, with Britain and the United States in "complete agreement."

The Moscow radio first announced the formation of the Austrian provisional government, but Law said that since as he knew Russia has not yet recognized Renner's regime.

Reds Ignore Queries About Missing Poles

London, May 2 (P)—A British Government spokesman said today that Moscow had ignored repeated inquiries as to the whereabouts of Jan Jankowski, Vice Premier in the Polish underground of the London Polish Government, and fourteen other well-known Poles who disappeared March 28 after a visit to Russian secret police headquarters.

Saying he could not give Commons any assurance as to the safety of these men Richard Law, Minister of State, said Foreign Secretary Eden "has done and is still doing all he can to obtain information on this point from Mr. Molotov (Soviet Foreign Commissar)."

"We have made repeated inquiries of the Soviet Embassy and Moscow and so far we have had no reply whatever," Law said. "This is a matter which his Majesty's Government regrets."

The London Polish Government said two weeks ago that it had knowledge beforehand that these Poles were conferring with the Russians.

'Big News' Tip From Nazis In Vain

London, May 2 (P)—Listeners here were unable to pick up anything today from the southern German radio network, whose Goerlitz station had declared an important announcement would be made probably between 4.30 and 6 A.M., Eastern war time.

Goerlitz, east of Dresden, is one of the smaller transmitters still in German hands.

NAZIS IN HOLLAND MAY SURRENDER

London, May 2 (A. P.).—The Luxembourg radio said tonight that a German capitulation in Holland was imminent. The radio which is Allied-controlled, said reports from the Canadian front indicated that armistice negotiations had been in progress more than twenty-four hours.

Ambassador Surrenders

London, May 2 (P)—The Milan radio said today that Dr. Rudolph Rahn, German Ambassador to the Italian Fascist Government, had surrendered to the Allies a few miles from the Swiss frontier.

Transit Strike Ties Up London

LONDON, May 2 (P)—Street-car and trackless trolley workers of London struck today in protest against summer schedules ordered into effect after a week's postponement. They demand that more buses be put into service so they will not have to work longer hours. Thousands of persons rode taxis or hitch-hiked to work.

U.S. TROOPS PRESS DRIVE TO DESTROY GERMAN POCKETS

Northern Area Cut into
Three Segments by British, Red Armies.

LUEBECK CAPTURED

American Troops Mop Up in
Bavaria, Smash Into
Enemy Redoubt.

PARIS, Thursday, May 3 (AP) The vaunted Nazi southern redoubt vanished yesterday in a German surrender to Allied forces in Italy, but Gen. Eisenhower commanded his Western Front armies to fight on south until the last ember of enemy resistance is snuffed out.

Simultaneously, the northern pocket was split into three segments

by a British drive to the Baltic that overwhelmed the port of Luebeck—where Himmler tried to sue for peace—and by an American junction with the Russians on the Elbe 60 miles northwest of fallen Berlin.

MAY 3 1945

A field dispatch declared the will to fight had gone out of the German armies of the north, and that the end of fighting might come hours or at the most in days in the opinion of Allied commanders.

The abrupt capitulation by the German command in northern Italy and western Austria wiped out all the so-called Nazi "national redoubt" with the exception of one corner of Bavaria, and this was under assault by both the U. S. Third and Seventh armies.

A Supreme headquarters spokesman said Eisenhower's forces would keep on mopping up through Bavaria which was not included in the German surrender—and the Austrian provinces of the Tyrol and Salzburg—which were surrendered and which formed the mountainous backbone of the redoubt.

German resistance in front of the British evaporated. The 11th armored division captured Luebeck, which sealed off occupied Denmark from Germany, without opposition. Only a few divisions were believed still in Denmark.

The British roared north through a snarl of enemy transport and German troops clamoring to surrender. All their fight was gone.

Airborne forces to the east captured Wismar, only 29 miles from the Russians at Rostock.

(Blue network monitors heard BBC broadcasting what it said was a Supreme headquarters message that the British were nearing Rostock.)

The U. S. 82nd Airborne division on the right flank marched unopposed southeast to Domitz, giving the Allies control of both sides of the Elbe for a distance of 50 miles east of Hamburg.

The French First Army on the Atlantic front accepted the surrender of the German garrison on Ile D'Oleron, opening the port of Bordeaux for food for hungry France.

Yanks Seize Von Rundstedt

The U. S. Seventh Army seized Field Marshal Karl Von Rundstedt, top-flight German strategist and architect of the Ardennes breakthrough, and two other field marshals.

The other two were Field Marshal Hugo Sperrle, former commander of German air forces on the Western front and accused of directing the London blitz, and Field Marshal Maximilian Von Wundt.

armies in the Balkans.

The U. S. Third and Seventh armies raced 20 to 30 miles through cracking enemy lines, and virtually completed the subjugation of Bavaria, with the Third Army 16 miles from the great Austrian stronghold of Linz and possibly 40 miles from a junction with the Russian southern army.

In the final hours of a dying Reich, the Seventh Army flushed the biggest military captive taken yet—Field Marshal Karl Von Rundstedt, most skilled Junkers general of his age and architect of the Ardennes breakthrough, the last German bid for victory in the west.

Restless Seventh Army tank columns deep in the Alps were only eight miles northwest of Innsbruck, control point for all east-west lines through the redoubt, and in a 30-mile sweep south of Munich reached the Inn River 45 miles west of Berchtesgaden.

The Third Army to the east closed up to the Inn river on a 40-mile front, was on the river opposite Hitler's birthplace of Braunau, Austria. At that point it was 45 miles north of Berchtesgaden and 33 from Salzburg.

The British Second Army and American Airborne units assigned to it cut loose from the Elbe bridgehead in gains of as much as 50 miles that quickly overwhelmed the Baltic port of Luebeck.

It was Luebeck that Washington revealed today Himmler had met a Swedish emissary April 24 to try to arrange a surrender deal, and had declared Germany was beaten and Hitler dying.

The fall of Luebeck sealed off Denmark and cut off an escape route through which the Germans were fleeing the Red armies.

British Topple Wismar

Thirty miles to the east, the British Sixth airborne division seized Wismar, 29 miles from Russians who slashed along the Baltic coast and captured Rostock.

Yet another pocket was formed when the U. S. Ninth Army prowling the east bank of the Elbe river joined up with the Russians for a second time at the hamlet of Baelow, six miles southeast of Wittenberge.

While the 333rd regiment of the 84th infantry division met the Russian Allies here, Germans caught in this pocket fled from the battle of Berlin in terror, swimming across the Elbe to the American lines. Five German planes landed on Ninth Army airfields and their pilots surrendered.

On the front of the western Allies in the north, all German resistance appeared shattered and Lt. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's British Army lashed out in all directions, reaching for the remaining north

German ports.

While the Eleventh Armored division speared into Luebeck, others British forces struck north of Hamburg toward Denmark.

West of Hamburg and south of the Elbe, the British captured Bremerhaven, 110 miles east of the North Sea port of Bremerhaven.

Farther west, the Canadian First Army in advances up to 100 miles reached Grossander, 18 miles southwest of Wilhelmshaven, Nazi U-boat base.

Denmark Nearly Cut Off By Allied Drive

With U.S. 7th Army, May 2 (P)—Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, former German commander on the Western front who is now a prisoner of the Allies, declared today that it was senseless for Germany to fight any longer.

Paris, May 2 (P)—British troops driving swiftly in a breakthrough north of the Elbe River came within 9 miles today of cutting off Denmark near Schleswig-Holstein.

German troops fled madly toward Denmark through the shell-raked corridor near Luebeck, trying to escape both the British and the Russians.

In the south, the Texas (36th) Division of the 7th Army captured Field Marshal von Rundstedt.

New Junctions Made

In the center of the front, the 9th Army established new contacts with the Russians north of Magdeburg in the Arneburg and Wittenberge areas, 45 and 60 miles northwest of Berlin.

The Rail Splitters (84th) Division established new contacts which formed another pocket on the Western front between the dissolving northern and southern redoubts.

Germans fleeing in terror from

the Russians swam the Elbe River in many cases to surrender to the Americans.

12 Miles From Brenner

The 7th was fighting through the Alpine passes within 10 miles of the Austrian Tyrol capital of Innsbruck and a dozen miles of the Brenner Pass. A hundred miles of snow-capped Alps lay between General Patton's army and the Allies in Italy.

In gains of up to 20 miles General Patton's 3d Army captured a

bridge intact across the Inn River 8 miles west of Braunau, Hitler's birthplace.

General Patton's 3d Army moved within 30 miles of Salzburg and 44 of Berchtesgaden in the area of Braunau, where Hitler was born. His tanks closed within 16 miles of Linz and less than 40 of the Russians at Amstettin. A junction will cut the southern redoubt away from Czechoslovakia, where the Nazis have their last heavy industries.

Hamburg Bypassed

In the north, the British bypassed Hamburg and advanced on Luebeck, whose capture would split the north German pocket. The Tommies captured Stade, just west of Hamburg and 78 miles south of the border of Denmark.

[A Reuter dispatch from 21st Army Group headquarters today said British troops had captured Luebeck on the Baltic, sealing off Denmark and splitting the German pocket in northern Germany.]

[Wismar, on the Baltic, 30 miles east of Luebeck, also was captured by the 6th Airborne Division, the dispatch added.]

The British moved within 40 miles of the Russian armies at Rosenhagen and 60 miles of the Soviets at Waren.

American infantry as well as the 82d Airborne Division were fighting alongside the British 2d Army in the new burst from the Elbe bridgehead, which is combining with the Russian advance to collapse the German defenses in the north.

Ports Threatened

All the north German ports were threatened.

The 11th Armored Division reached Siebenhaumen, 9 miles southwest of Luebeck, on the Baltic.

The British 6th Airborne Division drove to a point 15 miles southwest of Schwerin.

Bremervorde, west of Hamburg, fell.

Polish armor reached Grosander, 18 miles northwest of Wilhelmshaven.

Meanwhile, supreme headquarters announced the capture in April

of 1,500,000 Germans, including 150 generals and admirals.

Field Marshal von Rundstedt, one of the latest, was seized by the Texas (36th) Division of the 7th Army at Bad Toelz, 25 miles south of Munich, in a hospital. Until six weeks ago, he was supreme commander of German armies in the west. Hitler replaced him with Field Marshal Albert Kesselring after the Rhine breakthrough.

Rundstedt was perhaps the ablest strategist in the Germany Army. His were the victories in the 1940 campaign in France. His armies showed best in the opening drive against Russia. And it was Rundstedt who was the architect of the Ardennes offensive last Christmas which carried to within 3 miles of the Meuse and menaced Liege and Antwerp in the last serious German attempt in the west to stave off defeat.

Son With Rundstedt

The official announcement of the capture said:

"Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt was captured by the 141st Regiment of the 36th Division of the 7th Army, commanded by Col. Charles Owens. With Rundstedt were his son and aide, Lieut. Hans Gerd von Rundstedt, a driver and a medical aid man.

"Rundstedt was in retirement and taking treatment at Bad Toelz. He was living in a house that was part of a hospital.

"At 2200 hours (10 P.M.) on May 1 Rundstedt and his wife and son had finished dining and at that time they expected the Americans in the morning. They saw an American tank approaching and its commander, Lieut. Joseph Burke, of Company A, 141st Regiment, took him prisoner. It was Burke's first combat assignment since receiving his battlefield commission three weeks ago.

Saw Hitler March 12

"Rundstedt said he last saw Hitler alive March 12."

A Swedish report last week said Adolf Hitler, raging over defeats on the Western front, tore off Rundstedt's shoulder ornaments and hurled them in his face.

Far back of the main front, the French captured the Ile d'Oleron, at the mouth of the Gironde Estuary leading to the great Atlantic port of Bordeaux. A large number of captives was taken. The German commander surrendered last night.

Resistance Is Slight

In the meantime, General Eisenhower's three-army drive into the Alpine redoubt met no resistance worthy of the name.

It was apparent that the American 3d and 7th and the French 1st armies had struck so swiftly that the enemy had had no time to man and stock the magnificent defense country.

The 3d Army drove into Czecho-

slovakia and Austria, new places and closed in on the major border three sides. That Danube city was ringed by 3d Army troops.

Eisenhower's armies were adding natural obstacles of the Alpine terrain more of an impediment than the enemy.

The 7th encountered huge craters in some defiles. Advance accordingly was slowed generally although spearheads moved 30 miles to reach the Inn River at a point 35 miles southeast of Munich and about 45 miles west-northwest of Berchtesgaden.

Allied Generals Freed

The Tiger (10th Armored) Division liberated 90 French and Belgian generals and ministers at the Plan See prison camp in Austria.

The 106th Cavalry Group of the 7th Army reached the Ebersberger Forest east of Munich and the 14th (4th) Division took Manhartshofen, east of the Isar River.

In the Austrian Tyrol, the 44th Division pushed south into Haselger and encountered mortar, artillery and bazooka fire in the Fern Pass southwest of Lermost.

Far back of the front, the French captured the Ile d'Oleron, at the mouth of the Gironde estuary, leading to the great Atlantic port of Bordeaux. A large number of captives was taken. The German commander surrendered last night.

French troops invading Italy north of the Riviera were closer to a juncture with the Allied armies in Italy than were the troops north of the Alps. The maritime front was pushed ten miles beyond the Italian border at Briancon, closing up along a thirty-five-mile line from Ventimiglia, on the coast, to Borgos and Balmazze.

STUTTGART ROYALTY WON BY FRENCH

America Avoids Political Issue Over Control.

Paris, May 2 (A. P.).—The Franco-American affair over Stuttgart indicated today that France has decided to jump the gun on post-war occupational decisions and use the United States-equipped First Army at least to underscore her hopes for a slice of Germany from across the Rhine.

At Stuttgart, capital of Wurttemberg, France has taken the first round. Supreme Headquarters

granted continuance of French occupation rather than stir up a political issue. The French First Army has been a problem child for Gen. Eisenhower ever since the bickerings in North Africa over its control and employment.

Alone of the Allied military line-up in the west, Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny's command has two masters, Supreme Headquarters and the French War Ministry.

Called a Compromise.

The Stuttgart affair was settled by what some French sources politely described as a compromise.

The city was captured in an envelopment by two armies, the French First and the United States Seventh. The French moved in quickly and shifted their Army headquarters into the city. Supreme Headquarters asked them to move out. They refused. Headquarters issued a bluntly worded

statement that looked momentarily like a showdown.

It said that Stuttgart was in the American Seventh Army zone, not that of the French; it described the city as an important rail communication and supply center "which was selected to serve the military requirements of the Seventh Army in order that the operations of that army in the defeat of the common enemy would be facilitated."

And it added that if Stuttgart were not made available a less desirable and less efficient communications and supply center would have to be found for the American Seventh Army.

Rations For G.I.'s On Light Duties Cut 10 Per Cent

Paris, May 2 (A. P.).—The "critical world-wide food shortage" has caused supreme allied headquarters to order a 10 per cent cut on the rations allotted for the use of American troops engaged in "light duties" in the European theater of operations, it was announced today.

Those members of the armed forces still engaged in the performance of hard work will retain their basic food rations, the chief quartermaster at allied headquarters announced.

The freeing of thousands of American and Allied prisoners of war, as well as thousands of slave laborers combined with the capture of vast amounts of enemy soldiers, has placed a very heavy burden on the food stores available in the European theater of operations.

French to Receive Any Surrender Bid

Paris, May 2 (A. P.).—The French foreign office said today it had been assured by the Allies that any surrender offer from Germany would be conveyed to the French Government at the same time as it is submitted to the other Powers.

1,500,000 Germans Captured in April

Paris, May 2 (A. P.).—The Allied armies captured more than 1,500,000 prisoners in April, including 150 generals and admirals, Supreme Headquarters announced today.

Returned Back in France.

Paris, May 2 (A. P.).—Gen. Paul Bridoux, Secretary of State for National Defense under the Vichy government, entered France from Switzerland today. Bridoux, who had been living in Germany for the last two years, will be placed at the disposal of the same high court which will sit in the case of Marshal Petain.

With the Canadian First Army in Holland, May 2 (A. P.).—A captured German officer asserted today that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz had ordered German troops facing the western Allies to cease fighting and to withdraw to the east to oppose the Russians, a Canadian Army source said. There was no confirmation or further information.

300,000 KILLED IN DRESDEN RAID

Dead Burned in Piles, Police Tell British Captives

With American Troops Near Dresden, May 2 (A. P.).—British prisoners of war returning through the American lines today said Dresden police told them that 300,000 persons were killed in the historic fourteen-hour Allied air raid which wiped out Dresden February 13 and 14.

After what probably was the most destructive series of raids in history in terms of human life, they said the Germans were forced to employ flamethrowers to burn thousands of the dead to prevent mass outbreaks of disease.

Beyond Comprehension

In the rubble of the German com-

mandant were 241 British and Hollanders and 350 French.

Nine of the British were working in a Dresden factory at the time the three raids struck in a fourteen-hour period, and they said the destruction, horror and devastation were beyond human comprehension.

"The first raid started shortly after 10 P.M. the night of February 13," said a private of an East Yorkshire regiment. "We went into a cellar when the warning of the raid reached us."

"We later heard reports from Dresden police that 300,000 died as a result of the bombing. That didn't include deaths among 1,000,000 German evacuees from the Breslau area who were trying to escape from the Russians. There was no records on them."

Believes Figures Correct

"But after seeing the results I believe their figures were correct. They had to pitchfork shriveled bodies on to lorries and wagons and cart them to shallow graves on the outskirts of the city."

"But after two weeks of work the job became too much to cope with and they burned bodies in a great heap in the square in the middle of the city."

"The most effective way was to take flamethrowers and burn the dead as they lay in the ruins for sanitary reasons. They would just turn flamethrowers into houses, burn the dead and then close off the entire area."

"The whole city is flattened."

The Germans themselves in a propaganda newspaper published for the prisoners spoke of the "Death of Dresden," said the outlines of the city were extinguished and that tens of thousands had been "buried in mass graves without an attempt at identification, having proved possible."

TEXAN FOUND SAFE

East of the Elbe with the Russian Armies, May 2 (A. P.).—A released American prisoner of war from Luckenwalde reported today that a Fort Worth publisher's son, Lieut. Amon G. Carter, was alive and well and had been liberated by the Russian advance.

"Carter was in charge of distributing Red Cross parcels and when I saw him last yesterday he was in good shape and was staying in the Luckenwalde camp in compliance with the senior American officer's order," said Lieut. Henry N. Crellin, Springfield, Ohio, who was captured in Metz October from the Fifth Division.

MAYOR OF WEIMAR FROM BUCHENWALD

Weimar, Germany, May 2 (A. P.).—One of the "ghosts" of the notorious Buchenwald prison camp was installed today as Burgomaster Mayor of Weimar, birthplace of the German Republic and home of Goethe and Schiller. He was a 64-year-old German whose name is withheld for security reasons. The former political prisoner in the Buchenwald camp, seven miles from here, was given the civic post with the support of the American Military Government headed here by Major W. M. Brown of Scarsdale, N. Y.

The new burgomaster had spent eight months in Buchenwald after protesting the Nuernberg racial laws which broke up

his family. His face shows the pallor of long confinement.

He is a former Social Democratic member of the City Council and a school teacher. Upon assuming office he pledged himself to purge the administration of Nazi party members and sympathizers as soon as new personnel could be found.

He was placed at the head of the new Government after a number of prominent citizens objected that the Nazi taint was left in the municipal administration. "Since thousands of Weimar's leading citizens made a forced tour of Buchenwald and apparently awoke for the first time to the hidden horrors of Nazi rule, there has been strong agitation for a clean sweep to eject all city workers suspected of Nazi collaboration."

Dittmar Repeats Prediction

U.S. 12th Army Group Headquarters, May 2 (A. P.).—Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, German military commentator who surrendered a week ago, told reporters today he had no doubt Hitler is dead, and repeated his own prediction that the European war would be over in a few days.

He said it was conceivable that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz had gone away with Heinrich Himmler announcing himself as Hitler's successor.

ALLIES SEND FOOD TO DUTCH CIVILIANS

INSIDE FORTRESS HOLLAND. May 2.—(AP) Canadian army convoys rolled across enemy lines in western Holland today with 1,000 tons of food for 3,500,000 starving Dutch civilians.

Biscuits, cooking fat, milk, stew, pea soup, sardines, flour, sausages, beans and coal were driven through the enemy lines in an effort to sustain the health of the Dutch civilians who are in such an acute stage of starvation that even the Germans became alarmed and allowed the Allies to supply them with food.

The action culminated a series of conferences between Allied and German leaders.

Convoys of 30 trucks each began the task this morning. Dutch civilians handled the unloading at designated spots three miles behind the German front lines. From these points the food will be sent to various parts of the Nazi-held sections of Holland.

As the first trucks rolled to a halt at the transshipping points emancipated Dutch civilians wept and clustered around Allied personnel, shaking hands and crying "oh thank you so much."

The Germans, by the terms of the agreement arranged by Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, chief of staff at Supreme Allied headquarters, and Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Nazi gauleiter for Holland, are not to handle the food. So Dutch civilians under a civilian distribution committee inside Holland stacked the food piles.

So great was their enthusiasm the Dutch set to work with an energy that their wasted bodies could not maintain and this afternoon they could hardly lift a container.

CORRIDOR PERMITS FEEDING OF DUTCH

With the Canadian First Army, Holland, May 2 (A. P.).—Canadian and German commanders have agreed upon a ten-mile corridor through the Grebbe line southeast of Utrecht, through which to move food to Dutch civilians.

The corridor extends from the West Rhine north across the Lek

to the Utrecht-Arnhem railroad. The agreement was reached at a conference yesterday in no-man's land west of Wageningen, on the north shore of the Lek.

The Canadian delegation included Lieut.-Gen. Charles Foulkes, commander of the Canadian First Corps. The German group was headed by the chief of staff to the German commander in chief in Holland. Both groups carried truce banners.

Gen. Foulkes said that he would take no hostile action on the front which would prejudice the distribution of food, adding that he would hold the Germans responsible for any incident breaching the agreement.

Von Rundstedt Admits Germans Are Defeated

WITH U. S. SEVENTH ARMY IN SOUTHERN BAVARIA, May 2

—(AP) Thin-lipped Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd Von Rundstedt, Germany's top military strategist taken prisoner by American troops south of Munich, told his captors today it was senseless for the Reich to fight any longer.

Advised of the reported death of Adolf Hitler, the cold Prussian aristocrat commented without elaboration: "Admiral Doenitz has been in charge for some time."

Says Hitler Shaky

Von Rundstedt said that he went to Berlin March 10 to bid Hitler farewell and that the Fuehrer seemed to be in good health then but was "shaking like he had the palsy."

He said Field Marshal Albert Kesselring was somewhere in Bavaria and Field Marshal Walther Von Model was either dead or captured.

The man who directed the German armies at the peak of their success and again just before they sank to the depths of defeat, was captured by a young American lieutenant on his first combat assignment. The Field Marshal was surprised at his home in the little spa of Bad Toelz, about five miles from Munich, just after he had finished dining with his family last night.

The capture was made by Lt. Joseph Burke and a detachment from Company A, 141st Regiment, 38th Infantry division. A Seventh Army announcement said it was Burke's first combat assignment since he received a battlefield command three weeks ago. Taken prisoner with the Field Marshal were his son

and aide, Lt. Hans Gerd Von Rundstedt; a driver and a medical aid man.

He was brought to the command post of Maj. Gen. John Dahlquist, 38th Division commander, at 3 a. m. He made his comments about Hitler and Doenitz there before being driven away in a blinding snow storm to Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army headquarters.

Dahlquist told me that he was in pajamas when Von Rundstedt was brought in.

"Maybe I should have put on my dress uniform but I didn't think it necessary," the American officer said. "I explained that I had been asleep and he seemed to under-

stand."

Health's Failing
At General Patch's headquarters, Von Rundstedt said he was relieved of his command March 1 because of failing health. The Field Marshal appeared tired and nervous from the long trip from Bad Toelz and declined to answer questions of newsmen. However he readily accepted an offer of Maj. Gen. Frank W. Milburn, Lafayette, Ind., commander of the 21st Army corps, to sit and chat.

For more than an hour the former German commander in chief in the west sipped coffee and cognac, smoked American cigarettes and talked—sometimes bitter, sometimes melancholy and sometimes whimsical.

"This is a painful experience for an old soldier," he said in a low voice. "Forty-three years... a very painful experience."

"This is not an interrogation or anything of that sort," said Milburn. "I have the utmost respect for the Field Marshal's ability as a soldier."

Von Rundstedt accepted coffee and cognac and, a bit embarrassed, asked for a cigarette.

"In the German army we get only two a day," he smiled, "and they are very poor."

Col. Rinaldo Von Brunt, 4100 Broadway, San Antonio, Tex., pulled a package of a popular American brand from his pocket but Von Rundstedt's physician, who had accompanied him, protested: "His heart!"

"I'd rather smoke than eat," Von Rundstedt said, "and I like your brand best. There are few things left now—and the doctors try to keep me from enjoying them."

Though Von Rundstedt was im-

maculate in a grey-green dress uniform with thin red piping down the trouser seam, he apologized for his appearance.

Uniform Destroyed In Raid

"My last uniform," he said. "Everything I had was destroyed last March when your air force bombed my command post in a schloss at Bad Nauheim."

Von Rundstedt expressed the greatest respect for American air power and said that the chaotic condition of the heavily bombed French roads and railines around D-day—particularly in the Paris area—prevented him from bringing up troops to counterattack.

"It was amusing when I had my headquarters in Paris, at Versailles. The French said they did not fear air raids because General Eisenhower and I had agreed not to bomb each other's command posts," he said, grinning broadly.

"This is beautiful country through here," Milburn remarked as Von Rundstedt relaxed and forgot his nervousness.

"Yes," said the German commander, "and aren't you surprised to see the destruction your bombers and artillery have caused?"

"No, sir," replied Brig. Gen. Ward H. Maris, "we saw London first."

Maris, whose home is at Pasadena, Calif., was a reporter on the Kansas City Star in 1915-17 before he joined the Army.

"What do you figure was the greatest mistake the German high command made?" Maris asked.

Von Rundstedt was silent for a minute, then replied that he could not say because he lacked the perspective to evaluate the campaign in its proper light.

Maris observed that the German artillery did not seem up to 1917 and 1918.

"We couldn't concentrate it," Von Rundstedt said. "Your air force bombing of gun positions, highways and railroads, and, in Normandy, your naval bombardment was troublesome—coming in as far as 25 miles around Caen."

"Mechanized war is not pretty," he mused.

A proud Junker aristocrat, the Field Marshal was regarded as the last survivor of a clique of Prussian generals who built the gigantic German military machine that came so close to conquering all of Europe.

Chief of staff of a Prussian army corps in the last war, he joined the Republican army after the armistice and helped build the secret Reichswehr with the motto, "Junkers above all."

A member of the nobility himself, he was regarded as a monarchist and lent his amazing genius to establishing the Prussian feudal system.

Was Brains of Army

When the war came Von Rundstedt supplied both the grand strategy and the initial German punch. He directed the swift 1939 invasion of Poland. He executed the great Sedan breakthrough in 1940. He led the lightning drive which swept through the Ukraine in 1941.

When Russian setbacks spurred Hitler to take over the war's direction "on his own intuitions" late in 1941, Von Rundstedt was dismissed.

But two years later when it was apparent the Allies would invade Europe, Von Rundstedt was called back and placed in charge of the Western Front.

He failed in Normandy in June and a month later "became ill" and was relieved of command again.

But in October, with the Americans pounding through France, he was called back once more and in December made his last major effort, in the Ardennes. Allied commanders agreed that his plan was brilliant in concept, nearly successful in execution. British Field Marshal Montgomery placed the shrewd German commander in the "enemy hall of fame."

NAZIS TRAPPED IN 5 POCKETS

Gallagher Says Will To Fight Is Gone And End Near

Stockholm, Thursday, May 3 [Reuter]—Kauffmann, the burgomaster of Hamburg, has decided to declare it an open town and surrender it without fighting, according to the Swedish paper Svenska Dagbladet.

By I. W. GALLAGHER

With the U.S. 9th Army on the Elbe, May 2 (A. P.).—The Russian drive that reached the Elbe near Wittenberge and linked up with the United States 9th Army cut German forces off today in a new 75-mile wide pocket.

Panic-stricken Germans tried to swim the Elbe in an attempt to get away from the Red armies.

At the same time, British forces reached the Baltic at Luebeck and northern Germany now is nothing but a series of isolated pockets.

End Held Matter Of Hours

The will to fight is gone completely out of German troops on this front and the end of all fight-

ing appears to be a matter of hours or, at the most, days.

Just how many troops are left in the northern German pockets is difficult to estimate, but there no longer is any Eastern or Western front.

There is just one front if it can be called such. The Allied drive and now the Russian offensive had compressed the Germans on the Elbe. German divisions known to have been fighting the Russians one day have deserted to the Americans across the Elbe the same day.

The Pocket Lineup

Here is the pocket lineup in northern Germany:

NINTH ARMY—Russians bypassing Berlin on both sides have linked up on both flanks with the United States 9th Army, first at Apollendorf, south of Magdeburg, and today near Wittenberge, some 75 miles to the north. This pocket at most is 20 miles deep. The Russian armies are squeezing enemy troops back to the Elbe, where they run into the 9th Army sitting along the river edge.

GERMAN WEST PLAIN—This pocket extends from the new Russian linkup with the 9th toward the sea where British armor cut across to the Baltic at Luebeck, thence east to Rostock and from there south to a point just west of Berlin. In this area the Russians are driving straight south while American and British forces are squeezing north. It seems reasonable to believe this pocket can last only a day or two at the most.

DENMARK—This has been formed by the British 2d Army drive to the Baltic and besides Denmark includes Schleswig-Holstein and the port of Hamburg. Here the Germans might make a stand across the narrow Danish peninsula, but reports from the Danes say that German morale is so low their only thought is to surrender.

In South Germany

SOUTHERN POCKET—To the south, with the Italian-Austrian collapse there remains only Czechoslovakia and parts of Bavaria and Austria. This is the most formidable of all in the matter of troops, but the position is just as hopeless, even though fighting might go on for weeks if German morale is good. This is considered unlikely.

HOLLAND—Holland, which already has suffered heavily in this war, now is engaged in a battle for food and any surrender in northern Germany is considered likely to bring a similar one in Holland.

Death Of Italian King's Daughter Is Confirmed

Rome, May 2 (A. P.).—The Italian royal house disclosed today it had received through the apostolic nunciature in Paris confirmation of reports that Princess Margherita, second daughter of King Vittorio Emanuele and wife of Prince Phillip of Hesse, had died in a concentration camp at Buchenwald.

The announcement said the princess had succumbed to wounds suffered in an air raid.

Mediterranean GHQ To Drop Communiques

Rome, May 2 (A. P.).—The Mediterranean theater headquarters command announced that the practice of issuing regular daily communiqués on military operations would cease tonight, although "we still will be giving out news when we have any."

The communiqués have been issued daily, sometimes several in a day, since the North Africa landings—first at Gibraltar, then at Algiers, Naples and Rome.

MUSSOLINI BURIED IN POTTER'S FIELD

Milan, May 2 (A. P.).—Benito Mussolini has been buried in a potter's field after an autopsy which showed he was not suffering from ulcers, cancer or any of the other ailments he was reported to have had in recent years. The former dictator was executed by Italian Partisans after he was captured Saturday near Lake Como.

The autopsy also showed that only two-thirds of Mussolini's brain remained after the beating the body took from civilians who came to revile and club the remains. These beatings occurred while the body was hanging by the heels with the bodies of Clara Petacci, his mistress, and several Fascist associates.

Mussolini and Alessandro Pavolini, Secretary of State in the puppet Fascist regime, were interred in simple wooden coffins in a ceremony kept strictly secret by partisan leaders in order to prevent crowds from gathering and also to forestall any attempt to prohibit the burial. Few persons knew the burial was taking place.

A military chaplain administered religious rites at the cemetery. These lasted about five minutes. As part of the plan to prevent any attempt to dig up Mussolini's body, the graves were unmarked.

MILLIONS IN ITALIAN ART LOOT IS FOUND

With the United States Fifth Army in Italy, May 2 (A. P.).—A collection of art treasures reported to be valued at \$10,000,000, which the Germans looted from museums in Florence, Rome and other cities, has been recovered by an Eighty-third Division investigator in a village near Vicenza.

An Italian patriot provided the tip, and the investigator arrested a lieutenant in the Italian SS. The loot was found shortly afterward hidden in a church.

Packed into twenty-three cases, the collection included sculpture works of Donatello and Giovanni da Bologna, an almost priceless set of Hebraic silver pieces, and an ancient coin collection.

Marylander Gets SS Chief

Milan, April 30 [AP—Delayed]. Infamous Colonel Rauff, long sought head of the Nazi SS in Milan, was captured here today in one of the last German garrisons to surrender.

The surrender was negotiated by Lieut. Col. John Davis, Chevy Chase, Md., in a ticklish situation which threatened momentarily to explode.

Captured with Rauff was an Italian named Dr. Segna. A garrison of 175 SS troops, all of whom had barricaded themselves in the Hotel Regina, an SS headquarters, when Partisans won control of the city April 25, surrendered.

Removal From City
The captives were removed from the city by a tank escort as a precaution against the anger of Milan's civilians. The Germans had refused to surrender to the Partisans.

The hotel was found completely encircled by armed Italians, in many places more than 50 deep, ready to charge against the hated Germans.

Davis was summoned when American officers assessed the situation. He and Sergt Fritz Goldarbeiter, of New York, an interpreter, broke through the circle of Italians and walked into the building, without a white flag or other identification, except their uniforms.

"I Sweated," Says Davis
Davis discussed the surrender

with Rauff for several minutes, explaining that all would be treated as prisoners of war.

"Now lay down your arms and come out with me," he said. There was a pause of about 15 seconds. Davis went out, and, he said later, "believe me, I sweated."

But the Germans laid down their arms. The colonel gave Davis his pistol.

Attacks on Chancellery

Moscow, May 2 (A. P.).—Front dispatches said today that the Chancellery in Berlin, where the Hamburg radio declared that Hitler had met his death yesterday,

had been under terrific Russian mortar and Howitzer fire three days and four nights. Moscow dispatches made no mention of the German-reported death of Hitler.

Russian troops hammered step by step into the heart of the Tiergarten fortress, in the burning capital. Tanks and Tommy gunners won positions on the Wilhelmstrasse, near the Chancellery.

Three columns closed in on the Tiergarten, reinforced by divisions which had cleared Charlottenburg and Schoenberg yesterday. One column, driving close to the Brandenburg gate, where Unter den Linden joins the Tiergarten, was hammering from the north, in the vicinity of the old French embassy just south of the captured Reichstag.

Fighting also was reported in the region of the former British embassy, near by, but the main force of this thrust seemed to be coming from the east or southeast. Driving southwestward from the Reichstag, Russian troops engaged the Germans in bitter hand-to-hand fighting near Zeltan Allee, in the Tiergarten, and on Sieges Allee.

Some of the sharpest battles raged in the Wilhelmstrasse sector, south of the Brandenburg Gate, where Germans and Russians battled in the ruins of once-famous buildings. Farther southwest, between the Potsdam station and the War Ministry building, fighting also mounted in ferocity as troops moving through from Schoenberg flung themselves into the approaches to the Tiergarten.

ing, fighting also mounted in ferocity as troops moving through from Schoenberg flung themselves into the approaches to the Tiergarten.

Quisling Cabinet Resignation Reported

Stockholm, May 2 (A. P.).—Free Norwegian circles reported today that the Vidkun Quisling Government in Norway had resigned, but that Quisling had asked the Cabinet members to remain on "until another Norwegian government is in a position to take over power."

A proclamation to this effect was sent to the Norwegian Telegraph Bureau, Quisling's news agency, with instructions to broadcast it from the Oslo station. The order was stopped, however, by the German Reichscommissar for Norway, a Norwegian source here said.

Norwegian legation quarters said Quisling's unofficial Foreign Minister Stoeren had gone to Copenhagen in Denmark. With Dr. Werner Best, he was said to be consulting there with a Swedish delegation undertaking to arrange the surrender of German troops in both Norway and Denmark.

Nazis To Decide
But the legation cautioned that the real decision on the Nazi surrender in Norway would be made at Lillehammer, where the German commander in chief, Gen. Franz Boehme, has his headquarters.

"The Quisling Government has no influence and the question of the Germans leaving Norway is purely one for the Wehrmacht to decide," a Norwegian spokesman said.

[A dispatch from London said that General Boehme had broadcast an order pledging allegiance to Grand Admiral Doenitz, self-announced successor to Hitler, and had called on the German forces in the north to fight on as a "fanatic community."]

A Swedish Foreign Office spokesman said that since the ascension of Doenitz "no one in this country knows what will happen."

Haakon's Return Seen
The newspaper Stockholms Tidningen declared, without giving any source, that "King Haakon's speedy return to Norway is under preparation."

[A broadcast from Malmo by CBS Correspondent Charles Shaw said that the latest word from Denmark was that the Germans had decided to oppose any foe who might approach Danish soil, adding: "That is the situation at the moment. It may change at any time." Shaw said that following

Doenitz's assumption of leadership, Nazis in Denmark returned to their battle stations after having begun evacuation arrangements.

[The British radio was quoted by CBS as saying that while German soldiers and Nazi police still patrolled Copenhagen, reports from other Danish cities said that "officials of the old Danish police can be seen in their old uniforms and have taken over the police administration."]

New Danish Cabinet
[The Mutual Broadcast Company quoted its Stockholm correspondent, Birger Jacobsen, as saying that a new Danish Cabinet had been formed under the leadership of William Buehl and members of the Danish Parliament ordered to "stand by."]

Danish Papers Discuss Peace

By Kai Schou
Copenhagen, Denmark [By Telephone to Stockholm], May 2 (A. P.).—The possibility of an imminent peace and the consequent return to normal life was mentioned for the first time today in editorials in Copenhagen newspapers.

[Kai Schou was the Associated Press correspondent in Copenhagen before the war and continued to telegraph dispatches to Berlin after the German occupation of Denmark. He had not been heard from until today, however, since American entry into the war.]

Reich-Switzerland Phone Lines Cut

Berne, May 2 (A. P.).—It was announced here today that telephone connections between Switzerland and Germany had been broken.

Swiss Close I
Berne, May 2 (A. P.).—All Swiss frontier exits to Italy have been closed until further notice, the Government announced today, thus suspending the return of fugitives who fled from northern Italy before the advancing Allied armies.

Nazi Propaganda Stamps Bought

Lisbon, May 2 (A. P.).—A Portuguese postage stamp collector has purchased in Spain a collection of twenty German-printed postage stamps lampooning the British and Russians and bearing faked London

postmarks, which the Nazis used for propaganda and revenue-raising purposes.

Some of the stamps, caricaturing British royal wedding commemorative issues, show King George and Premier Stalin as wedded at Tehran.

Falangists In Madrid Mourn Hitler's Death

Madrid, May 2 (A. P.).—Falangists wearing party uniforms formed a long line outside the German Embassy here today and signed the guest book or left calling cards as a sign of condolence on the death of Hitler.

A typical newspaper headline said: "Adolf Hitler died yesterday afternoon in the Berlin Chancellery fighting to the last moment against Communist forces."

LAVAL ORDERED HELD IN FORTRESS NEAR BARCELONA

MADRID, May 2 (A. P.).—Pierre Laval and his fellow collaborator, Abel Bonnard, who fled to Spain today in an effort to find sanctuary from French justice, were ordered tonight interned in a fortress near Barcelona for disposition by the Allies.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco ordered the two Vichyites, who had been in Germany since France was regained, interned in the Montjuich fortress after they had defied his personal order to leave the country.

Franco told the two to get out of the country immediately after they landed at the Barcelona airport in a German plane. An earlier report that they were accompanied by Marcel Deat, minister of state under Laval at Vichy, proved to be incorrect.

United States Ambassador Norman Armour acted quickly when news of their arrival reached Madrid. He rushed to the Spanish foreign office to lodge an official protest, Franco was informed at once and when Armour returned to the American embassy he announced that "all contingencies had been covered."

Accompanying Laval and Bon-

nard were Laval's son, Eugene; two other men named Neraud and Gabode and two German pilots. The civil governor of Barcelona directed internment of the seven men but informed Mrs. Laval she was free to go to a Barcelona hotel. She declined, electing to remain with her husband.

Laval, wearing his customary white tie, replied when informed of the original order to leave Spain immediately, that he would not, and that he would surrender only to an Allied commission.

Franco first ordered Spanish aviation authorities at Barcelona to give the Vichy ministers just enough fuel to take their plane to the nearest frontier and that Spanish fighter planes accompany it on the journey. All other Spanish airdromes were alerted to prevent the plane from landing elsewhere in the country.

But Laval, already under a sentence of death in France, and Bonnard refused to reenter the plane. Their detention order followed and the foreign office announced they would be held for the disposition of the Allies.

(The Spanish Cifra agency said Otto Abetz, former German ambassador to Vichy accompanied Laval and Bonnard to Barcelona but this was not confirmed.)

Laval, former premier of France, was a prime mover in formation of the Vichy government and eventually became its chief, minister of foreign affairs, interior and propaganda, working in close harmony with Hitler and often visiting the Fuehrer. Soon after the French regained control of their country he was tried in absentia and sentenced to death.

Bonnard became a member of the national council to help govern France in January, 1941, and moved up rapidly in the Vichy government. When the Allies invaded France last summer he called upon the French civilians to treat them as invaders.

Refused Franco Order to Leave Spain and Is Held Near Madrid.

ARRIVED IN GERMAN PLANE

Vichy Leader Was Accompanied by Woman, Deat and Bonnard —U. S. Embassy Protested.

Madrid, May 2 (A. P.).—Pierre Laval, Marcel Deat and the Vichy Education Minister, Abel Bonnard arrived at Barcelona by plane today and refused to comply with a personal order from Generalissimo Francisco Franco to leave Spain immediately.

They will be interned at nearby Montjuich fortress pending the Spanish Government's decision.

Franco acted after representations from the United States Embassy. He instructed Spanish aviation authorities at the Prat De Llobregat airport at Barcelona to allow the Frenchmen just enough gasoline to take their craft to the nearest frontier.

Spanish fighter planes were ordered to accompany the craft—a Junkers-88. Six were aboard, including the crew.

[Laval, former Chief of Government in Marshal Petain's Vichy Government, previously had attempted unsuccessfully to enter Liechtenstein and Switzerland. The Allies recently captured the regime's last seat

of government at Sigmaringen, on the Danube in southern Germany.]

With the trio of former French officials was an unidentified woman believed to be Laval's wife. She was authorized to remain in Spain "on humanitarian grounds."

At Barcelona Laval and his companions had been held by police while the various legations were informed and instructions were awaited from Madrid.

Franco ordered all airdromes in Spain to prevent by force if necessary any second landing by Laval and his companions.

DOUGHBOYS OPEN DRIVE ON OKINAWA

Use Tanks, Flamethrowers to Smash Through Jap Defenses.

GUAM, Thursday, May 3 (A. P.)
Attacking in darkness with tanks and flame-throwers, U. S. Tenth Army troops opened an intensified

Drive on southern Okinawa early yesterday. Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's veteran Seventh Division on the east coast drove a salient 1,400 yards into tough Japanese positions.

Thus developed the first apparent break-through since the enemy garrison made its initial stand along a front so bitterly defended it has become known as the "little Siegfried line."

Rip Through Defenses

Seventh Division Yanks have pushed more than 2,400 yards through that line since the first coordinated assault began April 19. The division's attack in early morning darkness yesterday was the first major night ground assault attempted by American forces in the Pacific ocean areas theater.

The salient reached within one mile of Yonabaru town and extended beyond the southern end of the Yonabaru airfield. A sweep across the airfield could be expected as the next logical operation.

The 77th infantry division under Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce, bolstered by the First Marine division under Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle, pushed ahead in the center and on the right flank.

This was the first time Marines had joined the Doughboys in the tough fight on the southern end of the strategic Ryukyu island 325 miles south of Japan itself. Leathernecks have cleared the entire northern end of Okinawa.

The Seventh division, making the deepest penetration, reached Gaja Hill, one mile north of the town of

Yonabaru, with strong support from naval guns and aircraft.

Launch New Drive

The intensified push followed a day in which the Yanks were held to mere local gains by strong enemy artillery, mortar and small arms fire. The fresh offensive started early yesterday morning.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz's communique today reported that ships' batteries destroyed a number of Japanese gun emplacements, strong points and boat pens. Carrier and land-based aircraft bombed Japanese defenses.

Carrier planes also swept targets on Kume island, west of Okinawa, and the Sakishima group of the southern Ryukyus yesterday. Naval search planes sank a transport off Korea and three cargo ships off the Japanese mainland islands of Honshu and Kyushu.

Prime objectives of the new push on southern Okinawa were the island's three major cities, Naha, Shuri and Yonabaru. An estimated 30,000 troops are defending the

rugged southern end of the island. Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., commander of the 10th, estimated that one half of the 60,000 Nipponese defenders believed to be on the island when the Americans landed April 1, had been killed, wounded or captured.

Japs' Okinawa Force Seen As Halved 1945

Guam, May 2 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., whose 10th Army troops today fought within rifle range of southern Okinawa's three main cities, estimates that one half of the island's original Japanese garrison have been killed, wounded or captured.

The original Japanese garrison was believed to total about 60,000. Buckner estimated at a press conference that half of that force had been put out of action and that its strength to resist had been reduced by more than half in the one-month-old campaign.

More and more Japanese are surrendering, he reported, as artillery, naval guns and air bombing cut communications.

Airfield Outflanked

Yonabaru, the third largest city, came under immediate attack after 7th Division units on the east end of the line outflanked Japanese defenders of Yonabaru airfield.

The flanking thrust by Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's division cut around fortified heights overlooking the coastal airfield and entered Kuhazu town, only a mile from Yonabaru. Arnold's troops apparently planned to clear the heights before seizing the airfield.

Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th Division was less than half a mile from Shuri, in the hilly center of the island, about midway between Naha, on the west coast, and Yonabaru, on the east.

The Japanese were making a desperate stand before this central key to their defenses. American gains were measured by slow, bloody yards.

Nearing Naha

Doughboys of Maj. Gen. George W. Griner's 27th Division pushed to within a mile and a half of Naha. The division was consoli-

dating its hold on the near-by Machinato airdrome.

Associated Press Correspondent James Lindsley, with the 7th Division, reported that Japanese artillery fire at Kuhazu was intense during Sunday night. He said several attempts were made to infiltrate Yank lines. More than 100 Japanese were killed or driven off by machine-gun outposts as they attempted to sneak along a coastal reef. Fifty Japanese were killed in two other infiltration efforts.

In the 96th Division's central sector, a large force of Japanese infiltrated into Mazda village by night, but were cleared out. About two thirds of the force was killed.

Aircraft Active

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's Tuesday communique reported Japanese aircraft continued active in the Okinawa area Monday. One American ship, described as medium sized, was damaged.

[Radio Tokyo claimed without confirmation, today that a Japanese submarine had sunk two enemy warships of "unidentified type" about 125 miles southeast of Okinawa Tuesday. The broadcast was monitored in San Francisco.]

Seventh Fighter Command Army Mustangs escorted Superfortresses over Tokyo Monday, probably shooting down one Japanese plane, and on Tuesday struck from their Iwo Jima base at installations on Chichi Jima in the Bonins. Other targets of army, navy and marine planes included the Ryukyu Islands, both north and south of Okinawa.

AUSSIES INVADE TARAKAN ISLAND

Meet Weak Resistance in Landing on Island Off Borneo.

MANILA, Thursday, May 3—(AP) A new chapter in the Pacific war—a drive to erase the Japanese from the Dutch East Indies—opened Tuesday when an Australian force, bolstered by a few Dutch units, invaded Tarakan island, just off northeastern Borneo, against negligible opposition.

This operation, previously reported by the Japanese and the Australians, was confirmed today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who said it "virtually severed the enemy's holdings in the south."

Meantime, in the Philippines, the 24th U. S. Infantry division on Mindanao reached the very outskirts of Davao city, still finding no ser-

ious opposition.

Fall of the big port, one of the last major cities of the archipelago still in enemy hands, appeared imminent—and without the fierce fight that had been expected.

U. S. Navy fleet and Australian cruisers and destroyers, and aircraft flown by Americans, Aussies and Dutchmen supported the Tarakan invaders, who went ashore on two beachheads near Lingkas.

One unit drove north toward the Tarakan airfield, two miles away. The other moved on Lingkas town.

During the first day neither met more than sporadic small arms fire. One of the Australian's most famous divisions, veterans of New Guinea and the Middle East fighting, went ashore on Tarakan beaches which had been blasted by warship guns and aerial bombs.

(Oil wells and derricks already were flaming and smoking from the four-day bombardment that preceded the landings, Merrill Mueller, NBC reporter, said in an eyewitness account radioed from Manila to New York.)

"The diggers went in standing up," he said. "The first waves hit the beaches without opposition. What defenses the Japanese had improvised for Tarakan had either been flanked or eliminated during the bombardment preceding the frontal assault."

(The Australians, Mueller said, hit the main line of Japanese resistance, consisting of tank ditches and fortifications erected by the Dutch themselves to prevent Japanese conquest of their island in 1941, just short of the airfield and west of the town of Tarakan.)

The Japanese, again taken by surprise, failed to organize initial resistance and the beachhead was speedily established.

The Aussies immediately struck inland.

"This operation virtually severs the enemy holdings in the south," General MacArthur said. "His

forces in the eastern portions of the Netherlands East Indies are effectively isolated. Establishment of this base will complete our chain of airfields and enable us to strike enemy forces anywhere in the Southwest Pacific."

Few Escape To Borneo

Tarakan before the war was a production center of exceptionally pure oil, but Dutch engineers destroyed petroleum installations while the garrison held off a Japanese invasion force early in January, 1942.

The Dutch garrison surrendered the island to an overwhelming Nipponese force January 13, 1942, and only a small portion of the defenders escaped to Borneo.

Subsequent reports indicated the

Japanese, angered at the destruction of oil wells and buildings and workshops at a naval base on the island, severely punished the prisoners taken there.

Can Provide Airfields

Tarakan, with an area of 200 square miles, had a population of 11,500 Indonesians and 200 Europeans before the war.

The island can provide airfields for increasing aerial assaults on the nearby mainland of Borneo, third largest island in the world and itself a vital center of rubber and oil production.

Borneo has a total area of around 392,000 square miles, of which the Netherlands portion contains about 215,000. The remainder is British. Its normal population includes approximately 2,300,000 Indonesians and 6,000 Europeans.

Japs Admit Allied Borneo Success

Manila, May 2 (AP)—American confirmation of the reported Allied invasion of Borneo was expected today as United States doughboys, meeting surprisingly light resistance, moved into the very outskirts of Davao, last big Philippine city in Japanese hands.

Japanese broadcasters reported that 5,000 Allied assault troops, pouring from three cruisers and thirteen destroyers, landed at 6.30 yesterday morning at Lingkas, on Tarakan, oil port island just off Borneo's northeast coast. Japan said an earlier try was repulsed.

Later, Australian's Acting Prime Minister Joseph Chifley reported that a veteran Aussie division, seasoned fighters from Middle East battlefields, was participating in an invasion of Borneo, rich in oil and rubber.

Japs Admit Allied Gains

Japanese Army headquarters on Borneo acknowledged the Allied invasion forces had secured a strong enough foothold on the beaches to pour reinforcements ashore.

"Japanese garrison forces presently are fiercely attacking the enemy invaders," a broadcast version of the Nipponese communique reported. It indicated the naval bombardment, begun three days before the landing, was continuing.

No Word From MacArthur

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, whose communiqués usually lag two days behind current operations, made no mention of Borneo today other than to report several severe air raids on Tarakan and nearby targets.

The troops invading Tarakan

were supported by tanks, the Japanese agency Domei reported. Aerial cover was given by ten planes which were "constantly droning overhead," Domei said.

Defending forces are "engaged in heavy fighting with the landed enemy, who is trying desperately to expand his beachhead," Domei declared.

Yanks Near Davao

MacArthur reported that Maj. Gen. Roscoe B. Woodruff's 24th Division had moved swiftly northward 11 miles to within 6 miles of the heart of Davao, the big Mindanao hemp port. Darong airstrip and Daliao airfield were overrun.

This gave the Yanks three air-dromes on the western shore of Davao Gulf. They took the Padada field just south of Digos last Friday.

In the Digos sector, where the 24th first reached the gulf, the doughboys captured Malalag Bay in a 7-mile advance southward.

At Davao, the weakness of opposition amazed the Yanks, who had expected a fierce fight at that center of prewar Japanese activity. The estimated enemy force of 50,000 troops on Mindanao has yet to be encountered.

Wedge In Jap Lines

On northern Luzon, Maj. Gen. Charles L. Mullins' 25th Division, with close air support, drove a wedge into Japanese lines defending Balete Pass in the Caraballo Mountains. The enemy fought back bitterly in a heavy artillery duel.

Attack plane and fighter pilots dropped 400 tons of bombs in support of ground operations in that sector.

Bomber targets ranged from Formosa down the China coast into the East Indies. An airdrome in southern Bali was hit for the first time by Philippine-based planes.

DAVAO ALMOST IN YANK HANDS

Troops at Outskirts—Three Airfields Taken.

Manila, May 2 (A. P.)—Meeting surprisingly light resistance, United States doughboys moved into the very outskirts of Davao, last big Philippine city in Japanese hands.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that Major Gen. Roscoe B. Woodruff's Twenty-fourth Division had moved swiftly northward eleven miles to within six miles of the heart of Davao, the

big Mindanao hemp port. Darong airstrip and Daliao Airfield were overrun.

This gave the Yanks three air-dromes on the western shore of Davao Gulf. They took the Padada field just south of Digos last Friday.

In the Digos sector, where the Twenty-fourth first reached the gulf in its strategic overland push from Moro Gulf, the doughboys captured Malalag Bay in a seven-mile advance southward.

Opposition Is Light.

At Davao the paucity of opposition amazed the Yanks, who expected a fierce fight at that center of pre-war Japanese activity. The estimated enemy force of 50,000 troops on Mindanao has yet to be encountered.

On northern Luzon, Major Gen. Charles L. Mullins' Twenty-fifth Division, with close air support, drove a wedge into Japanese lines defending Balete Pass in the Caraballo Mountains. The enemy fought back bitterly in a heavy artillery duel. Long-contested Balete Pass leads to the Cagayan Valley of northeastern Luzon.

Attack plane and fighter pilots dropped 400 tons of bombs in support of ground operations there.

Bomber targets ranged from Formosa down the China coast into the East Indies. An airdrome in southern Bali was hit for the first time by Philippine-based planes.

JAPS SAY FIGHTING HASN'T STARTED YET

Manila, May 2 (A. P.)—Amused Americans on northern Luzon, in the long-contested Balete Pass sector, today picked up Japanese leaflets reading:

"To dear American soldier—You are fighting courageously and suppose you believe you having victory. But you are wrong. Japanese forces have not yet even started fighting."

'Time For Assault On Jap Empire Near'

Honolulu, May 2 (AP)—The Pacific war has entered a phase calling for a major assault on the Japanese Empire in the near future, Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., said here after conferring with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who will direct the Army's invasion of Japan.

Richardson, commanding general of the Pacific Ocean areas, expressed great confidence in the

leadership of MacArthur, "whose military genius and ability to direct a successful campaign against Japan is undisputed."

The meeting, in Manila, was the first between the two top-ranking army officers for the conquest of Japan. MacArthur is co-commander with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz of the on-to-Tokyo forces. Richardson is under Nimitz's over-all command of Pacific Ocean areas.

Carrier Is Found Just In Time By 3

Okinawa, May 1 [AP—Delayed]. Blown off their course and lost in a windstorm, three Okinawa-based Marine fighter pilots today found an American carrier and landed upon it safely in the first flat-top landings they ever made.

Maj. Leo Tatro, of Rumford, R.I., landed with just enough fuel for one approach. The others were First Lieutenant Alan L. Kreuzberger, of Alameda, Cal., and Second Lieutenant Kenneth L. Dodson, of Chicago.

Meanwhile, rocket and bomb-laden Corsairs from Yontan Field dropped 8,000 pounds of bombs on Hanagusuki village on southern Okinawa, starting fires, and also hit a suicide boat and a warehouse.

Commander Roosevelt Bags Sub, Wins Medal

Aboard a Cruiser off Borneo, April 29 [AP—Delayed].—Two United States destroyers made contact with a Japanese submarine in the south China sea but lost it. A destroyer-escort commanded by Lieut. Com. Frank D. Roosevelt, Jr., then was called in.

The destroyer-escort made five runs on the target during a two-hour hunt, and a tremendous underwater explosion indicated the sub's destruction. It was listed as probably sunk, because no wreckage was sighted in the darkness.

Superior officers agreed young Roosevelt did a splendid job. Rear Admiral Russell S. Berkey, squadron commander, termed it "one of the most efficiently conducted anti-submarine operations within my knowledge." Admiral Berkey recommended a Legion of Merit award for Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt probably never knew of the commendation. He died two days after it was issued.

Smoke Blankets Tarakan Area On Borneo As Allies Land

With Allied Feet at Tarakan, Borneo, May 1 [AP—Delayed].—Black smoke from shelled oil-storage facilities hung over Tarakan today as combined Allied ground forces poured ashore at 8.15 A.M. to strike the first blow to regain Japan's stolen East Indies oil empire.

Four days of intermittent bombing and shelling of tarakan's oil-storage tanks and wells sent smoke upward in huge columns. It thickly blanketed the southern end of the island as a famed division of Australian infantrymen stormed ashore without resistance.

They landed under the protection of American and Australian air and naval bombardments.

Picture Of Destruction

The beach area was a drab picture of battered, burned and crumpled storage tanks. Oil seeped through the mud into shellholes. The landing area was dirty and grimy. Natives flocking about had bare feet and ankles covered with oil. The whole thing was a dirty mess.

Actually, success of the operation, under the amphibious command of Rear Admiral Forrest Royal of Washington, D.C., was virtually assured yesterday when the Japanese failed to challenge seriously shore demolition squads along the Tarakan beach or the Aussie artillery force which landed on near-by Sadau Island to set up guns.

Japanese torpedoes fired from the mouth of a near-by river caused a momentary scare to the 100-ship force this morning. One landing craft was hit, but the torpedo was a dud.

Demolition crews drew moderate machinegun and mortar fire while

clearing a dozen channels through rows of posts set as barriers close to shore.

Destroyers and gunboats hammered the landing beaches. One American destroyer was bracketed repeatedly for a half hour by artillery fire. A destroyer later was damaged by a mine, but casualties were extremely low.

The navigation problem was one of the most serious factors of the operation. Only destroyers could move in close because of mud bars. Cruisers had to be kept in the Celebes Sea, 10 miles away.

BRITISH TRAP 30,000 JAPS

Seaborne Troops Pour Ashore
At Rangoon River Mouth

Calcutta, May 2 (P)—British seaborne troops poured ashore from warships at the mouth of the Rangoon River 20 miles south of Rangoon early today, cutting off from the sea and virtually dooming an estimated 30,000 Japanese troops in the Burma capital, Allied headquarters announced.

Parachute forces made an initial landing in the area between Rangoon and the Bay of Bengal yesterday, clearing the way for the main body of Allied forces which landed in strength on both banks of the river.

Details of the operation, which promised to crush the last important Japanese resistance in Burma in a matter of days, were hidden by censorship. The Japanese garrison in Rangoon was hopelessly trapped between the seaborne forces on the south and powerful British and Indian armored divisions driving on the capital from less than 36 miles to the north. The land forces were that near to Rangoon three days ago.

Richelieu In Fleet

Preceding today's spectacular landing the British East Indies fleet, which includes the modern French battleship Richelieu and several aircraft carriers, heavily bombarded Japanese airfields on Car Nicobar Island in the Bay of Bengal for two days, obtaining results officially described as "very satisfactory."

Heavy and medium bombers of the Eastern Air Command joined in the softening-up process, pounding Japanese installations and defensive positions throughout the Rangoon area and causing many large fires. Carrier planes slashed at enemy installations at Port Blair.

Pegu Operations Pushed
There was no indication of the fall of Japanese resistance en-

countered either by Allied parachute or seaborne troops as they began their drive on Rangoon from

the mouth of the river which flows through the capital. Enemy air opposition obviously was light as only one Allied plane was reported missing from the extensive operations.

Three destroyers of the East Indies fleet fell upon and destroyed ten small Japanese ships caught trying to cross the Gulf of Martaban from Rangoon to Moulmein. There was no indication whether the craft might have been evacuating enemy forces to the Moulmein area, whence they could withdraw overland into Thailand.

[The Tokyo radio said the old British battleship Queen Elizabeth and the French Richelieu formed the backbone of the fleet assaulting Rangoon from the south.]

British and Indian troops continued their operations to clear the Japanese from Pegu, 50 miles north of Rangoon, inflicting casualties on the enemy, today's communiqué said. The enemy's overland retreat routes to Thailand were cut at Pegu.

Allies Land On 2 Sides Of Rangoon

Calcutta, May 2 (P)—British warships have poured Allied forces ashore on the Burma coast, on both sides of Rangoon, following initial parachute landing in the area, the Southeast Asia Command announced today.

At last reports other British troops driving down from the north toward the Burma capital were less than 36 miles from the city.

A Southeast Asia communiqué announced that on Monday and Tuesday a force of battleships, cruisers and destroyers of the East Indies fleet bombarded airfields on Car Nicobar, in the Bay of Bengal, midway between the Andaman and the main Nicobar islands.

This strike was followed up by an air attack from aircraft carriers.

Port Installations Hit

Later in the day a similar force attacked port installations at Port Blair. Results were satisfactory in all the attacks, the communiqué said.

During the operations in the Gulf of Martaban three destroyers of the East Indies fleet destroyed ten small enemy craft which were proceeding from Rangoon to Moulmein

and some prisoners were taken.

The East Indies fleet includes the French battleship Richelieu.

70 Are Stricken Daily By Cholera in Calcutta

Epidemic Persists in Bengal Province, Americans Inoculated

CALCUTTA, May 2 (P)—The pre-monsoon cholera epidemic persisted today, amid newspaper charges that city and Bengal provincial authorities are lax and dilatory in dealing with the problem.

Seventy persons are reported stricken here daily. About 30 per cent of the victims die. There are eighteen cases among British military personnel, but United States Army doctors say there are no cases of Americans being attacked in Calcutta. All Americans in the area have been inoculated.

The epidemic rivals that of 1943, when 216,428 persons died in Bengal. The average number of deaths from cholera in the province is 53,266 a

Chinese Score Gains

Chungking, May 2 (P)—The Chinese have started a counter offensive against the left wing of the Japanese advance on the American air base at Chihkiang in Hunan Province, 250 miles from Chungking, and scored gains, the high command claimed tonight.

Japs In Hunan Reported Hit Hard

Chungking, May 2 (P)—The Chinese high command announced today that Japanese forces attacking 70 miles from the American air base at Chihkiang in Hunan province suffered "heavy blows" from Chinese troops.

[Other reports suggested that the Japanese were actually closer to Chihkiang, possibly not more than 40 to 50 miles away.]

Severe fighting was reported also against the Japanese left flank at points east, west and south of Wukang, 80 miles southwest of Chihkiang. The high command said Wukang itself was in Chinese hands.

Chungking Prices Rise 1,044 Times

Chungking, May 2 (P)—China's runaway inflation was statistically illustrated today by a Cabinet spokesman, P. H. Chang, who said that the Chungking retail price in-

dex at the end of March was 1,044 times the basic level before the war. The index was 873 at the end of February and 655 at the end of January. The figure for April is not yet available.

He admitted that no concrete plan for controlling inflation had yet emerged from the recent visit to China of Leon Henderson, former head of the Office of Price Administration, but he said that Mr. Henderson was working on the problem with the Chinese Foreign Minister—Acting Premier, T. V. Soong, in the United States.

Iron Output Gain Claimed

Despite the reports that many Chinese plants were closed because of financial and other difficulties, Wong Wen Hao, chief of China's War Production Board, claimed increases in the output of iron, steel, gasoline and a number of other items. He said that the production

of iron in March, 1945, showed an increase of twenty per cent compared to November, 1944, while the output of steel and gasoline jumped 30 per cent.

He admitted declines in several categories, including copper and transformers.

San Francisco, May 1 (A. P.).—Radio Tokyo claimed without confirmation today that a Japanese submarine had sunk two enemy warships of unidentified type about 125 miles southeast of Okinawa, Tuesday. The broadcast was monitored by the Federal Communications Commission.

Toyoda Issues Belligerent Plea

San Francisco, April 2 (A. P.).—In his first order as over-all commander of the Japanese Navy, Admiral Soemu Toyoda today exhorted his men to "renew your pledge to destroy the enemy." His order was reported by the Japanese Domei news agency in a dispatch intercepted in San Francisco by the FCC.

Japanese Protest Relief Ship Sinking

San Francisco, May 2 (P)—A formal Japanese protest to the United States charged that the relief ship Awa Maru was "deliberately and willfully attacked and sunk" last month by an American submarine, the Domei news agency reported today.

The note said Japan was considering "taking such measures as may prove necessary to cope with such

perfidious acts of the United States." It insisted the ship, traveling under Allied safe conduct, "followed the prescribed course and bore recognizable identification marks."

The United States State Department has reported that the night of April 1 a submarine sank an unlighted ship about 40 miles from the estimated position of the Awa Maru, which was returning from delivering supplies to Allied prisoners. That the vessel carried no lights.

"Humanitarian" Jap Position

Propaganda Spokesman Sadao Iguchi made the Japanese protest public. The Domei dispatch, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, quoted it as referring to Japan's "traditional humanitarian principles." It went on:

"This is the most outrageous act of treachery, unparalleled in the world history of war. The United States Government are deemed to have abandoned their former desire relating to the treatment of United States prisoners and internees in Japanese hands."

"The Japanese Government demands that the United States Government bear full responsibility for this most disgraceful act, committed in violation of the fundamental principals of humanity and international law."

5000 JAPS IN REICH MOVE SOUTHWARD

San Francisco, May 2 (A. P.).—Most of the more than 5,000 Japanese nationals living in Germany have "evidently moved into southern Germany," the Tokyo radio said today. Sadao Iguchi, spokesman for the Japanese Board of Information, was quoted as saying that no word had been received from the Consul-General at Hamburg, Otoshiro Shinoda, nor from Kinrokuro Hidaka, Ambassador to the puppet Fascist regime of the late Benito Mussolini, in northern Italy.

Most of the Japanese nationals lived in Berlin and Hamburg, Iguchi said. A report from Stockholm yesterday said that a yacht flying the Japanese flag and carrying seven Nipponese naval officers, as well as other Japanese and Germans, had put in at the tiny port of Ystad, on Sweden's southern coast.

Tokyo newspapers, depending on Allied broadcasts as their sources, this morning printed re-

ports of Germany's "alleged offer of surrender as conveyed by Count Bernadotte" and news of the death of Mussolini. The influential paper Asahi editorially declared that Germany had lost because of her "failure to obtain the aid and support of the rest of the European people."

Iguchi was quoted in another broadcast as saying that the execution of the one-time Italian dictator and treatment of his body "leaves a huge stain on Italy's history."

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS BATTLE

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

EUROPEAN FRONTS.

4th Infantry—Captured Manhartshofen, east of the Isar River.

10th Armored—Liberated ninety French and Belgian generals at Plan See prison camp, Austria.

13th Armored—Captured Braunau, Hitler's birthplace; was only thirty miles from Salzburg and forty-four from Berchtesgaden.

36th Infantry—141st Regiment captured Marshal Von Rundstedt at Bad Toelz.

44th Infantry—In the Austrian Tyrol; advanced into Hasager; encountered mortar, artillery and bazooka fire in the Fern Pass, southwest of Lermoos.

103d Infantry—Captured Scharnitz, ten miles from Innsbruck and fifteen from Brenner Pass.

106th Cavalry Group—Reached Ebersberger Forest, east of Munich.

PACIFIC FRONTS.

7th Infantry—Entered Kuhazu village on Okinawa.

24th Infantry—Took two airfields, drove within six miles of Davao city on Mindanao.

25th Infantry—Drove salient into Japanese forces at Balete Pass on Luzon.

27th Infantry—Gained slowly on Okinawa west flank.

31st Infantry—Continued sweep north through central Mindanao.

96th Infantry—Met stiff resistance before Shuri town in center of Okinawa line.

Portugal, Ireland Mourn Hitler's Death

Condolences over the death of Hitler were expressed last night by Prime Minister Eamon De Valera of Eire to Dr. Eduard Heimpl, German minister at Dublin.

ABSIE, the American broadcasting station in Europe, said Portugal had ordered two days of mourning for the German fuhrer.

Both countries also expressed sorrow previously at the death of President Roosevelt. The Eire parliament adjourned April 13 at a mark of respect to the late President, and in Lisbon Premier Salazar and other Portuguese officials attended special religious services.

Allies Disagree on How Hitler Met His Death

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Germans and the Allies appeared agreed today that Adolf Hitler was dead, but they disagreed on how he met his end. There were at least three versions:

Russian—He committed suicide. (Soviet communique.)

German—He met a hero's death in the battle of Berlin. (Hamburg radio.)

American—He died or was dying of a cerebral hemorrhage (Supreme headquarters statement attributing the report to Heinrich Himmler.)

In Washington President Truman said he had it on best authority that Hitler was dead, but didn't know how the death occurred.

JACKSON IS APPOINTED TO WORLD TRIBUNAL

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson of the Supreme court was designated today as chief counsel of the United States on the proposed international tribunal to prosecute major war criminals of the Axis powers.

President Truman announced the order appointing Jackson at a news conference.

Mr. Truman commented that the deaths of Hitler and Benito Mussolini had removed the two principal war criminals—and naturally these would not have to stand trial. He added he was glad they were

out of the way.

The President said he hoped the international tribunal would be set up soon and its work completed by next October when the Supreme Court reconvenes for its fall session.

Jackson will continue on the court while serving in its new capacity.

U-BOAT SINKS U. S. SHIP

The Dan Beard Torpedoed on the Way From Britain

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—The Liberty ship Dan Beard broke in two and sank after being torpedoed off the British Isles "a few weeks ago."

The War Shipping Administration said today seventeen merchant seamen and twelve members of the Navy armed guard were listed as dead or missing.

After several months of shuttle service between the British Isles and France, the Dan Beard, named for the long-time Boy Scout commissioner, was homeward bound when the enemy attack occurred.

Un-American Activities Investigators Selected

Washington, May 2 (AP)—A former FBI agent, an ex-naval officer and an OPA investigator were selected today as investigators for the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

They are Chester J. Nicklas, 50, Pittsburgh, a former naval commander in the Pacific; George V. McDavitt, 38, Livingston, N.J., who has been in charge of the OPA training and enforcement school at Newark, and Louis J. Russell, 34,

Louisville, Ky., an auditor for the Sperry Corporation, Brooklyn, N.Y., and formerly an FBI agent.

Chairman Hart (D., N.J.) said Nicklas and Russell will receive \$5,200 annually and McDavitt \$4,200.

MEAT CRISIS BLAME FIXED

House Group Lays Shortage, Black Marts To U.S. Policies

Washington, May 2 (AP)—A House food committee today blamed Government policies for the growing meat shortage and black markets.

and warned of an approaching crisis in eggs and sugar.

It placed before the Administration a nine-point revision of controls—including a top priority for food production through 1947—and urged:

"There must be action now. The price line is weakening."

Conferred With Truman

The food committee, headed by Representative Anderson (D., N.M.), conferred with President Truman over the recommendations of its 7,000-word report, but members said he indicated no reaction. Yesterday the President issued a statement praising OPA's entire price control program.

Although the committee made no direct denunciation of any single Government agency, it traced the meat shortages and black markets to OPA's price and enforcement policies, to the War Food Administration's revisions of production orders and other Government programs.

Cure For Food Crisis

To cure the food crisis it recommended:

1. A subsidy for cattle feeders to put more weight on beef for market.

2. A boost in the hog support price to \$13.50 a hundredweight.

3. A coordinated food program all the way from producer to consumer, linking production quotas, prices, distribution and rationing in one setup.

4. A top priority for food production, with arrangements for adequate farm machinery and manpower, and an increase of storage facilities so that surpluses can be stock-piled against future shortages.

5. Separate ration points for meat and rigid black market controls at the source.

The other recommendations dealt with demands for increased production of poultry, eggs and sugar to ward off approaching shortages which the committee said will reach their peak by late summer.

Egg, Sugar Situation Serious

The committee regarded the situation in eggs and sugar so serious that it announced separate investigations for those items, both to be started soon. It recommended special inducements to poultry and sugar producers to increase their output.

The report turned its sharpest words on the Government's new ten-point revision of the food program, announced two weeks ago by the Office of Economic Stabilization, OPA and WFA as an incentive for increased beef production.

The food program included a \$34,000,000 price relief outlay for packers, controls on non-federally

inspected packing houses intended to increase beef supplies in areas of scarcity, and the tripling of OPA's enforcement staff from 250 to 750 agents.

Biggest error of food controls, the report said, was the attempt to control meat by beginning price controls at retail counters and trying to work backward.

HANNEGAN GETS POSTMASTER JOB MAY 3 1945

Truman Reveals Walker Will Resign July 1, Lillienthal Renamed TVA Head.

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP) In the first shift in the old Roosevelt cabinet, President Truman today announced the resignation of Postmaster General Frank C. Walker and the selection of Robert E. Hannegan to succeed him.

Walker, 59-year old New York lawyer and theater chain operator, will leave the cabinet voluntarily June 30, after completing a reorganization of his department.

Hannegan, 41-year old Missourian who ran Franklin D. Roosevelt's fourth term campaign, will take over his new job July 1, if confirmed by the Senate. He will retain the Democratic National chairmanship. James J. Farley held both posts for eight years under Roosevelt, but quit after the third term issue. Walker also acted in the dual capacities for a year.

In a second major appointment announced at his news conference, the President said he was naming

David E. Lillienthal for another nine-year term as chairman of the Tennessee Valley authority starting May 18. In doing so he sided with Alabama and against Tennessee senators.

The Hannegan and Lillienthal nominations were made public in an unusual manner. The Senate was not in session at the time, making it necessary for the President to send them to Senate Secretary Leslie Biddle for transmission to the Senate when it meets at noon tomorrow.

Senator McKellar (D-Tenn.), long a bitter critic of Lillienthal, had no immediate comment on the President's announcement. Prior to it, he had indicated to reporters he was uncertain whether he would renew his fight if Lillienthal was reappointed.

21 ENEMY SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP) The Navy's commander of submarines in the Pacific said today that American undersea boats alone have sunk about one-half of Japan's merchant fleet.

As the Navy disclosed the sinking of 21 additional enemy vessels, including two combatant ships, Vice Admiral Charles A. Lockwood, Jr., told a news conference that the U. S. Submarine fleet has sunk approximately 4,000,000 tons of Japanese merchant shipping. The submarine commander said this is about one-half of the entire merchant fleet the Japanese owned, built or stole since the war started.

Submarines also have accounted for about 400,000 tons of Japanese naval vessels.

Admiral Lockwood estimated that the submarine fleet has damaged about one fourth as many vessels as it has claimed sunk. "Quite a number" of the damaged ships probably never reached port, he said.

In the early days of submarine warfare, he said, a submarine's average bag on a single war patrol was three or four ships. Now, however, he added, with targets becoming fewer and with the enemy being driven back to their home waters the average is getting smaller.

The combatant ships claimed in the latest toll of Japanese losses were a destroyer and an escort vessel.

Non-combatant ships included a destroyer transport, two medium cargo transports, two small cargo vessels, 12 medium cargo vessels, a large tanker and a medium tanker.

The announcement, in a Navy communique, raised the total of Japanese vessels of all types sunk by submarines to 1,119, including 126 combatant craft and 993 non-combatant.

Truman To Keep Lillienthal On TVA, Word

Washington, May 2 (AP)—President Truman has decided to reappoint David E. Lillienthal as chair-

man of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A close friend of the President, disclosing this today, said the nomination might be sent to the Senate this week.

Lillienthal's nine-year term expires May 18. Senators McKellar and Stewart, of Tennessee, Democrats, carried their fight against his reappointment to the White House only yesterday.

Backed By Alabamians

While they said the President did not commit himself on the Lillienthal appointment, McKellar told reporters he and Stewart protested against his being renamed "with all the vigor and zeal we knew how."

Lillienthal was just as vigorously endorsed by Senators Bankhead and Hill, of Alabama, in a visit with the President a few days before.

Mr. Truman was said to be convinced that Lillienthal's record as head of the big Government power project in the Tennessee Valley entitles him to another term.

McKellar Old Foe

McKellar publicly broke with Lillienthal some years ago over the latter's insistence upon construction of a dam at Dandridge, Tenn., which flooded a large acreage of farmland.

Subsequently, McKellar tried to have President Roosevelt remove Lillienthal from the TVA post.

The nomination must be confirmed by the Senate. While McKellar, president of that body and chairman of its powerful Appropriations Committee, is expected to vote against him, the extent of the fight he will make is not yet known.

Vet Hospitals Praised As Well As Blamed

This is the third of several articles dealing with the controversy over the treatment of veterans and the operations of the Veterans Administration.

By Frank Carey

Washington, May 2 (AP)—Both "brickbats" and "bouquets" have been tossed at the Veterans Administration about treatment afforded patients in its 94 hospitals. It has received letters of both types

ever since it was set up.

The American Legion says it has also received both kinds of letters about the hospitals. It says that before the current investigations of the hospitals, the complimentary letters outweighed the others "four to one."

The Legion says any communications about the present status of the hospitals — complimentary or uncomplimentary — will be held without comment until the investigations are complete.

V.F.W. Reports More Kicks

The Veterans of Foreign Wars says its experience before the present investigations was that the "gripes" outweighed the commendations.

The Veterans Administration has an open file of the complimentary letters. "Complaint" letters are put away in the individual files of the men who made the complaints, and officials said they could not let me search those files for complaints because "it is against administration regulations based on law." (However, they said, if I happened to know that a particular man had made a complaint, they could extract this complaint from his file and show it to me.)

Congressman's Mail

But a number of "brickbats" were read into the *Congressional Record* by Representative Philbin (D., Mass.). Philbin declared the letters he read were only a few of many he had received.

Here are extracts from some of those he read and also some of the "complimentary" ones from Veterans' Administration's open file:

Philbin said a letter from Missouri stated that "I am a permanent and disabled veteran and have been to the veterans hospital for treatment and examinations and all I ever got was a push in the face."

In the agency's own file is this statement concerning the hospital at Portland, Ore.:

"I received nothing but the most courteous and willing service."

[Philbin did not name patients or hospitals, so it is impossible to match complaints with compliments.]

Philbin quoted a veteran speaking of a hospital in the Middle West:

"I would personally much rather be on Iwo Jima Island with our marines than be in a veterans hospital under the same experience I have had. I could certainly fight back there, but here you cannot."

From the agency's own file concerning the facility at Fayetteville, North Carolina:

"Its personnel treats the boys as if they were members of their own families."

Heart Diagnosis

Philbin quoted a Kentucky woman, speaking of her husband in a Midwestern veterans' hospital:

"They finally were about to operate for a hernia when, out of a clear sky, they told him they couldn't operate, that his heart was in such bad condition he would die on the table. We later consulted a heart specialist and were assured his heart was perfect."

From the agency's file: A patient

discharged from the tubercular hospital at Rutland Heights, Mass., wrote that he had received satisfactory treatment. He added that some patients grumbled because "they were not allowed to go to a saloon across the road."

"Month-Long Waits"

Philbin quoted a letter concerning a hospital in California:

"The administration is considerably overstaffed, but, even so, a veteran cools his heels there for days, weeks and sometimes months before he can get action on his case."

An excerpt from a letter received by the administration from a clergyman after his brother had died at the Palo Alto (Cal.) facility:

"Were we members of a millionaire's family, money and medical science could not have done more for him."

"Given A Pullman"

Philbin said he had received this complaint about alleged conditions in a veterans hospital in Colorado:

"An attendant sat on an 86-pound patient and twisted his leg until it broke."

From the agency's own file, a letter from a Miami (Fla.) man:

"Medical care, food and comfort could not be improved upon. Whenever I made application for hospital treatment I was given a Pullman" (to travel to the hospital).

"Third-Rate" Medicine?

Following the publication of recent magazine articles which charged that "third-rate" medicine was being practiced in some veterans hospitals, the administration received many letters. There were about 60 uncomplimentary ones in the files I saw. The file of complimentary ones was about twice as large.

In all the uncomplimentary ones, including one that told Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, the administrator, to "take the lead out of your pants," I found only one that purported to have direct evidence of improper conditions in the hospitals.

A Florida Hospital

This was from a man who wrote concerning the facility at Bay Pines, Fla. (His letter had not yet been placed in his personal file):

"I waited for eight weeks for treatment . . . and they did not diagnosis [sic] my case but made me work on the grounds. Some of the incompetent doctors do not

know or do not want to know the difference between arthritis, cyst and bone tumor. They name it anything to keep away from service-connected disabilities."

Grew Issues Day by Day Account Of Himmler's Surrender Offer

WASHINGTON, May 2.—(AP) Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew today released the following chronological account of Heinrich Himmler's German surrender offer:

1. April 24, 11 p. m., Swedish Time (5 p. m., EWT). The American minister to Sweden, Herschel V. Johnson, and the British minister, Sir Victor Mallett, are summoned by Swedish foreign minister Gunther and advised of Himmler's surrender offer.

2. April 25, 3 a. m., Swedish Time (April 24, 9 p. m., EWT). American minister to Sweden, Herschel V. Johnson files his cable to the department.

Summary of the message: (1) Count Bernadotte met Himmler at Lubeck at 1 o'clock the morning of April 24 at Himmler's request. (2) Himmler said Hitler was so ill he might already be dead and could not live more than two days (General Schillenburg, Himmler's confidential staff officer, said Hitler was suffering from brain hemorrhage) and that he, Himmler, was therefore in a position of full authority. (3) Himmler asked Swedish government to arrange for him to meet Eisenhower in order to arrange to capitulate on the whole Western front (including Holland).

Bernadotte asked if Norway and Denmark were included in the capitulation. Himmler agreed to order his troops in Norway and Denmark to surrender to American, British or Swedish troops. (4) Himmler said he hoped to be able

to continue to fight on the Eastern front and stipulated that his offer was for the Western Allies only.

3. April 25. Meeting at Pentagon building. A meeting is held early in the afternoon of April 25 at the Pentagon building attended by the President, the joint chiefs of staff, and Mr. Grew, the acting secretary of state. The President communicates with Mr. Churchill and they agree upon messages to Stalin. The President sends his message to Marshal Stalin summarizing the Himmler offer and stating that British and American governments proposed to reject it and to inform Himmler that unconditional surrender to the gov-

ernments of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union is the only acceptable offer.

4. April 26, noon, EWT. Soviet charge d'affaires A. I. Novikov, calls upon Mr. Grew and presents Marshal Stalin's reply thanking the President for information and agreeing to the proposed message to Stockholm. Mr. Grew, the acting secretary of state, immediately takes the Soviet reply to the President.

5. April 26, 1 p. m., EWT. Telegram is sent to the American legation in Stockholm from the President advising the minister that the only acceptable terms are unconditional surrender to the three Allied governments on all fronts; that if accepted the German forces should surrender to local commanders in the fields; and that where resistance continues, the Allied armies will continue to press the attack.

6. April 27, 6 p. m. Swedish Time (noon EWT.) The American minister reports that the President's message was communicated to the Swedish foreign office and Count Bernadotte on April 26 and that Bernadotte left the morning of April 27 for Flensburg to communicate with Himmler. (Flensburg is in Germany just below the Danish frontier.)

7. May 2, 2 a. m., Swedish Time May 1, 8 p. m. EWT.) The American minister reports that Count Bernadotte returned to Stockholm on May 1 and advised him that he delivered the President's message but had received no reply.

Medical Corps Still Has Biggest Task Before It

Must Test 3,500,000 Men for Pacific 'Redeployment' and Get Wounded Home

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—One of the Army Medical Corps' biggest jobs is still ahead.

When the war in Europe has

been closed out the medical corps—doctors, nurses, technicians—will have taken care of about a half million battle wounded. These tasks still face them:

1. Give physical examinations to approximately 3,500,000 men before they leave Europe to be "redeployed" in the Pacific or return to the United States for limited service or discharge.

2. Get the wounded back to the United States in minimum time, with the goal ninety days.

3. Redeploy their own personnel and equipment.

Summed up, this means that most of the medical units may stay in the Army a long time.

Like engineers and service troops, some medical units must go to the Pacific in advance of combat troops—perhaps even in advance of the engineers and service troops—to prepare for establishment of new Pacific bases.

Dissease-preventive steps need to be taken where no bases or troop concentrations have existed before.

Regular medical units of combat divisions selected for immediate redeployment in the Pacific will make the trip with them.

As the wounded begin to move back from Europe, hospital personnel will accompany them.

But before any of this happens there will be the job of checking up on the physical status of every American soldier in Europe. There are several reasons:

1. To find if a man is fit for direct transfer to combat in the Pacific. If he has a defect that can't be remedied, he will be transferred to a non-combat job, or perhaps discharged.

2. To determine who should stay in the United States for limited service.

3. To decide who should be given a medical discharge.

If examination indicates a medical discharge is desirable, it will be followed by a second and final check in this country. Those to be definitely discharged will undergo an examination, including checks for tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases, including syphilis, possible strains and other obscure structural defects.

If defects are discovered, the soldier will be given treatment before he is discharged.

One of the purposes of this final checkup is to provide a medical record of each man against any eventualities, including claims brought against the government. The records will remain the confidential property of the Army. No notations will be made on discharge papers or information supplied to private employers.

There is another important reason for examinations before leaving Europe. The Army doesn't want to import any epidemics.

Neither the Army Surgeon General's Office nor the United States

Public Health Service expresses any fear of troops carrying foreign diseases to the home front. The Army is basing its optimism on this score on several factors.

1. The low incidence of disease among American troops even after long service in Europe.

2. Close examination of individuals before they leave the area.

3. Widespread preventive measures, such as the miraculous insect-killer, DDT.

4. A second physical check before troops leave ships in American ports.

5. A statement carried by each unit showing in what part of Europe it has been stationed.

The machinery for the colossal

job of examining millions of men before they leave Europe already exists.

The "docs" of each battalion will examine their own soldiers. Battalion medical officers have lived with the soldier, know his battle wounds, his aches and pains—far better than would some specially organized corps of strange examiners.

The Army expects no bottlenecks in bringing the wounded out of Europe. Priorities on ship space have already been obtained (part of the planning that started a year and a half ago, long before the Normandy landing).

Despite efforts to hurry the wounded back after the first world

war (including loading them on almost any type of ship west-bound) some were in overseas hospitals for almost a year.

In general, the Medical Corps will follow the program set up for the rest of the Army for moving equipment to the Pacific area. All "combat serviceable" equipment will be taken to the Orient. Shortages will be made up from stocks in the United States.

Some medicine and equipment will be left in Europe, either because it is not needed in the Orient or is dated (some serums, for instance, are no good after a certain time), or because there is critical need of it in war-torn countries.

Coal Shutdown Leading to U. S. Mine Seizure

W. L. B. Refers Lewis Case to Davis With Advice He Seek Truman Order

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—

The anthracite mining shutdown headed toward the White House tonight and possible Federal seizure of the mines. The National War Labor Board took the first step by tossing the controversy to William H. Davis, Director of Economic Stabilization, who is expected to refer it to President Truman.

The President might find it feasible to appeal to the 72,000 miners in the hard-coal fields of eastern Pennsylvania to return to work, or he might direct that the government take control.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, as Solid Fuels Administrator, already is operating more than 200 bituminous mines as a result of an order of President Roosevelt April 10 accompanying the soft-coal wage controversy.

The W. L. B. took action in the hard-coal case after its order that production be resumed failed to bring results.

It will be up to Mr. Davis to decide whether he can apply sanctions short of seizure of the mines. If he decides seizure is necessary he may refer the controversy to the White House with such a recommendation.

The Labor Board yesterday directed an indefinite extension of the contract between operators and the United Mine Workers which expired April 30. Negotiations have been carried on unsuccessfully in New York for more than two weeks with another conference held there behind closed doors this afternoon.

Operators agreed to the extension, although they had asked that it be limited to thirty days. Spokesmen for John L. Lewis, union president, said, however, they would have to refer it to the union scale committee.

Truman Slashes War Funds; Ends Civilian Defense Office

Washington, May 2 (A. P.)—President Truman today began a Federal financial retrenchment drive in anticipation of V-E day. In a series of separate actions, he recommended to Congress that a total of \$7,445,369,000 be withdrawn from war program funds already appropriated or projected.

In swift succession, the President:

1. Urged Congress to cut more than \$7,000,000,000 from current appropriations and contract authorizations for shipbuilding by the Maritime Commission.

2. Recommended a slash of more than \$80,000,000 in the 1946 budget estimates of eight agencies for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

3. Abolished the Office of Civilian Defense and withdrew its proposed \$369,000 budget for the coming year. Volunteer protection workers were urged to continue on the job.

All of these actions were ascribed to favorable war developments.

Other agencies affected by the economy moves included the Office of War Information, the War Production Board, the Office of Censorship, the Office of Defense Transportation, the Petroleum Administration for War, the Federal Security Agency, the War Manpower Commission and the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Maritime Curtailment Is Huge.

In a letter to Congress the President asked repeal of an appropriation of \$3,100,000,000 and of contract authorizations totaling \$4,265,000,000 for Maritime Commission ship construction.

Accompanying his letter was a statement from Budget Director Harold D. Smith which said in part:

"The favorable progress of the war indicates that there is no necessity at present for proceeding with the construction of the additional tonnage contemplated at the time the current appropriation and contract authorization were provided. It will be observed . . . that funds have been reserved for the completion of the present shipbuilding program of the Maritime Commission and for such additional ship construc-

tion, reconversion and rehabilitation of facilities as may be required prior to the end of the next fiscal year."

Remaining available to the commission for ship construction is \$2,242,500,000—for completing the present program—and approximately \$600,000,000 for possible future construction, reconversion of vessels, and restoration of shipbuilding facilities.

Cuts in Other Agencies.

Elimination of some agency activities and sharp curtailments in proposed expenditures for others also were recommended by the President. The White House said the activities of all agencies would be continually reviewed "to achieve economies where they will not interfere with the prosecution of the war," and added:

"It is anticipated that in addition to the cuts in the 1946 budgets, reserves of many millions of dollars can be set up for the current fiscal year, ending June 30."

The President recommended a reduction of \$12,100,000 in the \$54,100,000 budget of the Office of War Information, and the following other cuts:

1. War Production Board, a cut of \$3,894,000 from the \$48,042,000 budget.

2. Office of Censorship, a reduction of \$4,800,000 in its proposed \$19,150,000 budget.

3. Office of Defense Transportation, a cut of \$3,300,000 from a proposed \$11,000,000 budget.

4. A reduction of \$345,000 in the \$4,345,000 budget of the Petroleum Administration for War.

5. Federal Security Agency—elimination of the education and training program for defense workers was recommended, permitting a proposed reduction of \$43,710,400 from a \$44,845,300 budget, leaving a balance of \$1,134,900 for liquidation of these programs in the Office of Educa-

tion.

Asks Rise for Old-age Grants.

At the same time the President recommended an increase of \$15,000,000 in the Federal Security Agency's proposed separate budget of \$416,000,000 for providing grants for old-age assistance, and for dependent children and the blind.

6. War Manpower Commission—The President recommended a reduction of \$1,598,000 in the proposed budget of \$15,598,000 for general administration, and reported the abandonment of a few labor control devices in some areas and a greater use of the United States Employment Service.

7. The statement said the President already had recommended to Congress that the proposed budget of the Office of Scientific Research and Development be reduced from \$90,700,000 to \$77,500,000, due to favorable progress of the war. This reduction contemplates termination of OSRD contracts for research whenever it appears a project cannot be completed early enough to contribute to the war effort.

In recommending the liquidation of the education and training program for defense workers, the White House said, "This activity is considered unnecessary with the approaching end of the war in Europe."

Worker Training Funds Reduced.

Similarly, the President recommended a reduction from \$552,000 to \$138,000 for the WMC's apprenticeship training service and a cut of \$78,000 in the proposed \$1,778,000 WMC budget for the training-within-industry service. The other WMC cut involved a proposed budget of \$600,000 for migration of workers as compared to a previous request for \$9,349,900.

The OWI cut was attributed to developments in the European theater which make possible the end of psychological warfare in that area. The balance of \$42,000,000, the statement said will allow intensification of OWI activities in the Far Eastern zone.

The proposed WPB cut anticipates the removal of numerous control orders over materials after victory in Europe.

The suggested ODT cut anticipates improvement in the transportation situation by next December 31.

The Office of Civilian Defense is to be liquidated between now and June 30. In a letter to Con-

gress on this subject the President said recent developments in the European war and the efficient operation of volunteer forces had made further Federal supervision of civilian defense unnecessary.

Withdrawing a proposed \$369,000 budget for OCD for the next fiscal year, President Truman said:

"This change does not in any respect lessen the need for volunteer efforts in our States and communities. State and local governments are fully aware of their continuing responsibilities, and I am sure that we can depend upon their knowledge and the patriotism of the millions of volunteers to continue the war jobs in which the whole nation has had to be trained.

"Protection volunteers, such as auxiliary firemen and policemen, working with State and local governments have done a magnificent job through their defense councils in organizing to protect the nation against the threat of enemy action, sabotage and other war hazards. Civilian war service volunteers have likewise rendered invaluable assistance."

President Praises Gen. Haskell.

The President commended Lieut.-Gen. William N. Haskell, director of the OCD, asserting:

"Under Gen. Haskell's able direction the OCD has provided needed assistance to the defense councils and volunteers in carrying on their important work in advancing the war effort on the home front."

The President added that the millions of volunteer workers throughout the nation "have been basic to the strength of our democracy," and asserted, "I know they will willingly continue to serve."

The OCD was established May 20, 1941, to develop plans for the protection of civilians against enemy action. In 1942, the agency was authorized to spend \$100,000,000 for protective devices such as gas masks, fire pumps and medical equipment. About half that amount was spent. The White House said that 2,900 communities have OCD equipment on a loan basis. It is valued at about \$34,000,000. Plans now are being made to dispose of this equipment. Other equipment was turned over to the

armed services and to disposal agencies.

Approximately 12,000,000 volunteers have taken part in OCD activities.

Professor Opposes Bretton Woods Plan

Washington, May 2 (A. P.)—Edwin Walter Kemmerer, emeritus professor of international finance, Princeton University, today opposed the Bretton Woods plan for an international bank and currency stabilization fund.

He said it was too complicated and proposed to the House Banking Committee that the Government immediately declare "its intention to rehabilitate its own gold standard after the war," then call a conference of other nations desiring to restore the international gold standard.

"Under any plan," Kemmerer asserted, "it is the rehabilitation needs of the next ten years or so with which we are most concerned. During those years the United States as the world's only important creditor nation will have to provide most of the funds in any case. Since we shall have to assume the principal risk we should control the terms of the investments."

He proposed that the Export-Import Bank be authorized in meritorious cases to grant or participate in currency stabilization loans.

2,500 Evacuees Of Philippines At Los Angeles

War's Largest Shipload of Repatriates; Many From New York and New Jersey

WASHINGTON, May 2 (A. P.)—Twenty-five hundred American, British and Canadian evacuees from the Philippines arrived today at Los Angeles on a transport whose identity was not disclosed.

The State Department said the group constituted the largest number of repatriates to be evacuated at one time from any theater of war since Pearl Harbor. It included more than 1,800 Americans and their dependents, 500 British and seventy-five Canadians.

State Department officials said that because of the large number of evacuees and the shortness of time, it had been impossible to

notify the next of kin of the United States passengers concerning the impending arrival. Interested persons were therefore urged by the department to consult the nearest chapter of the American Red Cross for assistance and guidance in locating passengers.

Among the New York State evacuees were:

Adelisky, Boris, New York; Adrian, Kathleen H., Pleasantville; Armstutz, Ilsa, Utica; Arida, Joliet K., Brooklyn; Bayley, Harold R. jr., Forest Hills, Queens; Bezzotte, Fred E., New York; Barnaby, Catherine C., Brooklyn; Butler, Marcelle, Voorheesville; Berger, William H. and Rebecca, New York; Bieganowska, Casimira, Warners; Bucher, Henry H., Louise S., Anna L., Henry, Priscilla J. and George S., New York; Boomer, Joseph F., Rochester; Clarke, Ada, New York; Columba, Sister, Peekskill; Cooper, Rose, Brooklyn; Cooper, George E., Brooklyn; Craven, Cammack, Larue, New York; Chapman, M. B. and Virginia D., New York; Corbett, Daniel F., New York.

Dunbar, John J., New York; Dowling, the Rev. Richard, the Bronx; Gonzales, Helen N., Brooklyn; Herlinger, Mrs. Walter, Albany; Hancock, Lawrence K. and Mary E., New York; Healy, Gerald W., Buffalo; Hess, Robert R., Viola, Arlene, Hudson, Bruce, Lois and Victor, Houghton; Hinkley, Jay A., Middleport; Hogenboom, Ruth G., Leonard S., Stephen B. and David L., Clymer; Hodanson, Marie C., New York; Horgan, G. Gregory, New York; Hornbostel, Gertrude T. and Johanna, Malverne; Hughes, James C. and Margaret M., New York.

Jarrett, Stanley M., Jean, Fred and Stanley jr., New York; Lawton, Earle E., Troy; Madigan, Francis C., New York; McGrath, Peter W., Manhasset, L. I.; McMahon, James J., Binghamton; McManus, Ambrose J., Milton; Margulies, Reuben, Brooklyn; Oxnam, Grace D., New York; Penny, Harold R., New York.

Roth, Mildred S. and Frederick J. 3d, New York; Roberts, Elizabeth, New York; Ross, Gladys M., Brooklyn; Samara, Edward T., New York; Sanders, Philip H., Bronxville; Swan, Frank C., New York; Smith, Paul L., New York; Snead, Elizabeth B., Paul K. and Mary C., New York; Salamy, Abraham G., New York; Samara, Edward T., New York; Schrameck, Edmund A. and Rosario, Mount Vernon; Ullman, Frank and Tamara, New York; Whitmarsh, Philip, Margaret and Derek, Buffalo; Wilson, Gertrude H., Samuel J. and William P., Staten Island; Zelikovsky, Ida, Abraham and Esther, New York, and Zillig, Martin L., Buffalo.

Evacuees from New Jersey included:

Avery, Henry G., Sparta; Bowle,

Harold D., Ridgewood; Carpenter, Henry, Jersey City; Carter, Roland Van, West Englewood; Down, William J., Paterson; Eaton, Leon S. and Gertrude M., Hackensack; Flannery, Patrick J. L., Laura and Jacqueline, Wharton; Gallit, Emil H., Rahway; Guicheau, Armano, Milleville; Hincin, Dorothy, Ethel, John, Edward, Robert and Louise, Palisades Park; Holland, Mary A., Ventnor; Johnston, Doris, Paterson; Lauriat, Frederick, Washington; Lennox, Luther, Bayonne; Mora, Iberia and George, Jersey City; MacCrae, Margarita and Robert, Irvington; Raymond, Mona, Camden; Waltenstille, Thomas sr., Rahway, and Woodworth, Ruth A., Newark.

Five Food Steps Urged To Beat Black Market

Washington, May 2 (A. P.)—A House investigating committee, sharply criticizing many phases of the Government's food program, today recommended a co-ordinated policy from grower to consumer to break up black markets and ease shortages.

The committee, set up by the House six weeks ago, concluded its initial report with these recommendations:

1. That food production be given top priority of the War production Board, including adequate manpower and machinery for farms.

2. That President Truman be urged to "immediately consider the problem of needed co-ordination of the entire food program." (Republican members added a demand for a single food authority instead of the several Government agencies now concerned with food.)

3. That pricing be revised to assure profit margins to growers, producers and distributors, with special incentives to cattle feeders.

4. That the support price of

hogs be boosted from \$13 to \$13.50 a hundred pounds, Chicago basis.

5. Special inducement programs to ward off a developing threat of black markets in eggs and sugar.

Talked To Truman

The committee presented its report in person to President Truman in addition to reporting to Congress. The group spent half an hour with the President and Chairman Anderson (D., N.M.) said they told Mr. Truman that "first priority has to be given food production."

"We told him that we feel that the battle against inflation will never be won as long as meat prices move outside lawful limits, as they have in New York," Anderson said.

He added the President "certainly knew what the score was on food," but declined to state his reaction.

Action Is Urged

"It will take more than half-way measures to secure additional meat for the people and stop black market operations," the report said.

"There must be action now. The price line is weakening. It must be held. Time is working on the side of scarcity, and if time is wasted and co-ordination (of the food program) is not achieved, black markets will have cracked price control irreparably."

The committee made no direct denouncement of OPA, praised by President Truman yesterday, or of other Government agencies handling food. But in carefully chosen words it criticized many phases of the food program and blamed its operations directly for the spread of black marketeers in meat.

Ten-Point Revision Attacked

It attacked particularly the ten-point revision of food policies announced two weeks ago by OPA, the War Food Administration and the Office of Economic Stabilization.

"The program will not restore confidence among producers," the committee said, "and under it legitimate processors and distributors are still required to lose substantial sums in order to comply with ceiling prices."

The report said the meat situation was caused when OPA and other agencies tried to control meat prices by starting pricing programs at the retail level and trying to work backward.

"All phases of distribution (thus) became dislocated," it said.

Stand Made Clear

"It should be distinctly understood," the committee went on, "that the comments and recom-

mendations contained in this report should not be interpreted as a criticism of the principle of rationing and price control."

"This committee fully realizes the danger of inflation and is ready to join in the effort to prevent it. We are equally concerned with the need of setting up the machinery necessary to assure every American, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, an equal share of the supply of food."

"The meat supply of the nation is wholly inadequate to serve existing demands," the committee said. It blamed inadequate pricing, the fact that cattle are not being held to maturity on ranges and faulty distribution.

Cargo Vessel Commissioned

New York, May 2 (AP)—The U.S.S. Skagit, a 10,000-ton attack-cargo ship, was commissioned today at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Brooklyn yard.

Norman Thomas Sues Union Paper For Libel

New York, May 2 (AP)—Socialist Leader Norman Thomas filed suit for \$500,000 today against two officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers (AFL) and a staff member of the union's magazine, *The International Teamster*.

Thomas, four times Socialist candidate for president, charged he was libeled by an article entitled "Conscription Is Essential to Peace" in the magazine's November, 1944, issue.

Named as defendants were Daniel P. Tobin, union president; John M. Gillespie, and Lester H. Hunt, described as assistant editor of the magazine and writer of the article.

Denying libelous intent, the defendants replied through counsel that the article was published "in the belief of the truth thereof and without malice toward the plaintiff and, accordingly, was privileged."

Dewey Proclamation Envisages V-E Day

Albany, May 2 (A. P.).—Gov. Dewey, declaring that "almost any moment now we may learn that the Allies have accepted the unconditional surrender of the armed forces of Germany," today proclaimed V-E Day a day of thanksgiving, prayer and work.

Gov. Dewey urged all State residents "to co-operate in the communal devotion to the tasks of defeating our remaining enemies and of building a just and lasting peace."

More Captive Nazis Ask Germans To Quit War

Camp Campbell, Ky., May 2 (AP). A group of Axis war prisoners here today urged the people of Germany and Austria to cease fighting because "the total war deliberately wanted and started by Adolf Hitler has ended in total defeat."

NEW FIGHT LOOMS AT PEACE PARLEY

U.S. Opposes Attempt to Give Argentina Official Post at Conference

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—(AP) The United Nations conference, running smoothly in most respects, warmed up tonight for another possible scrap involving Argentina, Poland, and a vacant conference job.

This is how the three are tied together:

Some Latin American nations want Argentina to have the post of rapporteur (reporter) for a conference commission which will consider a world court. The American delegation is dead set against it.

U. S. Opposes Proposal

United States delegates, it was learned, feel that the South American neighbor, a late entry into the war and into the conference, must prove herself a "good neighbor" before she gets anything more than a seat in United Nations peace councils.

If the Latin Americans insist on an officer's post for Argentina, Russia probably will counter with a proposal that it be left empty for Poland. Russia didn't want to invite Argentina to the conference in the first place—and her delegates still haven't shown up here.

Poland, it became known, was a primary topic of discussion at a lengthy morning meeting of Secretary of State Stettinius, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov.

The Big Three are trying to get together on reorganization of the Polish government in Warsaw to clear the way for Polish representation at the Golden Gate. A highly placed official said "nothing

to cheer about" resulted from this morning's huddle.

A meeting of the same trio, with Chinese Foreign Minister T. V.

Soong added, was set for mid-evening (9 p.m. PWT). They have been consulting regularly on the next steps for the conference.

Some American delegates were as hesitant as the Russians to open the conference door to Argentina because of her past links with the Axis. They want to see how far she will go in putting internal and external affairs on a Democratic basis before giving her a prominent position in the work of the conference.

An American delegation meeting tonight considered some proposals offered by consultant groups, largely dealing with such general subjects as basic human rights and proposals of labor organizations. No action was taken.

To Announce Amendments

It was announced that proposed American amendments to the basic peace-keeping formula would be announced at a delegation news conference Friday morning.

Such amendments, as well as those contemplated by the other sponsoring powers, were reported on the agenda of tonight's big 4 meeting. The aim, it was said, is to get general agreement on principles.

The American position was defined while Russia was toasting her support toward a voting system which would prevent a bloc of 21 American republics (including Argentina) from swaying conference decisions.

Voting procedure also was considered by the Big Three this morning.

And, while delegates listened to a last round of formal speeches in the opera house before tackling the real work of cutting a pattern for a peaceful world, there were these additional developments:

1. Labor leaders from the United States, Britain, France and Russia asked formally that they be allowed to sit in on the conference as consultants.

2. Foreign Minister Georges Bidault said France was agreeable to setting up a chain of international-controlled bases but that she won't put Indo-China or such of her Pacific islands as New Caledonia and Noumea under international guardianship.

On the question of bases, several members of the American delegation are insisting that key islands captured from Japan remain under tight United States control.

The only officer's job still vacant in the conference's working divisions is that of rapporteur for a commission which will consider a world court. Some South American

countries want Argentina to have it.

Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov, who fought against letting Argentina into the conference at this time, probably will counter with a proposal that it be left open for Poland.

VETO CONTROLS AWAIT DECISION AT BIG PARLEY

Proposal to Put It in Hands of Great Powers Meets Some Opposition

WORST OBSTACLES OVERCOME

Molotov Says 21 American Votes With Philippines and Liberia Make Almost Majority.

San Francisco, May 2 (A. P.).—The United Nations conference today appeared safely past its worst obstacles to success in creating a world security organization. But several major arguments still lie ahead.

The Dumbarton Oaks proposal that veto controls be placed in the hands of the great Powers on the inner security council already is a subject of both attack and defense.

Announcement of sixteen United States amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan, which this country, Britain, Russia and China worked out last fall at Washington as a basis for this conference, is due in the next day or so.

Officials describe these as mainly technical but it is expected that they might cover such points as guaranties of justice in enforcement of peace, provision for revising the proposed security organization charter as future needs may indicate, and provision for allowing the security council to recommend treaty changes when deemed necessary to help preserve peace.

Formula Is Sought

One of the big questions yet

without an answer is how much regional organizations as the inter-American system worked out recently at Mexico City are to be fitted into the proposed United Nations system.

Both United States and Latin American groups have been seeking a formula which would allow them freedom of action in putting down regional breaches of the peace without weakening the authority of the world security council to act to prevent war.

Following an extraordinary night session last night, Chief delegates of the forty-six United Nations sought to wind up the organization of the week-old conference quickly. The idea is to let the four big commissions and twelve committees buckle down by the week end to their real work of revising and completing the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

Chairmen of the four commissions were summoned to meet at 10:30 A. M. Pacific war time today. The countries heading the commissions are Belgium, on Principles and Purposes; South Africa, on General Assembly; Norway, on the Security Council, and Venezuela, on the World Court.

More Delegates to Be Heard

Another full conference meeting was called for 3:30 P. M. It was the expressed hope of Secretary of State Stettinius that this seventh plenary session would be able to hear the rest of the delegation chiefs who had not yet addressed the conference. Those left to be heard were the delegates from Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Syria and Yugoslavia.

The last potentially big issue growing out of the organization of the conference by the sponsoring Powers, United States, Russia, Britain and China, was met yesterday. This was when

committee chairmen were chosen without another dispute which might have put Russia in a minority position as she was on trying to block the invitation to Argentina Monday.

The only difference of opinion at yesterday's Steering Committee meeting came on the question of voting in this conference.

Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Evatt of Australia objected to a proposal that important questions, such as amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan, should be decided by a two-thirds vote, saying this could prevent small na-

tions from putting through any amendments. He favored a simple majority.

Showdown Is Averted

Foreign Commissar Molotov of Russia, referring to his defeat on Argentina, remarked that he had some experience with majority votes—that twenty-one American votes, together with those of Liberia and the Philippines, made almost a majority in themselves.

A showdown was avoided by sending the question back to the executive committee for further study. There was talk of a compromise which would allow a majority vote on some proposals and two-thirds on others.

Commander Harold Stassen of the United States delegation summed up the views expressed by many officials here when he told a radio audience late yesterday that after "a considerable amount of controversy in the preliminary stages" of the conference "we are on our way on the main track."

There will be other difficult problems, he said, but if they are met "as frankly and definitely as we have met these difficult controversies that came up at the opening of the conference, and then if we all abide by the decisions and move forward, we will be marking a new era in world relationships."

Indian Delegate Urges Gandhi Quit as Leader

Sir Firoz Noon Says Failure to Agree Blocks Freedom

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2 (AP).—The head of India's delegation to the United Nations conference declared today "England would be out tomorrow if our leaders could agree among themselves."

The delegate, Sir Firoz Kahn Noon, former High Commissioner for India in Great Britain, made the statement at a news conference which also was attended by Major General W. J. Cawthorne, Director of Intelligence for the Indian Army. When reporters questioned his presence General Cawthorne said he attended to make sure that no information of value to the enemy was disclosed.

"I wish God would give sense to our leaders," Sir Firoz said, "so that they could get together. Then

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India could be free."

Sir Firoz suggested that Gandhi retire; that Nehru run the Congress party. Gandhi's policies are at least a half century out of date," he declared.

Stettinius Ruffled, Meyer Says

San Francisco, May 2 (AP)—Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post, said today he is willing to discuss with Secretary of State Stettinius a difference of opinion that arose over the newspaper's editorial policies.

A Post editorial Tuesday, over which, Meyer said, Stettinius had shown annoyance, referred to United Nations conference intrigue "at the hands of the bush league diplomats of the State Department headed by Secretary Stettinius." The editorial said: "The intrigue has centered on Argentina."

There was no immediate comment from Stettinius.

GOING TO MOSCOW

San Francisco, May 2 (A. P.).—American and British Ambassadors to Russia are expected to return to Moscow at the same time as Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov—in the next few days. The envoys hope to plunge immediately into negotiations looking towards a new Polish Government.

W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador, and Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British envoy, came here to take part in any talks about reorganization of the Polish Government that might come up.

A high conference authority said that Stalin's note to Molotov on Poland left the door ajar for a settlement.

Measles Crashes Molotov's Hotel

San Francisco, May 2 (AP)—Measles broke out today in the United Nations conference, but health authorities reassured against any danger of quarantine.

"Measles is too light a disease for such a heavy conference," said Dr. J. C. Geiger, city health director. "Here, it's a reportable, but not quarantinable, disease."

The measles diagnosis was in the case of Charles Ritchie, an adviser to the Canadian delegation.

He's quartered at the St. Francis Hotel, where 22 conference delega-

tions, including Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Russian Foreign Commissar, who is due soon to hurry back to Moscow, and Prime Minister Mackenzie King, of Canada, are staying.

Speed Of Czech Freedom Seen

San Francisco, May 2 (AP)—The German surrender in Italy will hasten liberation of Czechoslovakia, Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of that country, said today.

"This is excellent news," said Masaryk, head of the Czech delegation to the United Nations conference, "and I hope that it means also that German armies elsewhere in Europe will follow suit."

U.S. Calls Halt On Argentina

San Francisco, May 2 (AP)—Latin American desires to give Argentina an official post in the United Nations conference ran tonight into dead-set opposition from the United States.

United States delegates, it was learned, have taken to understand that the South American neighbor, a late entry into the war, ought to prove she can be a "good neighbor" before she gets anything more than bare admission to the conference.

The only officer's job still vacant in the conference's working divisions is that of rapporteur for a commission which will consider a world court. Some South American countries want Argentina to have it.

Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov, who fought against letting Argentina into the conference at this time, probably will counter with a proposal that the position be left open for Poland.

At a news conference today the head of India's delegation to the United Nations conference, Sir Firoz Kahn Noon, declared that "England would be out of India tomorrow if our leaders could agree among themselves."

Explains MacArthur's Silence

San Francisco, May 2 (A. P.).—The Melbourne radio said today

that Joseph B. Chiefley, acting Prime Minister, informed the lower house of the Australian Parliament that he assumed security considerations had prevented Gen. Douglas MacArthur from announcing an Allied invasion of Borneo.

Chiefley reported to the House on Tuesday night that a famous Australian division, veterans of the Middle East warfare, were participating in the invasion of

Borneo. There has been no confirmation of this from Gen. MacArthur.

The broadcast, intercepted by the FCC, quoted Chiefley as explaining to the House that Prime Minister John Curtin had told Gen. MacArthur in January of the Australian Government's special desire to publicize Australian activities in the Southwest Pacific as far as was consistent with security requirements.

WITH STOCKHOLM

LONDON, MAY 2-(AP)—A DANISH BROADCAST PURPORTEDLY FROM COL.-GEN. GEORG LINDEMANN, GERMAN COMMANDER IN DENMARK, TODAY DENIED "FOREIGN REPORTS AND RUMORS" THAT GERMANS THERE HAD SURRENDERED OR WERE LEAVING THE COUNTRY.

"I MAINTAIN I HAVE NOT CARRIED ON ANY NEGOTIATIONS AT ALL, LEAST OF ALL ABOUT ANY CAPITULATION," LINDEMANN SAID. "NEITHER HAVE I MADE ANY PREPARATIONS FOR AN EVACUATION. I AND MY TROOPS KNOW OUR DUTY AND OUR ORDERS. WE ARE PREPARED TO FIGHT AND DIE FOR THEM. I WARN EVERYBODY AGAINST IRRESPONSIBLY." MAY 3 1945

BZ228PEW

LONDON, THURSDAY, MAY 3-(AP)—LORD BEAVERBROOK'S LONDON DAILY EXPRESS SAID TODAY THAT FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER MAY RELINQUISH HIS COMMAND AS SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER TO RETURN TO LONDON AS HEAD OF THE BRITISH CONTROL COMMISSION FOR GERMANY.

THE EXPRESS CARRIED THE UNCONFIRMED REPORT PROMINENTLY ON ITS FRONT PAGE. IT SAID ALEXANDER WOULD SERVE AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF NORTHWEST GERMANY, TENTATIVELY DESIGNATED FOR BRITISH CONTROL.

ALEXANDER WOULD WORK WITH GEN. EISENHOWER, THE AMERICAN COMMANDER, AND RUSSIAN AND FRENCH CHIEFS WHO HAVE NOT YET BEEN NAMED, THE PAPER SAID.

THE BRITISH COMMISSION ALREADY HAS LINED UP MORE THAN 5,000 CIVILIAN EXPERTS AND SPECIALISTS, 3,000 OF WHOM ARE PREPARED TO FOLLOW THE ARMY INTO GERMANY. THOUSANDS WILL BE ADDED TO THIS STAFF.

SN1020PEW

LONDON, THURSDAY, MAY 3-(AP)—MOSCOW'S REPORT TODAY OF THE SUICIDE OF ADOLF HITLER, PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS AND A GEN. KREBS, IDENTIFIED AS THE "NEWLY APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF," CAUSED SPECULATION IN LONDON AS TO WHOM KREBS MIGHT BE.

OBSERVERS FAMILIAR WITH THE GERMAN SCENE SUGGESTED IT PROBABLY WAS HANS KREBS, FORMER NAZI MEMBER OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PARLIAMENT WHO FLED HIS COUNTRY BEFORE THE WAR AND BECAME GAULEITER WITHOUT A DISTRICT. LATER HE SUCCEEDED KONRAD HENLEIN AS GAULEITER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

AN ARDENT PARTY MEMBER, THIS KREBS WAS SAID TO BE CLOSE TO HIGH NAZI LEADERS WHILE HIMSELF REMAINING OUT OF THE SPOTLIGHT.

THERE WAS NO REFERENCE BY MOSCOW TO A LT. GEN. REYMAN, WHO GOEBBELS HAD SAID IN ONE OF HIS LAST SPEECHES HAD BEEN CHARGED WITH THE MILITARY DEFENSE OF BERLIN.

SN931PEW

LONDON, MAY 2-(AP)—FIELD MARSHAL SCHOENER, GERMAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE EASTERN FRONT, PLEDGED ALLEGIANCE TO GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ TODAY IN A BROADCAST ORDER OF THE DAY. HE CALLED ON GERMAN SOLDIERS TO "FIGHT ON FOR FREEDOM."

MT233PEW

400 LON AK 700 PLG
A85
TOGETHER WITH US ALL EUROPEAN PEOPLE THREATENED BY HUNGER AND THE BOLSHEVIST TERROR, ARE LONGING FOR ORDER. HE CONTINUED. "IN THIS CONTINENT TORN BY WAR THEY LONG FOR A TRUE AND DURABLE PEACE AND THE POSSIBILITY OF A FREE AND SECURE LIFE. WHICH FORMS THE BASIS FOR THE NUTRITION OF THE HUNGRY PEOPLES IN THE WEST--THAT FALLS INTO THE HANDS OF THE BOLSHEVISTS, THE QUICKER AND MORE TERRIBLE FAMINE WILL GRIP EUROPE. ON THE SOIL OF THIS SUFFERING BOLSHEVISM GROWS. A BOLSHEVISED EUROPE WOULD BE THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS WORLD COMMUNISM WHICH HAS BEEN RUSSIA'S AIM FOR THE LAST 25 YEARS. THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THIS AIM OR A THIRD WORLD WAR WOULD BE THE UNALTERABLE CONSEQUENCE. THEREFORE, WE DO NOT SEE IN SAN FRANCISCO THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT FRIGHTEENED HUMANITY IS LONGING FOR. WE, NOT TOO, BELIEVE THAT A WORLD ORDER MUST BE ESTABLISHED WHICH WOULD NOT ONLY STOP A CRISIS BUT WHICH SHOULD ELIMINATE A FUTURE POWDER BARREL. SUCH AN ORDER CANNOT BE CREATED BY MAKING THE RED WARMONGER ONE

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OF THE PEACE JUDGES. FOR FOUR YEARS GERMANY HAS WAGED A HEROIC STRUGGLE WITHOUT COMPARE, FIGHTING EVER TO HER LAST RESOURCES TO DEFEND EUROPE AND AT THE SAME TIME THE WORLD AGAINST THE RED DANGER. GERMANY WOULD HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SAVE EUROPE FROM BOLSHEVISM IF HER REAR HAD BEEN FREE. THE WORLD LONGS FOR EXTERNAL PEACE JUST AS MUCH AS IT LONGS FOR INTERNAL PEACE; FOR A SOLUTION OF THE BURNING SOCIAL PROBLEMS WHICH BURN IN EVERY COUNTRY.

"THIS SOLUTION CANNOT BE FOUND THROUGH BOLSHEVISM BUT ONLY BY A STRAIGHT SOCIAL ORDER WHICH RESPECTS THE FREEDOM AND DIGNITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL. WE HONESTLY BELIEVE TO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THIS. WE HAVE DONE THIS BY CREATING HUMAN AND JUST WORKING CONDITIONS FOR WORKERS WORKING WITHIN HER SPHERE. WE HAVE THUS DEPRIVED BOLSHEVISM OF ITS FOOD."

DI&SN811PEW

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LONDON, MAY 2-(AP)-MARSHAL STALIN ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT MORE THAN 120,000 GERMANS HAD BEEN KILLED OR CAPTURED AFTER THE ENCIRCLEMENT OF THE GERMAN NINTH ARMY SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN.

TA148PEW

LONDON MAY 2-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT PIERRE LAVAL, FORMER CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT IN THE VICHY REGIME, HAD FALLEN INTO THE HANDS OF AN ANTI-NAZI RESISTANCE GROUP IN BAVARIA. THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION.

KK606AEW

LONDON, MAY 2-(AP)-RAF WARPLANES KNOCKED OUT 932 GERMAN VEHICLES ON THE ROADS BETWEEN BERLIN AND LUEBECK IN FOUR HOURS YESTERDAY IN THEIR BIGGEST DAY SINCE THE FALAIS GAP MASSACRE LAST SUMMER.

THE PILOTS REPORTED HUGE CONCENTRATIONS OF NAZI TRANSPORT FLEEING NORTHWESTWARD FROM THE RUSSIANS. APART FROM THE ATTACKS ON TRANSPORT, THE FIGHTERS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 33 GERMAN PLANES IN THE AIR AND ON THE GROUND.

MT953AEW

LONDON, MAY 2-(AP)-HANS VON MACKENSEN, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO ITALY, AND HIS STAFF GAVE THEMSELVES UP TO THE ALLIES A FEW MILES FROM THE SWISS FRONTIER AND ARE ON THE WAY SOUTH FOR INTERNMENT, THE MILAN RADIO REPORTED TODAY.

MT907AEW

LONDON MAY 2-(AP)-BRITISH NEWSPAPERS DUSTED OFF THEIR BIGGEST TYPE TODAY TO REPORT HITLER'S DEATH, WHILE EDITORIAL WRITERS VIED WITH ONE ANOTHER IN THEIR CHOICE OF BLISTERING COMMENTS ON THE CAREER OF THE MAN WHO SOUGHT TO RULE THE WORLD.

THE DAILY EXPRESS, WHICH SAID THE "GERMANS HAVE PUT OUT THE NEWS EVERYONE HOPES IS TRUE," PRINTED A FRONT PAGE BOX DECLARING IT "REJOICED" TO ANNOUNCE REPORTS THAT THE FUHRER WAS DEAD.

"HIS DAYS UPON THE EARTH HE SOUGHT TO CONQUER WERE TOO LONG," THE EXPRESS ADDED.

THE TRADITIONALLY CONSERVATIVE TIMES--WHICH NORMALLY DEVOTES ITS FRONT PAGE TO ADVERTISING MATTER--BROKE WITH PRECEDENT BY PRINTING ON PAGE ONE THE HEADLINE "HITLER DEAD."

EDITORIALLY, THE TIMES OBSERVED THAT "FEW MEN IN THE WHOLE OF HISTORY, AND NONE IN MODERN TIMES, HAVE BEEN THE CAUSE OF HUMAN SUFFERING ON SO LARGE A SCALE AS HITLER."

THE DAILY SKETCH SAID "ONE OF THE MOST EVIL MEN WHO EVER LIVED HAS PASSED INTO DARKNESS, AND THE EARTH IS PURER FOR HIS DEPARTURE...HIS NAME WILL BE ACCURSED FOR ALL TIME WHEREVER MEN LOVE LIBERTY."

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH--"THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE FIGURE WHICH TO MILLIONS OF HUMAN BEINGS HAS BEEN THE INCARNATION OF FEAR AND HORROR MAKES THE WORLD A CLEANER, SWEETER PLACE."

THE DAILY MAIL--"NEVER HAS ANY HUMAN BEING IN ALL ANNALS OF RECORDED TIME BEEN SO STEEPED IN MURDER AS THIS MAN. ONLY GERMANS COULD HAVE

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WORSHIPPED HITLER."

THE NEWS CHRONICLE--"THE MAN WHOSE EVIL GENIUS BROUGHT FEAR, VIOLENCE AND SORROW TO TENS OF MILLIONS OF HOMES HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THE SCENE OF HIS CRIMES WITHOUT TRIAL AND WITHOUT CEREMONY."

THE DAILY HERALD--"IT IS FOR DEMOCRACY TO INSURE THAT NO SUCH MOVEMENT SHALL RECUR. IF IT DOES, THE MOVEMENT MAY FIND ITS MAN, AND HE MAY BE CLEVERER THAN HITLER."

KK546AEW

LONDON, MAY 2-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER APPARENTLY FELT NO NEED TO RECONCILE WORD WITH DEED.

HERE ARE SOME EXCERPTS FROM SPEECHES THAT CLAIMED THE INTEREST OF LISTENERS AROUND THE WORLD:

APRIL, 1930--"I HAVE REGARDED MYSELF AS CALLED ON BY PROVIDENCE TO SERVE MY OWN PEOPLE AND ALONE DELIVER THEM FROM THEIR FRIGHTFUL MISERY."

NOVEMBER, 1933---IF I WERE MAD, I WOULD WANT WAR.

OCTOBER, 1937--GERMANY IS AN ISLAND OF PEACE.

SEPTEMBER, 1939--GERMANY WILL NEVER CAPITULATE.

SEPTEMBER, 1939--I WILL NOT WAR AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN. I HAVE ORDERED MY AIR FORCE TO RESTRICT ITSELF TO ATTACKS ON MILITARY OBJECTIVES.

JUNE, 1934--THE REICH WILL LAST A THOUSAND YEARS.

M504AEW

LONDON, MAY 2-(AP)-ADMIRAL FRITZ BOEHM, COMMANDER OF GERMAN NAVAL FORCES IN NORWEGIAN WATERS, PLEDGED ALLEGIANCE TO GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DONETZ TODAY IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY IN WHICH HE CALLED ON HIS MEN TO FIGHT ON TO THE END.

BOEHM'S ORDER, BROADCAST BY THE OSLO RADIO, CHARACTERIZED ADOLF HITLER AS A "FALLEN HERO" AND DECLARED THAT "HIS COMMAND TO US TO FIGHT FOR GERMANY STILL STANDS."

"THIS IS THE OBLIGATION FOR ALL GERMANS AT HOME AND ALSO IN NORWAY," HE SAID. "IN THIS SERIOUS HOUR WE ALL VOW UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY TO OUR NEW FUHRER."

M458AEW

LONDON MAY 2-(AP)-THE FRENCH RADIO REPORTED FROM STOCKHOLM THAT VIDKUN QUISLING, PUPPET NAZI PREMIER IN NORWAY, HAD PREDICATED THAT A "PROTECTIVE AGREEMENT" FOR EVACUATION OF GERMAN TROOPS FROM NORWAY HAD BEEN REACHED FOLLOWING DISCUSSION BETWEEN GERMAN AUTHORITIES AND SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE REPRESENTATIVES.

"I AM AN OLD MAN," THE BROADCAST QUOTED QUISLING AS COMMENTING TO NORWEGIAN FASCISTS IN OSLO AFTER HEARING OF THE REPORTED DEATH OF THE FUHRER. "I HAVE NOT LONG TO LIVE."

THE GERMAN CONTROLLED DUTCH RADIO CARRIED A PROCLAMATION BY DR. ARTHUR SEYSZ-INQUART, NAZI GAULEITER OF THE NETHERLANDS, WHICH SAID THAT "OUR FUHRER HAS DIED A HERO'S DEATH. WE BELIEVE IN GERMANY AND THE FUHRER."

KK550AEW

LONDON MAY 2-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM TODAY STATED THAT A "PROTECTIVE AGREEMENT" FOR EVACUATION OF GERMAN TROOPS FROM NORWAY HAD BEEN REACHED FOLLOWING DISCUSSION BETWEEN GERMAN AUTHORITIES AND SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE REPRESENTATIVES. DR. WERNER BEST, GERMAN MINISTER TO DENMARK, WAS SAID TO HAVE APPEARED ON BEHALF OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

(110) LONDON MAY 2-(AP)-AMERICAN AND BRITISH PLANES HAVE DROPPED 2,453,595 TONS OF BOMBS ON GERMANY SINCE THE START OF THE WAR--MORE THAN 315 TONS FOR EACH TON OF EXPLOSIVES LOOSED ON BRITAIN BY GERMAN BOMBERS OR V-WEAPONS. AMERICAN PLANES FLYING FROM BRITAIN, THE CONTINENT AND ITALIAN BASES

KK548AEW

CONTRIBUTED 1,453,595 TONS OF THE TOTAL AND THE RAF, 1,000,000, IT WAS DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT.

ALLIED AIRMEN DESTROYED 40,822 GERMAN PLANES FOR A LOSS OF 27,715. THE ALLIES LOST 16,552 BOMBERS, 8,001 OF THEM AMERICAN, AND 10,163 FIGHTERS, OF WHICH 7,165 WERE AMERICAN.

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE LOST 20,574 PLANES IN COMBAT TO AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS, AND 12,337 MORE WERE SHOT UP ON THE GROUND. NEARLY 5,000 PARKED GERMAN PLANES WERE WRECKED IN APRIL ALONE, THE GREATEST SINGLE BLOW OF THE WAR AGAINST GERMAN AIR STRENGTH.

KK648AEW

LONDON, MAY 2-(AP)-COUNT LUTZ SCHWERIN-KROSIGK, NEW NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER, DECLARED TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST TIRADE AGAINST "BOLSHEVISM" THAT GERMANY STILL FACED "THE HEAVIEST TRIAL OF THE WAR."

THE SUCCESSOR TO JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP ALSO DECLARED THAT "THE WORLD KNOWS THAT A THIRD WORLD WAR WOULD MEAN THE END OF MANKIND."

"THE MORE GROUND THE BOLSHEVIKS GAIN, THE QUICKER STERILIZATION IN EUROPE," THE COUNT SAID IN A BROADCAST OVER THE HAMBURG RADIO. "THIS IS THE SOIL FOR BOLSHEVIZATION. SAN FRANCISCO IS NOT THE FULFILLMENT FOR THE WISHES OF THE WORLD."

"WE COULD HAVE SAVED EUROPE FROM BOLSHEVISM IF OUR REAR HAD BEEN FREE. THE WORLD IS TO BE SATISFIED ONLY IF EUROPE IS NOT FLOODED BY BOLSHEVISM."

(EDS: 3RD GRAF READ X X X EUROPE." THE COUNT SAID ETC)

MT334PEW

AT A U.S. GENERAL HOSPITAL IN ENGLAND, MAY 2--(AP)--S/SGT. VINCENT

BUCKLEY, 123 NORTH 17TH ST., EAST ORANGE, N.J., IS STRIVING TO

RECOVER RAPIDLY ENOUGH FROM HIS EXPERIENCES AS A GERMAN PRISONER OF

WAR SO HE CAN BE HOME BY MID-MAY, WHEN HIS WIFE EXPECTS THEIR FIRST

CHILD.

COL. JOHN W. RICH OF CLAREMONT, CALIF., THE HOSPITAL COMMANDER,

SAID THAT IF BUCKLEY'S CONDITION PERMITS, HE WILL MEET THAT DATE.

"THERE WILL BE A PLANE WAITING TO TAKE HIM BACK AS SOON AS HE IS ABLE TO

MOVE, AND WE HOPE THAT HIS PROGRESS WILL MAKE THAT POSSIBLE IN A VERY FEW

DAYS," THE COLONEL SAID.

A SECTION SERGEANT IN A MACHINE GUN PLATOON OF THE 422ND INFANTRY

REGIMENT, BUCKLEY WAS CAPTURED DEC. 19 NEAR ST. VITH. IN FOUR MONTHS AS

A PRISONER BUCKLEY, FORMERLY A CLERK FOR THE NEW YORK TRUST CO. IN NEW

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YORK CITY, WAS IN FOUR PRISON CAMPS, FIRST AT SOUTH DRESDEN, SECOND

NEAR GOERLITZ, THEN AT JUDERSTADT AND FINALLY AT BRAUNSCHEIG, FROM WHICH

U.S. 30TH DIVISION TROOPS RELEASED HIM AND OTHER PRISONERS.

REMEMBERED BY BUCKLEY

BUCKLEY AND OTHER PRISONERS WERE MARCHED 44 DAYS, INCLUDING A

STRETCH OF 15 DAYS WITHOUT A DAY'S REST, TO THE JUDERSTADT CAMP.

"WHAT SEEMS GOOD," BUCKLEY SAID, "IS JUST BEING BACK IN AMERICAN

HANDS, BEING TREATED IN THE AMERICAN WAY AND NOT HAVING SOMEONE WITH A

RIFLE STANDING BEHIND YOU ALL THE TIME."

BUCKLEY, WHO CAME OVERSEAS IN OCTOBER, 1944, HAS NOT HEARD FROM HIS

WIFE, ALVA, SINCE HIS IMPRISONMENT, BUT THE RED CROSS IS GETTING SOME

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INFORMATION FOR HIM.

APRC FONDS 1831 FIRST AND SECOND. - GSK 315PEW

WITTENBERG, GERMANY, MAY 2--(AP)--A RUSSIAN GENERAL EXCHANGING

PRESENTS WITH MAJ. GEN. RAYMOND S. MACLAIN, AMERICAN CORPS COMMANDER,

LIBERATED

REALLY BROUGHT A "GIFT"--TWO AMERICANS AND TWO BRITONS

BY THE RUSSIANS FROM A GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR CAMP WHICH HE TURNED OVER

TO THE YANKS.

ALL FOUR WERE BROUGHT TO THE BANQUET AS GUESTS OF THE RUSSIANS.

THE AMERICANS WERE LT. FRANK E. LEWIS, MACON, GA., FLYING
FORTRESS PILOT SHOT DOWN APRIL 10, AND LT. RICHARD TRACY, WASHINGTON,
D.C., P-51 PILOT SHOT DOWN APRIL 11.

PW GALLAGHERS 2,000. GMK 540PEW

DUBLIN, MAY 2-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER EAMON DEVALERA IN A FORMAL VISIT
EXPRESSED CONDOLENCES TONIGHT OVER THE DEATH OF ADOLF HITLER TO DR.
EDWARD LUMPAE, HAMBURG GERMAN MINISTER. THE FLAG OF THE GERMAN LEGATION
SN625PEW

PARIS, MAY 2-(AP)-PAUL REYNAUD, PREMIER OF FRANCE WHEN IT FELL
TO THE GERMANS IN 1940, WILL BE THE STATE'S STAR WITNESS AGAINST
MARSHAL HENRI PHILIPPE PETAIN, SEMI-OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID TONIGHT.
REYNAUD, RECENTLY RELEASED FROM A GERMAN PRISON, IS REPORTED IN
SWITZERLAND AWAITING RETURN TO FRANCE.

THE HIGH COURT BEFORE WHICH THE 89-YEAR-OLD FORMER HEAD OF THE
VICHY GOVERNMENT WILL APPEAR ON A FORMAL CHARGE OF "COLLUSION WITH
THE ENEMY" HAS SENT INVESTIGATORS TO OBTAIN A DEPOSITION FROM ALBERT
LEBRUN, FORMER PRESIDENT OF FRANCE, AND TOOK ANOTHER FROM JULES
JEANNENEY, LEADER OF THE SENATE.

IN SUPPORT OF ITS CHARGE, THE PROSECUTION WILL ATTEMPT TO PROVE
THAT PETAIN'S REQUEST FOR AN ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY CONSTITUTED
COLLUSION. THE BURDEN OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE IS THAT
FRANCE WAS BETRAYED, NOT DEFEATED.
MADAME PETAIN, 68, ALSO IS ACCUSED OF COLLUSION BUT SHE WILL BE
TRIED BY A LOWER COURT.

SN81014PEW

BY JAMES M. LONG

PARIS, MAY 2-(AP)-BELIEF WAS EXPRESSED HERE TODAY THAT THE DEATH
OF HITLER--IF IT IS TRUE--HAS SHORN GERMANY OF THE LAST LEADERSHIP
THAT COULD KEEP HER IN THE FIGHT.

THAT IT WAS GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ WHOM THE HAMBURG RADIO
PROCLAIMED AS HITLER'S SUCCESSOR, AND NOT PUDGY HERMANN GOERING,
LIMPING, LOUD-MOUTHED JOSEPH GOEBBELS OR HATCHETMAN HEINRICH HIMMLER,
SEEMED TO INDICATE:

1. HITLER HIMSELF REALIZED NONE OF HIS TRIUMVIRATE OF HENCHMEN
COULD HOLD TOPPLING GERMANY FROM IMMEDIATE COLLAPSE; AND,
 2. THAT DOENITZ'S EMERGENCE IS TEMPORARY, ARRANGED WITH THE
IDEA THAT HE, BETTER THAN SOMEBODY FROM THE RANKS OF PARTY STRONGMEN,
COULD DEAL WITH THE ALLIES IN A SURRENDER OF THE GERMAN ARMY.
- THE ALLIES HAVE MADE IT CLEAR THEY ARE STRIKING TO "CUT OFF THE
HEAD OF THE SNAKE AND THUS SOONER STOP THE THRASHING OF ITS TAIL IN
HOLLAND, DENMARK, NORWAY AND THE OUTLYING POCKETS." THESE WORDS
WERE USED BY GEN. WALTER B. SMITH, GEN. EISENHOWER'S DEPUTY CHIEF
OF STAFF, BARELY A FORTNIGHT AGO, IN DESCRIBING THE SHIFT OF STRATEGY
WHICH SENT AMERICAN INFANTRY AND ARMOR SOUTH INTO THE NAZI REDOUBT
AREA.

HITLER WAS THE REAL HEAD OF THE SNAKE.

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THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT THAT HE HAD DIED AT HIS POST HAD
THE SOUND OF TRYING TO WHIP UP A FINAL FURY OF FANATICAL RESISTANCE
TO BRIDGE THE TIME UNTIL THE FUEHRER'S SUCCESSOR COULD SUE FOR PEACE.
FOR ALL OF THE HOUR-LONG DIRGE WHICH PRECEDED THE DRAMATIC GERMAN
RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT, THERE REMAINED A POSSIBILITY, NOT OVERLOOKED
BY MILITARY MEN, THAT THE WHOLE THING MIGHT BE A SHAM, CONCOCTED TO
SEND HITLER TO A MYTHICAL HERO'S DEATH AND SHIELD HIS DISAPPEARANCE
WHILE CLEARING THE WAY FOR GERMAN SURRENDER.

IT MAY BE THAT THE FUEHRER WAS HIDING AT BERCHTESGADEN WHEN
AMERICAN BOMBERS HIT THERE RECENTLY, RATHER THAN DIRECTING THE
DEFENSES OF BERLIN. OR IT MAY BE THAT HITLER HAS "GONE UNDERGROUND."

MS09AEW

WITH U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN BAVARIA, MAY 2-(AP)-GILES ROMILLY,
YOUNG NEPHEW OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE
LONDON DAILY EXPRESS, IS EN ROUTE TO ENGLAND AFTER BEING LIBERATED
FROM A PRISON CAMP NEAR MUNICH OF THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY.
ROMILLY, SON OF MRS. CHURCHILL'S SISTER, WAS TAKEN BY THE GERMANS
IN NARVIK, NORWAY, IN 1940.

SN1017PEW 3 1945

BY A.I. GOLDBERG (300)

DACHAU PRISONER OF WAR CAMP, GERMANY, MAY 2-(AP)-THE STENCH OF
CORPSES, FILTH AND POLLUTION, THE PERIA OF TYPHUS AND THE HORRIBLE
SPECTACLE OF THE "LIVING DEAD" STILL PERVADED THE NAZIS' DACHAU
PRISON CAMP TODAY.

BUT AMERICAN TROOPS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAVE MOVED
IN AND STARTED TO CLEANSE IT OF THE FILTH. THERE IS FOOD FOR
THE HUNGRY, AND THOSE WHO CAN SMOKE RECEIVE CIGARETTES.

THE AMERICANS LEARNED THAT MANY MORE OF THE NOTABLES GERMANY HAD
SEIZED WERE SPIRITED FROM THE CAMP TO A STRONGHOLD IN THE TYROL,
AUSTRIA, JUST BEFORE THE ADVANCING AMERICANS LIBERATED DACHAU.

AMONG THESE WAS NICHOLAS KALLAY, FORMER HUNGARIAN PREMIER WHO
HAD BEEN BELIEVED DEAD. (THE MOSCOW RADIO MARCH 25 SAID IT HAD
LEARNED HE WAS SLAIN BY THE GERMANS AT SOPRON, ON THE AUSTRO-
HUNGARIAN BORDER.)

A NIECE OF RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER V.K. MOLOTOV, LISTED AS
ALEKSEI HOKORIN; A SON OF ITALIAN MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO; A GERMAN
GENERAL VON FALKENHAUSEN, AND AT LEAST ONE MEMBER OF THE KRUPP
INDUSTRIAL FAMILY WERE AMONG THOSE ALSO REPORTED REMOVED FROM DACHAU
BEFORE ITS LIBERATION.

A YUGOSLAV ARMY OFFICER LEFT BEHIND IN THE CAMP GAVE ARMY OFFICIALS
A LIST HE SAID HE HAD BEEN DIRECTED BY A RANKING ALLIED OFFICER TO
PREPARE, GIVING THE NAMES OF THOSE HE SAID WERE REMOVED FROM THE CAMP
BETWEEN APRIL 23 AND APRIL 26 AND SENT TO THE TYROL OR INNSBRUCK
CAMP.

AT LEAST 2,000 CASES OF TYPHUS HAVE BEEN DIAGNOSED IN THIS CAMP
OF HORRORS.

HIGH RANKING ARMY OFFICERS REPORTED THEY HAD FOUND RAILROAD
CARS PACKED WITH THE BODIES OF THOSE WHO DIED ON THEIR WAY TO THIS
DEATH CAMP.

IN ROOMS OF THE CREMATORY BODIES STILL LAY STACKED SIX FEET
HIGH, AND THE WORK OF BURNING OR GIVING MASS BURIAL TO THESE SCRAWNY,
STARVED DEAD PROCEEDED.

OFFICERS SAID EXAMINATION SHOWED MANY VICTIMS HAD DIED OF A
BLOW ON THE HEAD, AND THAT THEY HAD FOUND A SPRING-OPERATED WEAPON
LOADED WITH LEAD WHICH THE GUARDS HAD USED.

SN1007PEW

ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER IN SWITZERLAND, MAY 2-(AP)-GERMAN REFUGEES ARE BRINGING REPORTS OF BREAD RIOTS IN GERMANY, SAYING THAT MANY COMMUNITIES IMPATIENTLY AWAIT THE ARRIVAL OF ALLIED OCCUPATION TROOPS IN THE HOPE OF BEING FED.

IN THE BERLIN SUBURB OF WEDDING, ONE SAID, MORE THAN 40 BAKERIES WERE ROBBED IN ONE WEEK.

MJ1101AEW

CRELLIN REACHED AMERICAN LINES WITH T. ROBERT H. HARVEY (0703897) OF 6826 CLYDE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., AND LT. LEWIS L. DALOFIE (01318030) OF BOX 578, NATRONA HEIGHTS, PA.

CRELLIN WAS CAPTURED IN METZ LAST OCTOBER FROM THE FIFTH DIVISION. HARVEY, A FLYING Fortress NAVIGATOR, WAS SHOT DOWN OVER BERLIN LAST JUNE. AND DALOFIE WAS CAPTURED FROM THE 103RD DIVISION IN DECEMBER.

MT304PEV

WITH THE CANADIAN ARMY, MAY 2-(AP)-THE REPORT OF ADOLF HITLER'S DEATH HAD NO IMMEDIATE EFFECT TODAY ON GERMAN RESISTANCE ON THE CANADIAN ARMY FRONT IN HOLLAND AND NORTHWESTERN GERMANY.

MT932AEW

MUNICH, MAY 2-(AP)-FIVE RED CROSS GIRLS ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON WITH THEIR DOUGHNUT CAR AND SET UP BUSINESS BEFORE THE BUILDING IN WHICH THEY MADE THEIR TEMPORARY QUARTERS.

THEY WERE HUGGED, CHEERED AND GREETED IN BOISTEROUS FASHION BY 800 HAPPY GIs. THE HUGE HOLLOW SQUARE OF THE COLOSSAL APARTMENT HOUSE COMPOUND RESOUNDED WITH SHOUTS FOR GEORGIA MOTT OF SOUTH DAKOTA AND HER ASSOCIATES.

THE MOTT TEAM BELONGS TO THE 42ND DIVISION, AND IT HAS THE REPUTATION OF BRAVING MORE DANGER THAN ANY OTHER GROUP OF WOMEN SERVING IN THE RED CROSS.

ONE TALL SERGEANT WITH A TREMENDOUS VOICE BELLOWED: "AT EAST!" "MEN," HE SAID, "YOU ARE TO HAVE A REAL AMERICAN TREAT--COFFEE AND DOUGHNUTS--THANKS TO FIVE OF OUR COUNTRY'S BEST WOMEN. BUT YOU MUST EACH BRING YOUR OWN CUP. SO COME DOWN INTO THE YARD AND UP IN ROWS OF TWO."

A FEW MOMENTS LATER THERE WAS AN ODD PROCESSION. GIs HAD DONNED SILK TOPPERS, WHITE STRAW HATS, FUNNY LITTLE CARNIVAL BONNETS, GERMAN GARRISON CAPS--IN SHORT, EVERY CONCEIVABLE KIND OF HEADGEAR. SOME CARRIED CANES, SOME UMBRELLAS, AND ONE CARRIED A MEDIEVAL LOOKING SWORD.

ONE LAD WITH A DEADPAN EXPRESSION BROUGHT ALONG AN ACCORDION AND REGALED THE PARTY WITH THE LATEST AMERICAN HITS.

A SHORT DISTANCE AWAY BIG GUNS RUMBLED OMINOUSLY.

JP724AEW

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER
MUNICH, MAY 2-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL KARL RUDOLF Gerd VON RUNDSTEDT HAS ENDED HIS MILITARY CAREER IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR AS HE BEGAN IT ON SEPT. 1, 1939--WITH A QUESTION MARK.

THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT HE AND HIS SON WERE CAPTURED IN A HOSPITAL AT BAD TOELZ, 25 MILES SOUTH OF MUNICH.

BUT WAS HE REALLY SURPRISED BY THE AMERICANS' ARRIVAL AT THIS WATERING PLACE OR DID HE CAREFULLY SET THE SCENE FOR HIS ARREST, THEREBY ESCAPING THE ODIUM OF DESERTION? THIS IS AS FAIR A QUESTION TO PUT NOW AS WAS THE QUESTION, "HOW LOYAL TO THE FUHRER IS VON RUNDSTEDT?" SO OFTEN ASKED AT THE START OF THE WAR.

VON RUNDSTEDT HAS HAD UPS AND DOWNS SUCH AS WOULD HAVE FINISHED ALMOST ANY OTHER PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER. YET HE SWALLOWED HIS PRIDE AND RETURNED EVERY TIME HE WAS KICKED OUT.

WAS THIS FROM THE PRUSSIAN OFFICER'S CODE OF BLIND OBEDIENCE TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OR FROM FEAR OF THE GESTAPO? THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS AS DIFFICULT AS THE FURTHER POSER: "HOW COULD VON RUNDSTEDT, A NOBLEMAN AND A PRUSSIAN GENERAL OF THE OLD SCHOOL, PERMIT

THE TRIAL OF FIELD MARSHAL VON WITZLEBEN. COL. GEN LUDWIG BECK AND THE OTHER PLOTTERS OF THE 1944 ATTEMPT ON HITLER'S LIFE TO BE TAKEN OUT OF THE ARMY'S HANDS AND HANDED OVER TO THE STAR CHAMBER PEOPLE'S COURT, WHERE A MAN WAS CONDEMNED BEFORE HE EVEN APPEARED?

VON RUNDSTEDT IS ONE OF THE CLOSEST MOUTHED MEN I HAVE EVER MET. INTRODUCED, HE WOULD MERELY BOW STIFFLY AND EXTEND A HAND IF THE OTHER PROFFERED HIS AND WOULD SAY NOTHING BEYOND THE CUSTOMARY "GUTEN TAG." AT OFFICIAL RECEPTIONS HE WOULD CIRCULATE QUICKLY THROUGH THE EMBASSY ROOMS AND HALLS AND DEPART AS SOON AS PROTOCOL PERMITTED. HE SEEMED BORED.

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ONCE, HOWEVER, I SAW HIM UNBEND. IT WAS AT THE ANNUAL CHARITY BALL IN 1938 FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEEDY AMONG IMPECUNIOUS NOBLE FAMILIES. GIVEN BY THE FORMER CROWN PRINCESS CECILE, WIFE OF CROWN PRINCE FREDERICK WILHELM.

VON RUNDSTEDT AND I WERE AT THE SAME TABLE. HE SAT NEXT TO PRINCESS FREDERICKA OF BRUNSWICK, GRANDDAUGHTER OF THE LATE KAISER WILHELM AND WIFE OF PRINCE PAUL OF GREECE.

VON RUNDSTEDT THAT NIGHT WAS A CHANGED MAN. HIS EVERY MOVE INDICATED DEVOTION TO THE MONARCHISTS. THE WAY HE KISSED THE LADIES' HANDS, THE MANNER IN WHICH HE ANTICIPATED FREDERICKA'S EVERY WISH, THE REVERENTIAL MANNER TOWARD ALL HOHENZOLLERNS--ALL THIS INDICATED HIS MONARCHIST leanings.

YET HE CONTINUED TO SERVE HITLER. IT WILL ALWAYS BE A QUESTION WHETHER HE ACTED FROM MOTIVES OF MILITARY OBEDIENCE OR FROM THE HOPE THAT HE AND OTHER MONARCHISTS MIGHT SOME DAY SEIZE POWER.

WHATEVER HIS MOTIVES HE PROBABLY STANDS HIGH ON THE ALLIED LIST OF WAR CRIMINALS FOR PLACING HIS MILITARY TALENT, HIS STANDING AMONG THE OLD GUARD NOBILITY AND HIS PERSONAL INTEGRITY AT THE SERVICE OF HITLER AND THE NAZI GANG.

SW1041AEW

BY HERBERT G. KING

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

ROYAL PALACE AT CASERTA NEAR NAPLES, MAY 2-(AP)-NEARLY 1,000,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE SURRENDERED TO THE ALLIES IN A 10-MINUTE CEREMONY HERE SUNDAY.

THE SURRENDER, WHICH WAS NEGOTIATED BY TWO GERMAN OFFICERS REPRESENTING THEIR COMMANDERS, COL. GEN. HEINRICH VON VIETTINGHOFF-SCHEEL AND GEN. KARL WOLFF, AFFECTS THE TWO GERMAN ARMIES IN THE WHOLE OF NORTHERN ITALY AND WESTERN AUSTRIA.

ON THE ALLIED SIDE THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT BY BRITISH LT. GEN. W.D. MORGAN, CHIEF OF STAFF AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS WHO REPRESENTED FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, ALLIED COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. ALTHOUGH HE WAS IN THE BUILDING, ALEXANDER DID NOT MEET THE GERMANS.

REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN PRESS, I WITNESSED THE SURRENDER WHICH TOOK PLACE AT 10:15 A.M. E.M.T. SUNDAY AFTER SEVERAL DAYS OF SECRET NEGOTIATIONS WHILE RACING AMERICAN AND BRITISH TANKS AND SKY ARMADAS WERE BLASTING THE HEART OUT OF THE GERMANS NORTH OF THE RIVER PO.

THE GERMANS HAD ALREADY INTIMATED THEIR WILLINGNESS TO COME TO SOME SORT OF AGREEMENT MORE THAN A MONTH AGO, BUT THE CONDITIONS WERE NOT ACCEPTABLE TO THE ALLIES, WHO WENT AHEAD AND LAUNCHED THEIR OFFENSIVE TO BEAT THE NAZIS TO THEIR KNEES AND OBLIGE THEM TO ACCEPT OUR TERMS.

TODAY'S SCENE PROVED THAT HITLER'S RANTING "HE WILL NEVER SURRENDER" WERE JUST IDLE WORDS AND MEANINGLESS TO AN ARMY THAT HAS BEEN WELL AND

TRULY THRASHED ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

THE SECRET NEGOTIATIONS HAD BEEN LENGTHY BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY OF TRANSPORTING THE TWO GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES BACK AND FORTH BETWEEN CASERTA AND THEIR NORTHERN ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS BY SPECIAL PLANE.

IT TOOK THE GERMANS ONLY 12 MINUTES TO PUBLICLY ADMIT DEFEAT SUNDAY IN A ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THIS 18TH CENTURY ITALIAN RENAISSANCE PALACE. ON THE PLAIN WALLS, PAINFULLY WHITE IN THE GLARE OF A BATTERY OF EIGHT MOVIE LIGHTS, HUNG TWO STAFF MAPS OF NORTHERN ITALY, WHERE THE DEATH BLOW HAD BEEN DEALT.

THE ROOM, WHICH HAD BEEN USED BY MARSHAL ALEXANDER AS HIS MAP ROOM FOR MANY MONTHS, WAS FURNISHED WITH ONLY ONE LONG TABLE AND TWO CHAIRS. TWO WORN CARPETS WERE ON THE PINK AND WHITE MARBLE FLOOR.

A DOOR OPENED AT THE SOUTH END OF THE ROOM AND THE BRITISH, AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN OFFICERS WHO WERE TO WITNESS THE SIGNATURES FILED IN QUICKLY, FOLLOWED BY MORGAN, WHO WAS TO SIGN FOR ALEXANDER.

THERE WERE THE AMERICANS, BRIG. GEN. W. C. MCMAHON, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE 15TH ARMY GROUP, REPRESENTING GEN. MARK W. CLARK; REAR ADM. S. S. LEWIS, CHIEF OF STAFF OF U.S. NAVAL FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN; MAJ. GEN. C. C. CHAUNCEY, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE M. A. A. F.; MAJ. GEN. DANIEL NOCE, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF OF PLANS AND OPERATIONS; MAJ. GEN. L. L. LEMNITZER, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF AT A. F. H. Q., AND BRIG. GEN. ARTHUR J. MCCHRISTAL, CHIEF OF THE INFORMATION, NEWS AND CENSORSHIP SECTION OF A. F. H. Q.

THE RUSSIANS WERE MAJ. GEN. A. P. KISLENKO, SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE TO THE ALLIED COMMISSION IN ITALY, AND HIS AIDE, LT. M. VRAEVSKY.

FOR THE BRITISH THERE WERE REAR ADM. H. A. PACKER, CHIEF OF STAFF TO ADM. SIR ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN NAVAL FORCES; AIR VICE MARSHAL G. B. A. BAKER, CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE DEPUTY AIR COMMANDER OF THE M. A. A. F.; MAJ. GEN. T. S. AIREY, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF OF INTELLIGENCE AT A. F. H. Q.; LT. GEN. SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON, CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER AT A. F. H. Q.; COL. W. A. CUNNINGHAM, MILITARY ASSISTANT TO ALEXANDER, AND COL. J. J. DASTION, JUNIOR SECRETARY TO ALEXANDER.

BY ACCIDENT, THE TWO RUSSIANS WERE STANDING UNDER A MAP OF VIENNA WHICH THEIR COUNTRYMEN CAPTURED APRIL 13. KISLENKO, IN A GREY-GREEN TUNIC, AND ROYAL BLUE TROUSERS WITH A BROAD SCARLET STRIPE, STOOD WITH FOLDED ARMS AND AN IMASSIVE FACE. THEIR UNIFORMS AND LONG ROWS OF MEDALS MADE THE ONLY SPLASH OF COLOR IN THE DEATHLY WHITE ROOM.

AT 10:08 E. W. T. THE DOOR AT THE NORTH END OF THE ROOM OPENED AND IN STRODE THE ATHLETIC-LOOKING SIX-FOOT TYPICAL JUNKER REPRESENTING VON VIETINGHOFF AND HIS SHORT STOCKY COMPANION. BOTH WERE IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES--SPORTS JACKETS, FLANNEL TROUSERS AND BROWN SHOES.

THEY EVIDENTLY WERE SURPRISED BY THE LIGHTS AND THE CAMERAMEN, AND ONE OF THEM ATTEMPTED WITH AN IMPATIENT GESTURE TO MOTION THE CAMERAMEN AWAY AS THEY ADVANCED TO GET CLOSE-UPS; BUT THE GESTURE DIED HALFWAY AS HE REMEMBERED HIS ROLE NO LONGER WAS TO COMMAND, BUT TO ACCEPT.

WITH EYES RED FROM LACK OF SLEEP AND HIS JAW MUSCLES TWITCHING, THE PALE, TALL PRUSSIAN STOOD WITH HIS CALMER COMRADE WAITING FOR GEN. MORGAN, A WHITE-HAIRED, RED-FACED WELSHMAN, TO OPEN THE PROCEEDINGS.

IN A CALM, CLIPPED VOICE MORGAN SAID: "I UNDERSTAND YOU ARE PREPARED AND EMPOWERED TO SIGN THE TERMS OF A SURRENDER AGREEMENT. IS THAT CORRECT?"

THE TALL GERMAN SAID "JA." (YES). HIS COMPANION WAITED FOR THE

TRANSLATOR TO TELL HIM WHAT MORGAN HAD SAID AND THEN ANSWERED "JAWOHL" (YES INDEED).

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MORGAN THEN SAID: "I HAVE BEEN EMPOWERED TO SIGN THIS AGREEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER, THE TERMS TO TAKE EFFECT BY 12 NOON, MAY 2, GREENWICH MEAN TIME (E. A. M. E. W. T.). I NOW ASK YOU TO SIGN, AND I SHALL SIGN AFTER YOU."

AT THIS POINT THE PRUSSIAN, POSSIBLY IN A MOVE TO "COVER" HIMSELF, INTERJECTED IN GERMAN:

"MAY I REPEAT BEFORE SIGNING THE POINT I MADE DURING THE NEGOTIATIONS, NAMELY, THAT I PERSONALLY AM GOING SOMEWHAT BEYOND MY POWERS, BUT I ASSUME THAT MY COMMANDER IN CHIEF, VON VIETINGHOFF, WILL ACCEPT-- BUT I CANNOT BE ENTIRELY RESPONSIBLE."

AFTER THIS HAD BEEN TRANSLATED, MORGAN REPLIED: "IT IS UNDERSTOOD, IS IT NOT, THAT THESE TERMS, IF ACCEPTED, ENTER INTO FORCE AT 12 NOON MAY 2? IS THIS CORRECT?"

BOTH GERMANS SAID "JAWOHL."
(MORE)

MORGAN SAID: "I NOW ASK YOU TO SIGN THESE DOCUMENTS," AND THE TRANSLATOR REPEATED HIS WORDS IN GERMAN TO THE TWO PASTY-FACED NEGOTIATORS IN A LOUD VOICE IN ORDER TO BE HEARD ABOVE THE WHIR OF THE MOVIE CAMERA.

VON VIETINGHOFF'S MAN SAT DOWN AND SIGNED FIVE SETS OF THE DOCUMENT, AND HIS COMPANION DID THE SAME. MORGAN THEN QUICKLY AFFIXED HIS SIGNATURE AND, RISING, SAID TO THE GERMAN EMISSARIES: "I GIVE YOU THREE COPIES, ONE OF WHICH IS IN GERMAN. I AM RETAINING THE OTHERS FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER AND THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS." AFTER A BRIEF PAUSE HE ADDED: "THANK YOU, GENTLEMEN. I ASK YOU TO WITHDRAW NOW."

THE GERMANS TURNED AND PASSED OUT THROUGH THE DOOR. MORGAN STRODE ACROSS THE ROOM TO THE SIX-MAN PRESS GROUP AND SAID: "IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO REVEAL THE TERMS OF THE SURRENDER AT THIS POINT, BUT THE TERMS, IN EFFECT, ARE COMPLETE AND UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

HE SAID VON VIETINGHOFF COMMANDED THE WHOLE OF ITALY AS FAR EAST AS THE ISONZO RIVER, MAKING THE POINT THAT THE AGREEMENT DID NOT AFFECT THE TRIESTE AREA UNDER COMMAND OF AUSTRIAN GENERAL LEHR. HE POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT GENERAL WOLFF HAD AUTHORITY OVER ALL OF TYROL, VORARLBERG AND SALZBURG PROVINCES IN AUSTRIA AND PARTS OF CARINTHIA AND STYRIA PROVINCES.

"THIS PUTS US PRACTICALLY IN BERCHTESGADEN," HE ADDED.

COL. GEN. VON VIETINGHOFF THE 58-YEAR-OLD PRUSSIAN OFFICER WHO SUFFERED FINAL, CRUSHING DEFEAT IN NORTHERN ITALY, TOOK OVER FROM FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING WHEN THE LATTER WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE WESTERN FRONT LAST MARCH.

HE COMMANDED THE 13TH PANZER CORPS IN THE INVASION OF FRANCE AND HIS 46TH CORPS CAPTURED SARAJEVO IN THE SUBSEQUENT BALKAN CAMPAIGN. HE WAS ON THE CENTRAL RUSSIAN FRONT IN 1941 AND 1942 AND CAME TO ITALY IN OCT. 1943, AS COMMANDER OF THE 10TH GERMAN ARMY.

RQ512PEW

VATICAN CITY, MAY 2--(AP)--POPE PIUS HAS NAMED FATHER LOUIS
KELLEHER, PASTOR OF ~~ST~~ SAINT CATHERINES CHURCH AT SOMERVILLE, MASS.,
TITULAR BISHOP OF TENE, AT THE SAME TIME APPOINTING HIM AUXILIARY
TO ~~MISS~~ MSGR. RICHARD J. CUSHING, ARCHBISHOP OF BOSTON.

APR BRIAS 01750 CCC 11220P

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STOCKHOLM MAY 2--(AP)--THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER SVENSKA MORGONBLADET
QUOTED "WELL INFORMED DANISH CIRCLES" TODAY AS SAYING AN ALLIED
MILITARY DELEGATION WAS EXPECTED TO REACH SWEDEN SHORTLY EN ROUTE TO
DENMARK.

THE SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE WOULD NEITHER CONFIRM NOR DENY THE REPORT,
WHICH FOLLOWED RUMORS THAT A GERMAN WITHDRAWAL FROM DENMARK EITHER IS
UNDER WAY OR IMMINENT.

KK643AEW

STOCKHOLM MAY 2--(AP)--COUNT FOLKE BERNADOTTE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE
YESTERDAY HE HAD OBTAINED THROUGH NEGOTIATION WITH HEINRICH HIMMLER THE
RELEASE OF 15,500 PRISONERS FROM NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS. BY
PREVIOUS AGREEMENT NO QUESTIONS WERE ASKED CONCERNING GERMAN PEACE
PROPOSALS CARRIED BY THE COUNT FROM HIMMLER TO THE ALLIES.

BERNADOTTE, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE SWEDISH RED CROSS, SIDE-STEPPED ANY
COMMENT ON HIMMLER'S "DISPOSITION" OR ANY IMPRESSIONS HE HAD OF THE
GESTAPO CHIEF.

BERNADOTTE SAID HE SAW HIMMLER THE LAST TIME 10 DAYS AGO IN LUEBECK.

KK646AEW

STOCKHOLM MAY 2--(AP)--PREMIER PER ALBIN HANSSON SAYS SWEDEN IS
PREPARED "TO COLLABORATE IN THE PROCESS OF THE LIQUIDATION" OF GERMAN
FORCES THAT MAY REMAIN IN NORWAY AND DENMARK AFTER THE CAPITULATION OF
THE REICH.

HE PREDICTED IN A MAY DAY SPEECH THAT THE GERMANS WOULD NOT ATTEMPT
TO PROLONG THE OCCUPATION OF THE TWO COUNTRIES AFTER THE DEFEAT IN
GERMANY, ADDING THAT SUCH AN ATTEMPT AT FOREIGN DOMINATION IN "OUR
SISTER NATIONS" WOULD BE FELT IN SWEDEN "AS MORE SENSELESS AND
INTOLERABLE THAN BEFORE."

A TELEPHONE DISPATCH FROM COPENHAGEN--THE FIRST UNCENSORED REPORT
RECEIVED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SINCE THE OCCUPATION OF DENMARK BY
THE GERMANS IN APRIL, 1940--SAID THE GERMANS WERE PACKING MOVING VANS
IN FRONT OF SS (ELITE GUARD) HEADQUARTERS AND BURNING PAPERS IN THE
GESTAPO COURT YARD.

SHOOTING AND EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE
DANISH CAPITAL YESTERDAY, THE DISPATCH ADDED.

KK552AEW

STOCKHOLM, MAY 2--(AP)--ARNULF CEVERLAND, SCANDINAVIAN POET

WHO WAS AMONG THE FIRST INTERNED BY THE GERMANS WHEN THEY OCCUPIED

NORWAY, HAS BEEN RELEASED AND FREEDOM ARRIVED IN SWEDEN. IT WAS

LEARNED TODAY. HE FIRST WAS INTERNED IN THE GRINI CONCENTRATION
CAMP OUTSIDE OSLO AND LATER REMOVED TO GERMANY WITH OTHER PROMINENT
NORWEGIAN INTELLECTUALS.

APRA STURDEVANTS 1945 GMK 520PEW

THE FORMER OSLO POLICE CHIEF, ^{K. R.}WELHAGEN, A LEADER OF THE
NORWEGIAN SHIP OWNERS AND SHIPBUILDERS ASSOCIATION, ALSO WAS FREED.
DETAILS OF THEIR RELEASE WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

APRA SHANKES 1945 FIRST AND SECOND. GMK 520PEW

STOCKHOLM, MAY 2--(AP)--MRS. MAX M. DIXON (CORRECT), SISTER-IN-LAW

OF FORMER GOVERNOR FRANK DIXON OF ALABAMA, WAS AMONG THE CIVILIAN
ARRIVING
INTERNEES ~~REMOVED FROM~~ FROM GERMANY, THE RED CROSS SAID TODAY.

HER LAST KNOWN ADDRESS WAS NO. 1 RUE DE ^{GENERAL} LARGEAU, PARIS.

APRA STURDEVANTS 1800 GMK 505PEW

BELGRADE, MAY 1 (DELAYED)--(AP)--APPROXIMATELY 45,000

PERSONS REPRESENTING LABOR UNIONS, THE PEASANT'S PARTY AND OTHER

ORGANIZATIONS PARADED PAST MARSHAL TITO'S REVIEWING STAND TO IN AN

ELABORATE MAY DAY CELEBRATION -- THE FIRST SUCH DEMONSTRATION EVER

HELD IN YUGOSLAVIA.

TITO WAS FLANKED BY MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET AND MILITARY STAFF

DURING THE PARADE, WHICH LASTED FOR FIVE HOURS, APPROXIMATELY 5,000

TROOPS --INCLUDING GOOSESTEPPING INFANTRY, BICYCLE UNITS, TANKS AND

CAVALRY-- LED THE MARCHERS.

APR WILKINGS 1300 THRU 2ND--JA-- 550A

MOSCOW, MAY 2--(AP)--DIPLOMATS REPORTED TODAY THAT RECOGNITION OF

THE POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WAS LIKELY

TO TAKE PLACE IN A FEW DAYS.

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THE DIPLOMATS SAID THE ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVE PETRO

QUORONI AND POLISH AMBASSADOR ZIGMUND MODZELEWSKI HELD CONVER

SATIONS ON APRIL 28 REGARDING A "MUTUAL EXCHANGE OF REPRESENTATIVES

BY BOTH GOVERNMENTS AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT."

MPW GILMORES 01145 CFC 1151A

PRECEDS SAN FRANCISCO

CALCUTTA, MAY 2--(AP)--SOUTHEAST ASIA HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ALLIED FORCES HAVE LANDED ON THE BURMA COAST ON BOTH SIDES OF RANGOON.

THE FIRST LANDINGS, FROM BRITISH SHIPS, WERE FOLLOWED BY PARACHUTE LANDINGS, THE BULLETIN SAID.

BRITISH TROOPS DRIVING DOWN ON RANGOON FROM THE NORTH, PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN REPORTED LESS THAN 36 MILES FROM THE CITY.

M335AEW

MANILA--(DELAZED)--(AP)--THE SHANTIES OF SANTO TOMAS STILL ARE CROWDED WITH HOMELESS HUMANITY. WEEKS AFTER A FLYING COLUMN OF THE AMERICAN FIRST CAVALRY LIBERATED ITS INTERNEES IN THE FIRST HOURS OF THE BATTLE OF MANILA.

ALREADY MORE THAN 3,800 REPATRIATES HAVE BEEN SENT ON THEIR HOMEWARD JOURNEY. BUT MORE ARE ARRIVING ALMOST DAILY, PARTICULARLY FROM THE BAGUIO AREA. SAID THE CAMP COMMANDANT, LIEUT. COL. ROBERT C. BOGLE OF EL PASO, TEX. MORE THAN 1,500 NOW ARE HOUSED THERE.

THE NEWCOMERS ARE NATIONALS OF MANY COUNTRIES, CAUGHT ON LUZON AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

ALL OF THESE PEOPLE HAVE SUFFERED SEVERE HARDSHIPS AND MANY HAD TO RUN A GANTLET OF JAPANESE SENTRIES AND AN AMERICAN ARTILLERY BARRAGE TO REACH FRIENDLY HANDS.

TYPICAL IS THE STORY OF SYLVIA BLEULER, WHOSE HUSBAND ERNEST WAS CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SWISS GOVERNMENT AT BAGUIO FOR THE PAST

30.24

25389

THIRTEEN MONTHS.

"WORD SPREAD QUICKLY THAT WE WERE TO BE GUIDED ALONG THE MOUNTAIN TRAILS BY IGOROTS," MRS. BLEULER SAID. "ABOUT 200 TO 300 OTHERS WHO HAD EVACUATED TO THE HILLS WHEN BAGUIO WAS BEING BOMBED FOLLOWED OUR PARTY OF 17."

"AMERICAN PLANES WERE OVERHEAD ALL OF THE TIME. THEY DROPPED NOTES TO US, TELLING US WE HAD SO MANY MORE KILOMETERS TO GO, AND DIRECTING US WHEN WE MISSED THE TRAILS. AND THEY DROPPED FOOD TO US, BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND DINNER PACKAGES."

"WE HAD 40 TO 45 KILOMETERS TO GO AT LAST, UP AND DOWN IN THE WILDERNESS OF THE BENGUET MOUNTAINS. MY HUSBAND CARRIED OUR CLOTHING. WE ALL SUFFERED FROM DYSENTERY. WE WERE IN CONSTANT DANGER AS WELL FOR THE JAPANESE WARNED US THAT EVERYONE--WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS WELL--WOULD BE EXECUTED IF THEY ATTEMPTED TO REACH THE AMERICAN LINES."

"WE HAD TO GO ON. IF WE STAYED IN BAGUIO IT WOULD MEAN DEATH FROM AMERICAN BOMBS."

TWO NEUTRAL IRISH CHILDREN, JOHN AND MICHAEL SHANNON, 7 AND 9, WHOSE PARENTS HAD BEEN SEIZED BY JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE FEB. 11 AT BAGUIO, WERE TAKEN IN HAND BY THE SWISS FAMILY BLEULER AND LED TO SAFETY.

ALSO WITH THEM WAS ISABEL MOLLER, A PLUCKY 61-YEAR-OLD ENGLISH-WOMAN WHOSE HUSBAND ERIC MOLLER, IS ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST SHIP-OWNERS OF THE FAR EAST. HE IS A PRISONER OF THE JAPANESE IN SHANGHAI.

B75KX

MRS. MOLLER'S FIVE YEAR OLD GRANDDAUGHTER, DIANA NEEDA, WALKED THROUGH THE BENGUET JUNGLES WITH HER PROTECTRESS TO FIND HER MOTHER AT SANTO TOMAS.

IN THE SAME REFUGEE GROUP WAS XAVIER DE BOISSEZON, FRENCH NATIONAL, FORMER RACING SECRETARY OF SHANGHAI'S CANIDROME, HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN.

RA915PCW

BAGUIO, P.I., MAY 2--(AP)--MANY AMERICANS AND EUROPEANS LIBERATED FROM BAGUIO AND OTHER OLD TIMERS OF THIS MOUNTAIN CITY HAVE BEEN REUNITED AFTER HARROWING EXPERIENCES.

MRS. E. J. HALSEMA (BORN IN NEW BREMEN, OHIO), RETURNED TO BAGUIO FROM AN IGOROT VILLAGE TO FIND HER HUSBAND, FORMER MAYOR OF THE CITY, HAD BEEN KILLED BY U.S. BOMBING, MARCH 15.

MRS. JOSEPHINE WHITMARSH, WHOSE 44 YEARS IN BAGUIO MAKE HER ONE OF THE OLDEST AMERICAN RESIDENTS, SURVIVED THE BOMBINGS.

SHE RESIDED WITH A FRIEND, MRS. N. M. SALEEBY, WHOSE SISTER IS MRS. JOHN C. WILSON, 2615 WOODLETT (CABLE COPY) PLACE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

CAPT. CHARLES STAFFORD, U.S. ARMY MEDICAL CORPS, LOCATED HIS AGED PARENTS, DR. AND MRS. H. F. STAFFORD, OTHER OLD TIMERS STILL

RESIDING AT BAGUIO INCLUDE J. KEITH, FORMER POLICE CHIEF AND MAJ. EMIL SPETH, U.S.A. RETIRED, PRE-WAR VICE MAYOR.

AMONG AMERICANS LIBERATED WERE MRS. MARY DOUGLAS, ELIZABETH DOUGLAS AND ROBERT DOUGLAS, RAMSON, N.Y.; LUZ GERINGER OF HONOLULU; HIPOLITO, DOROTHY AND TERESA JANUSZKEWICZ, AMERICANS

WHOSE HOME IS IN BUENOS AIRES.

AMONG BRITISHERS WERE MARY AND ELIZABETH DICKSON OF LONDON. MOTHER BARA AND MOTHER TERESITA, (NOC HOMETOWNS) WERE ALSO FREED.

BELGIANS LIBERATED INCLUDED: CLARA DYRILLA, MARIA DONATINA, ELIZABETH CLAIRE, LEONIE EULALIE, MARIA LIQUORI, GABRIEL PETRUS, JEANNE PRISCA, ADOLPHE VANDENBUSSOBE, MADELEINE MAXIMILIENNE,

GODELIEVE LIEVINE, MADELEINE BARAT, ELIZABETH ADETRUDE AND MATHILDE

LEONCE.
HUNGARIANS INCLUDED: LUIZ AND LILIA GOMBAR; MAY 3 1945
REMEDIOS ARANETA; POLISH: ZBINIEWIE AND GEORGE DUNIKOWSKI;
SPANISH: NAVARDO MARAYA.
EJ453ACW

BY VERN HAUGLAND
OKINAWA, MAY 2-(AP)-SOME INSTANCES OF FUTILE JAPANESE ACTIVITIES
ON OKINAWA:
TWELVE SATCHEL-CARRYING NIPPONESE TRIED TO SKIRT A WEST-COAST
SEAWALL TO GET BEHIND AMERICAN POSITIONS. FIVE WERE KILLED. THE
OTHERS FLED. THEIR SATCHELS CONTAINED EXPLOSIVE CHARGES.
THREE JAPANESE, DRESSED IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES AND CARRYING HAND
GRENADES, WERE ALSO KILLED.
EIGHT ARTILLERY SHELLS FIRED IN THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF THE
AMERICAN-HELD KADENA AIRFIELD AND TWO NIGHT STRAFING ATTACKS ON THE
FIELD'S SEARCHLIGHTS FAILED TO CAUSE INJURY OR DAMAGE.
SECOND LT. DEL CARLTON OF EMILY, MINN., NIGHT FIGHTER PILOT,
SHOT DOWN ONE OF THE AFTER DARK RAIDERS IN FLAMES.
EJ456ACW

THE WORST WEEK OF THE CALCUTTA EPIDEMIC WAS THE ONE ENDING APRIL
14, WHEN 454 PERSONS WERE HOSPITALIZED AND THERE WERE 148 DEATHS.
IT IS LIKELY THAT THERE WERE MANY UNREPORTED CASES AMONG THE POORER
CLASSES OF THE POPULATION.

THE NEWSPAPER STATESMAN CHARGED THAT THE FAILURE TO PREVENT THE
SALE OF FOOD FROM CURBSIDE STALLS BY STREET VENDERS WAS ONE OF THE
PRIME CAUSES FOR THE PRESENT EPIDEMIC. IT RAN A RECENT SERIES OF
PICTURES WHICH SHOWED THE SALE OF FOOD IN THE OPEN, NEAR SEWER DRAINS.
MA1120AFW

SEVERAL POINTS WERE RECAPTURED, INCLUDING WUYANGCHENG, WHICH WAS
RETAKEN AFTER THE CHINESE HAD REPULSED FOUR JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS,
AND INFLICTED MORE THAN 200 CASUALTIES UPON THE ENEMY.

CHINESE TROOPS IN ACTION AGAINST THE JAPANESE CENTER REPULSED
ATTACKS 70 MILES EAST OF CHIKKIANG WITH HEAVY CASUALTIES BEING
INFLICTED AGAINST THE ENEMY.
SN1022PEW

New York, (ap)-Red Army troops have driven to the

heart of

Hitler's political domain a great, gray, sprawling city

which he hoped to make the most impressive and most powerful metropolis

is in the world.

MAY 3 1945

Only once before has a city of Berlin's size and strength

fallen to a conquering army. The German army took Paris in the Spring of 1940

without fighting for it.

Alien soldiers have walked Berlin's streets before in
history, but never since it became a major city has it been captured
by storm. Cosmacks of the Russian army entered the old Berlin in 1760 during
the Seven years War and Austrian troops raided it and withdrew during the
same conflict. Napoleon's armies captured the city in 1806 after the Battle

of Jena. But Berlin was a small city then by present standards.

Berlin with its stolid, breeding appearance, its elaborate
statues of Frederick the Great, Bismarck and Hindenburg and, curiously, its very
modern night club district, never did suit the Austrian Hitler. He had hardly
assumed power in 1933 before he began to plan rebuilding it.

The East-West Axis was one of his first major creations - a
broad, smooth highway running from the stately Unter den Linden out into the

30.4 25391

the fashionable west end of the city. In the months before 1939 it provided an excellent place to roll out Hitler's legions of tanks to impress the Germans and, more important, visiting statesmen whom Hitler ^{wanted} particularly to ~~impress~~ impress or intimidate.

MAY 3 1945

The axis passes through the beautiful tiergarten, the grassy wooded area in downtown Berlin which usually delights all visitors. Hitler had hoped to flank other stretches of the axis with impressive architectural creations. ~~At the east end of the axis is the Brandenburg Gate, the one p~~

~~of architecture all visitors seem to remember.~~

Hitler had hardly started on Berlin's race-irving when he found he could wait no longer with his war in 1939. The huge ^{MAY 3 1945} chancellory, which he built just off the Wilhelmplatz to house his works, was completed. It was a plain building with the massive appearance which ~~Hitler cherishes~~ and, it was learned later, it was equipped with a very deep and capacious air raid shelter.

The Air Ministry Building, which Hitler had built for

Reichsmarschall Hermann Goering, was of the same massive proportions. A Tourist's Center near the Potsdamer Brücke in the downtown area was under construction at the time the war started and it too appeared too big for its surroundings. Being near two large railway stations, it probably is not so big now.

Most of Hitler's talents were directed toward impressing people with the strength of his party and his nation and his army and Berlin-- the center of the Reich--was to be the showpiece. Munich and ~~Frankfurt~~ ^{Frankfurt} were more on the sentimental side.

3 1945

Almost all of the important offices both of the government and the Nazi party were centered in Berlin and party functionaries moved in there

With such a run in the years before the war it was almost impossible to find a place to live. All the major party luminaries had their homes near Berlin. The spotlight was there. ~~Wilmersdorf and Grunewald sections~~ MAY 3 1945

With or without the Nazis, Berlin was a great industrial, commercial and transportation center. Twelve major rail lines went through the city and Berlin ~~was~~ ^{was} one of the ~~greatest~~ great inland ports of Europe with the Spree and the Havel River s and the intricate system of canals which run through and around the city.

~~What was the result of this situation?~~
the city has ~~increased~~ grown to its present position almost entirely in the last century of ~~the~~ half and there is ~~practically~~ ^{practically} nothing of antiquity there --as in Rome and Athens -- and very little of architectural beauty. Both Hitler and the Hohenzollerns had a heavy hand when it came to architecture.

what the capture of Berlin has accomplished, however, is to rob the Nazis of most of ~~their~~ ^{whatever} remaining prestige they possessed in their

can country.

The northern and eastern sections of the city are the main industrial areas and the Russians coming in from the north will find them areas to equal almost anything in Europe. Residential quarters in the entire city are mainly apartments, usually in four or five-story buildings.

The swanky apartments are in the west end along the Kurfuerstendamm and in the Charlottenburg, Wilmersdorf and Grunewald sections. It was along the Kurfuerstendamm that so many Jewish shops were plundered by the Nazis during their purge of Jewish ~~big~~ business in 1938.

On the southeast, south and western borders of the city, there are many lakes, resorts and fashionable houses.

The Russian embassy was in an old castle on Unter den

Linden, easily the most attractive street in the city. The American and French embassies faced each other across the Pariser Platz at the west end of Unter den Linden. Both probably have been destroyed by bombs along with the Russian embassy and the British embassy on Wilhelmstrasse, just off Unter den Linden.

MAY 3 1945

At the east end of Unter den Linden is the old royal palace, now a museum, libraries and other public buildings. The Russians certainly will head for the Zeughaus on Unter den Linden. There the Germans have collected one of the most complete collections of arms and military souvenirs in the world -- a complete history of German war and aggression through the centuries.

It is difficult to say what remains in Berlin, one of the most bombed cities in the world. But it is unlikely there is anything very attractive there for the Russians.

1h-648

NEW YORK MAY 2-(AP)-NEW DEMANDS FOR IMMEDIATE FORMATION OF A COALITION GOVERNMENT IN CHINA HAVE BEEN VOICED BY MAO TZE-TUNG, CHINESE COMMUNIST LEADER. THE COMMUNIST RADIO STATION AT YENAN DECLARED TODAY IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FCC. MAO'S DEMANDS WERE MADE IN A SPEECH BEFORE THE SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, IN WHICH HE ASSERTED THE CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK IS "UPHOLDING THE REACTIONARY POLICY OF DICTATORSHIP AND CIVIL WAR." THE BROADCAST SAID.

KK644AFW

SIGNIFICANT DATES IN THE LIFE OF PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS:
OCT. 19, 1897--BORN AT RHEYDT, IN THE RHINELAND.
1921--COMPLETES FORMAL EDUCATION GAINED IN EIGHT UNIVERSITIES.
1922--MEETS ADOLF HITLER IN MUNICH BEER HALL, IS IMPRESSED WITH HIS HARANGUING, AND LINKS UP WITH HIM.
1924--BUYS SMALL NEWSPAPER, AND STARTS HIS PREACHMENTS ON NATIONALISM AND ANTI-SEMITISM.
1926--HITLER PICKS HIM TO HEAD NAZI PARTY'S BERLIN SECTOR AND "CONVERT" GERMAN CAPITAL TO NAZISM.
1930--SAVES NAZI PARTY IN STENNES REVOLT BY PLACING HITLER ON TELEPHONE TO TALK AND PROVE HE HAS NOT BEEN ASSASSINATED.
MARCH, 1933--HITLER APPOINTS HIM MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA AND PUBLIC ENLIGHTENMENT, A JOB CREATED FOR HIS TALENTS.
JUNE, 1934, HE HELPS TO SET STAGE FOR NAZI "BLOOD PURGE" OF JUNE 30.

SEPT. 1, 1939--WORLD WAR II STARTS.
JUNE 6, 1944--U.S. TROOPS INVADE FRANCE.
JULY 20, 1944--HITLER MAKES HIM PLENIPOTENTIARY FOR WAR EFFORTS.
APRIL 21, 1945--RUSSIANS ENTER BERLIN, AND HE SAYS HE'LL DIE BY OWN HAND RATHER THAN CAPITULATE.
MAY 2, 1945--RUSSIANS REPORT HE HAS COMMITTED SUICIDE.
SN1011PEW

1945

NORTHERN SECTOR: BRITISH SECOND ARMY CAPTURED LUEBECK AND WISMAR, SEALING OFF DENMARK, AND FANNED OUT TOWARD OTHER NORTH GERMAN PORTS. CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS MADE ANOTHER JUNCTION WITH RUSSIANS ON THE ELBE 60 MILES NORTHWEST OF BERLIN. SOUTHERN SECTOR: AMERICANS PUSHED ANOTHER 20 MILES INTO THE NAZI REDOUBT, WITHIN 16 MILES OF LINZ IN AUSTRIA; CLOSED UP TO INN RIVER ON 40-MILE FRONT. THE ARMIES IN THE WEST

CANADIAN FIRST: DROVE INTO GROSANDER, 18 MILES FROM U-BOAT BASE OF WILHELMSHAVEN. BIRTH SECOND: SEI

BRITISH SECOND: SEIZED LUEBECK AND WISMAR, SEALING OFF GERMAN ESCAPE INTO DENMARK. U.S. NINTH: FORMED ANOTHER JUNCTION WITH RUSSIANS 60 MILES NORTHWEST OF BERLIN. U.S. FIRST: STOOD ON THE ELBE. U.S. THIRD: DROVE WITHIN 16 MILES OF LINZ, REACHED INN RIVER ON WIDE FRONT. U.S. SEVENTH: PUSHED THROUGH ALPS WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF INNSBRUCK.

30.24

25393

MAY 3 1945

REACHED INN RIVER 45 MILES WEST OF BERCHTESGADEN.
FRENCH FIRST: NO ADVANCE REPORTED.

U.S. DIVISIONS

FOURTH INFANTRY: TOOK MANHARTSHOFEN, EAST OF ISAR RIVER.
10TH ARMORED: LIBERATED 90 FRENCH AND BELGIAN GENERALS AND
MINISTERS AT PLAN SEE PRISON CAMP IN AUSTRIA.
11TH ARMORED: REACHED POINT 16 MILES NORTHWEST OF LINZ.
12TH ARMORED: LED SEVENTH ARMY SWEEP TO INN RIVER.
13TH ARMORED: REACHED INN RIVER OPPOSITE BRAUNAU.
36TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT SOUTH OF MUNICH
44TH INFANTRY: PUSHED SOUTH INTO HASELGER.
82ND AIRBORNE: HELPED BRITISH TAKE LUEBECK.
84TH INFANTRY: JOINED RUSSIANS ON ELBE NORTHWEST OF BERLIN.
103RD INFANTRY: DROVE CLOSE TO INNSBRUCK.

THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY WAS FORCED TO RELY ON MONITORING ALLIED
NEWS BROADCASTS LAST (TUES) NIGHT FOR ITS FIRST NEWS OF THE GERMAN
ANNOUNCEMENT THAT HITLER IS DEAD, THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION REPORTED.

DOMEI QUOTED THE GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT, AS RELAYED BY ALLIED AGENCIES,
IN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE DISPATCHES BEAMED TO THE UNITED STATES.

DOMEI, THE JAPANESE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, MADE NO COMMENT AND
THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT THE JAPANESE PEOPLE HAD YET BEEN
INFORMED OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

KK1209AEW

ONE BY ONE THE HEIRS PRESUMPTIVE TO HITLER'S BLOODY MANTLE HAVE
FADED FROM THE GERMAN SCENE.

IN SEPTEMBER, 1939, WHEN HE TOOK HIS NATION INTO THE MOST
DESTRUCTIVE WAR IN ALL HISTORY, HITLER DECREED THAT SHOULD ANYTHING
HAPPEN TO HIMSELF, HERMANN GOERING WAS TO BECOME HIS SUCCESSOR.

GOERING MAY BE DEAD. LT. GEN. KURT DITTMAR, ERSTWHILE RADIO VOICE OF
THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND, HAS TOLD HIS AMERICAN CAPTORS THAT THE PUDGY,
BE-MEDALLED FORMER REICHSMARSHAL MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXECUTED. THE GERMANS
THEMSELVES SAID GOERING WAS RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND BECAUSE OF AN
ACUTE HEART CONDITION. ONE MOSCOW REPORT HAS SAID GOERING FLED FOR PART
UNKNOWN WITH \$20,000,000 IN LOOT.

HITLER DECREED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR THAT "IF SOMETHING SHOULD
HAPPEN TO FIELD MARSHAL GOERING MY DEPUTY, RUDOLF HESS, WILL TAKE HIS
PLACE."

BUT HESS IS IN ENGLAND, IN BRITISH CUSTODY. HE HAS BEEN A PRISONER
SINCE MAY, 1940, WHEN HE FLEW THERE ON A MYSTERIOUS MISSION.

ANOTHER TOP-RANKING MEMBER OF THE NAZI HIERARCHY, PROPAGANDA
MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, WAS REPORTED RECENTLY BY THE GERMAN
RADIO TO HAVE BEEN IN BERLIN WITH HIS FUEHRER. BUT THE GERMAN-CONTROL-
LED SCANDINAVIAN TELEGRAPH BUREAU SAID LAST WEEK THAT THE LIMPING
PROPAGANDA CHIEF HAD FLED NORTH FROM BERLIN TOWARD MECKLENBURG.

GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER HAS BEEN REPORTED CARRYING ON PEACE
NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH SWEDISH COUNT BERNADOTTE. THERE HAS BEEN NO
RECENT CLUE TO HIS WHEREABOUTS. TEN DAYS AGO HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE
BEEN IN THE PORT CITY OF LUEBECK.

KK559AEW

FIGURES ANNOUNCED TODAY (MAY 2) SHOW THE RAPIDITY WITH WHICH
THE GERMAN ARMY HAS CRUMBLLED IN THE FINAL STAGES OF THE WAR.

NEARLY 1,000,000 GERMANS AND ITALIANS IN NORTHERN ITALY AND
SOUTHERN AUSTRIA WERE SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY TODAY TO THE ALLIES

PREMIER STALIN SAID 70,000 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN IN THE FINAL
COLLAPSE OF BERLIN AND THAT 120,000 OTHERS HAD BEEN KILLED OR
CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS SINCE APRIL 24 SOUTHEAST OF THE GERMAN

CAPITAL.

SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS STATED MORE THAN 1,500,000 ENEMY
TROOPS WERE CAPTURED BY THE WESTERN ALLIES DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.
SN620PEW

THE EUROPEAN WAR NOW HAS BECOME A BATTLE OF POCKETS

AND GERMANY HAS FEW ENOUGH OF THESE LEFT.

SURRENDER OF NEARLY 1,000,000 ENEMY TROOPS IN NORTHERN

ITALY AND WESTERN AUSTRIA YESTERDAY REDUCED THE NAZIS' SO-CALLED

SOUTHERN REDOUBT TO A SECTION OF BAVARIA EAST OF SALZBURG. THEY STILL
HAVE A LARGE WESTERN CHUNK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

POCKET,
NORTH OF BERLIN THERE IS ANOTHER, RAPIDLY BEING CRUSHED

BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND RUSSIAN ARMIES GRINDING ALONG THE BALTIC COAST.

THE GERMANS STILL HOLD THE GREAT PORT OF HAMBURG, THE REICH'S

SECOND LARGEST CITY, AS WELL AS THE SCHLEISWIG-HOLSTEIN AREA ADJACENT

TO DENMARK. THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN REPORTED TO HAVE 15 DIVISIONS IN DENMARK

AND THE SAME NUMBER IN NORWAY.

AN ESTIMATED 100,000 GERMAN TROOPS STILL ARE FIGHTING IN

HOLLAND AND THERE ARE AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF THE ENEMY IN LATVIA, LONG

IGNORED BY THE RUSSIANS.

NAZI HOLDOUT GARRISONS REMAIN IN THE FRENCH PORTS OF

LA ROCHELLE, LORIENT AND ST. NAZAIRE ON THE ATLANTIC COAST AND

DUNKERQUE ON THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. THE ISLANDS OF SARK, GUERNSEY AND

JERSEY IN THE CHANNEL ALSO STILL ARE HELD BY THE ENEMY. 3 1945

JB 1123PEW

IN HIS LAST SPEECH TO THE PEOPLE OF BERLIN, ON APRIL 21, PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS TOLD THEM HE WOULD DIE BY HIS OWN HAND RATHER THAN LIVE TO SEE GERMANY UNDER "THE BOLSHEVIK TERROR."

ON THAT DAY, AS THE RED ARMY STORMED INTO THE CAPITAL OF GERMANY, HE BROADCAST A DECLARATION THAT "I AND MY COLLEAGUES ARE REMAINING IN BERLIN. MY WIFE AND CHILDREN ARE HERE ALSO, AND WILL REMAIN."

TO THE PEOPLE, HE SAID, "YOUR SPIRIT, YOUR STEADFASTNESS AND YOUR CHARACTER WILL DETERMINE THE OUTCOME OF THE BATTLE FOR THE FRONT LINE CITY OF BERLIN."

IN A BROADCAST LAST FEB. 28, HE DECLARED, "WE WILL RATHER DIE THAN CAPITULATE."

HE HAD, NOV. 12, 1944, DRAWN THE PATTERN OF THE BERLIN DEFENSE WHEN HE DECLARED IN ANOTHER BROADCAST THAT GERMANY WAS RESOLVED "TO DEFEND ITSELF HOUSE BY HOUSE AND STREET BY STREET."

THESE WERE THE DESPERATE ECHOES TO THE WORDS HE UTTERED IN A BROADCAST JUNE 24, 1939, DECLARING, "BRITAIN CAN NOT COMPETE WITH OUR MIGHT."

EARLY IN HIS CAREER AS A PROPAGANDIST, GOEBBELS SUMMED UP HIS WORK IN THESE WORDS:

"HATRED--THAT'S MY TRADE. IT TAKES YOU FARTHER THAN ANY OTHER EMOTION."

SN920PEW

THE PACIFIC FRONTS LAST (WED.) NIGHT:

BORNEO--AUSTRALIAN INVADERS OF TARAKAN ISLAND OFF BORNEO ESTABLISHED BEACHHEAD AND DROVE TOWARD TOWN AND AIRFIELD.

PHILIPPINES--EIGHTH ARMY ON MINDANAO REACHED IMMEDIATE OUTSKIRTS OF DAVAO CITY; SIXTH ARMY BATTLED MOUNTAIN POCKETS ON NORTHERN LUZON WITH STRONG AIR SUPPORT.

RYUKYUS--TENTH ARMY OPENED FRESH OFFENSIVE ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA, DRIVING ONE SALIENT 1,400 YARDS.

-0-

ARMY AND MARINE DIVISIONS:

24TH ARMY DIVISION ADVANCED SIX MILES TO OUTSKIRTS OF DAVAO CITY, MINDANAO.

31ST ARMY DIVISION MOVED NORTH IN CENTRAL MINDANAO TO POINT 24 MILES ABOVE KABACAN.

25TH ARMY DIVISION DUG OUT JAPANESE POCKETS IN BALETE PASS SECTOR OF LUZON.

33RD AND 37TH ARMY DIVISIONS EXPANDED HOLDINGS AROUND BAGUIO, NORTHERN LUZON.

SEVENTH ARMY DIVISION SPEARED 1,400-YARDS DOWN EAST COAST OF OKINAWA IN FRESH OFFENSIVE.

FIRST MARINE DIVISION ADVANCED ON RIGHT OKINAWA FLANK.

77TH ARMY DIVISION MOVED AHEAD IN CENTER OF OKINAWA LINE.

B931ACWNM

30.24 25 395
NEW YORK, MAY 2.-INNSBRUCK HAS BEEN DECLARED AN OPEN CITY BY THE GERMANS. THE SWISS RADIO REPORTED IN A BROADCAST HEARD TODAY BY NBC WE538PEW

WASHINGTON, MAY 2-(AP)-WHITE HOUSE SUPPORT OF WAGE AND OTHER STABILIZATION CONTROLS WAS REITERATED TODAY BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

ASKED AT HIS NEWS CONFERENCE IF HE HAS ANY NEW VIEWS ON LABOR DEMANDS FOR AN UPWARD REVISION OF THE LITTLE STEEL FORMULA, THE PRESIDENT SAID HIS POSITION WAS UNCHANGED.

HE SAID HE FELT THE SAME WAY AS HE DID WHILE VICE-PRESIDENT WHEN HE TOLD A CIO DELEGATION FROM MISSOURI THAT HE COULD NOT AGREE WITH THEIR DEMANDS FOR AN INCREASE IN OVERALL WAGE RATES ABOVE THE LITTLE STEEL FORMULA. THIS FORMULA LIMITS BASIC PAY INCREASES TO 15 PER CENT OF THE JAN. 1, 1941 LEVELS.

IN RESPONSE TO ANOTHER QUESTION THE PRESIDENT SAID THERE WOULD BE NO CHANGE IN ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE MONTGOMERY WARD CASE. THERE WILL BE NO DEVIATION FROM THE COURSE NOW PURSUED BY THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, HE ADDED.

THE CASE, WHICH INVOLVES THE GOVERNMENT'S RIGHT TO TAKE OVER THE MAIL ORDER FIRM'S PROPERTIES TO ENFORCE COMPLIANCE WITH A WAR LABOR BOARD ORDER, IS NOW BEFORE THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS IN CHICAGO.

APR 30 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 2-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT TODAY FRANCE IS WILLING TO ACCEPT A SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL POSSESSIONS. BUT ADDED THAT SHE WILL NEVER SURRENDER SOVEREIGNTY OVER POSSESSIONS.

BIDAULT TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE "FRANCE AGREES TO THE NATIONAL BASES. BUT WE DON'T KNOW YET IF WE WILL AGREE TO ARE ORGANIZED."

ASKED ABOUT FRENCH INDO-CHINA IN CONNECTION WITH TRUSTEES BIDAULT ASSERTED FIRMLY THAT "FRENCH INDO-CHINA IS COMPLETELY SUCH DISCUSSIONS AND WILL ALWAYS REMAIN SO."

HE LAID DOWN THE SAME POLICY WITH MAY 3 1945 NCH ISLAND THE PACIFIC SUCH AS NOUMEA AND NEW CALEDONIA.

BIDAULT ADVOCATED INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF THE RUHR FOR THE BENEFIT OF WORLD SECURITY AND PUT FORWARD FRANCE'S CLAIM TO COVER OVER THE SAAR AND RHINELAND.

"THE RHINELAND IS JUST A GEOGRAPHICAL NOTION," HE SAID. "IT HAS NEVER BEEN A POLITICAL REALITY."

BIDAULT ALSO STATED EMPHATICALLY THAT FRANCE SHOULD BE AMONG THOSE NATIONS TO RECEIVE GERMANY'S SURRENDER. HE DID NOT INDICATE WHETHER BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE OFFERED TO INCLUDE FRANCE.

WHEN A REPORTER ASKED WHETHER A FRANCO-SOVIET TREATY OF ALLIANCE INDICATED FRANCE FELT A WORLD ORGANIZATION WOULD NOT OFFER HER ENOUGH SECURITY, BIDAULT REPLIED THAT "DUMBARTON OAKS IS A BEGINNING BUT WITH MANY SERIOUS ERRORS THAT MUST BE CORRECTED."

EJ1816PEW

ELEVENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS--ALEUTIANS, MAY 2 (AP)--WARRANT OFFICER RUSSELL J. YAEGER AND HIS BRIDE. THE FORMER MISS MARJORIE JEAN BURT, RED CROSS WORKER. HONEYMOONED TODAY AFTER THE FIRST WEDDING OF A UNITED STATES COUPLE IN ALEUTIANS HISTORY.

MAJ. GEN. DAVENPORT JOHNSON, COMMANDING GENERAL, VACATED HIS OWN QUARTERS FOR THEM FOR A WEEK, BEFORE MRS. YAEGER MUST RETURN HOME. THEIR RING WAS A SIMPLE METAL ONE MADE IN A NAVY MACHINE SHOP.

SHE IS THE DAUGHTER OF THE REV. AND MRS. ROY E. BURT, 5414 EAST SUPERIOR ST., DULUTH, MINN. HIS PARENTS ARE MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH G. YAEGER, 5920 SOUTHWEST AVE., ST. LOUIS.

GG1211PCW

OTTAWA, MAY 2-(AP)-WARRANT OFFICER JOHN WILSON OF THE 1945
CANADIAN AIR FORCE IS SAFE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AFTER RELEASE FROM
A PRISON CAMP IN GERMANY. THE R.C.A.F. ANNOUNCED TODAY. HIS FATHER,
R.H. WILSON, LIVES AT 220 N. LANE AVE., YOUNGSTOWN, O.

(FLT. LT. LLOYD MCDONALD OF TORONTO, WHO SERVED 3 1/2 YEARS WITH
THE R.C.A.F., COMPLETED 32 OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS, FIVE OF THEM
TO BERLIN NOW FALLEN TO THE RUSSIANS. MCDONALD WAS AWARDED THE
DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS IN MAY, 1944, FOR "NAVIGATION UNDER
GREAT DIFFICULTIES." HE RECENTLY RECEIVED HIS DISCHARGE. HERE
MCDONALD TELLS WHAT IT WAS LIKE WHEN THE BIG BOMBERS VISITED THE
GERMAN CAPITAL).

BY LLOYD MCDONALD

ADIAN PRESS STAFF WRITER

TORONTO, MAY 2-(CP)-NEWS OF THE FALL OF BERLIN PROBABLY TOUCHED
OFF HECTIC CELEBRATIONS IN THE MESSES OF Bomber Command Stations IN
BRITAIN TONIGHT AS Bomber Crew Members RECALLED THE DAY WHEN THE
GERMAN CAPITAL--NOW OFFICIALLY "FRIENDLY" TERRITORY--WAS
REGARDED AS THE ROUGHEST TARGET IN THE WORLD.

CANADIAN CREWMEN WHO TOOK PART IN "THE BATTLE OF BERLIN" STILL
REMEMBER THE QUEER SINKING FEELING IN THE PIT OF THEIR STOMACHS WHEN
"THE BIG CITY" WAS NAMED AS THE NIGHT'S TARGET. FOR,
IN ADDITION TO THE TREMENDOUS ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENCES, THE
ROUTE LAY IN THOSE DAYS OVER GERMAN-HELD TERRITORY ONCE THE ENGLISH
CHANNEL WAS CROSSED. IT WAS CROWDED WITH FIGHTERS ALL THE WAY.

THE GERMANS REALLY WENT ALL-OUT TO DEFEND THEIR CAPITAL AND
LARGEST CITY AND TOOK A HEAVY TOLL OF AIRCRAFT AND MEN. BUT THEY
COULD NEVER STOP THE RAIDS.

FEW AIRMEN IN THE HIGH-FLYING BOMBERS EVER SAW MUCH OF

ITSELF. TO THEM IT WAS A LARGE BUILT UP AREA SPARKLING WITH
PATHFINDER FLARES AND ROCKING WITH EXPLODING BOMBS.

ALTHOUGH ALL THE R.A.F. AND R.C.A.F. RAIDS WERE MADE AT NIGHT
THERE WAS LITTLE DARKNESS IN THE SKIES ABOVE THE CITY. GERMAN
FIGHTERS DROPPED YELLOW MAGNESIUM FLARES LITERALLY BY THE HUNDREDS.
THEN THERE WERE THE FLAMES OF BURNING AIRCRAFT.

THE FIRST SIGHT OF THE CITY WAS THE OPENING OF THE FLAK
BATTERIES AS PATHFINDER CREWS WENT IN TO MARK. THE SKY
WAS FULL OF VIVID RED FLASHES OF EXPLODING SHELLS WHICH FILLED AN
AREA OF SKY ABOUT 5,000 FEET THICK.

SOMETIMES WHEN FIGHTERS WERE NUMEROUS THE FLAK WOULD BE LOWERED
UNTIL IT MADE A CARPET OF FLASHES AND BLACK PUFFS BELOW THE INCOMING
STREAM.

IN ADDITION THERE WERE ALL KINDS OF PYROTECHNICS, DUMMY FIRE
SITES, AND SPOOF TARGET INDICATORS AS THE NAZIS MADE EVERY EFFORT
TO CONFUSE THE BOMB-AIMERS.

ON MANY OCCASIONS ATTACKS WERE MADE THROUGH "TEN-TENTHS"
CLOUD. THEN THERE WOULD BE A SOFT WHITE BLANKET BELOW, LIT
ROSY WITH THE GLOW OF FIRES ON THE GROUND. BUT ABOVE THE CLOUD
THE BATTLE WAS THE SAME AS EVER.

AFTER MARCH, 1944, Bomber Command DISCONTINUED MASS RAIDS WITH
FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS ON BERLIN AND SENT SMALLER FLEETS OF MOSQUITO
BOMBERS IN ALMOST NIGHTLY NUISANCE RAIDS.

THESE WERE ALSO GREATLY EFFECTIVE BECAUSE OF ACCURATE BOMBING
AND THE MOSQUITOS' SURPRISING LOAD--HEAVY FOR A TWIN-ENGINED
BOMBER--OF 4,000-POUND "COOKIES."

OTTAWA, MAY 2-(CP)-THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT GERMAN AUTHORITIES HAVE INFORMED THE PROTECTING POWER (SWITZERLAND) THAT ALL TRANSFERS OF ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY HAVE CEASED.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAS REQUESTED THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND THE PROTECTING POWER TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO LARGE CAMPS WHERE PRISONERS OF WAR HAVE BEEN COLLECTED, THE STATEMENT SAID.

WHEN THE CAMPS ARE ABANDONED BY THE GERMANS IN THE FACE OF ALLIED ADVANCES, CAMP COMMANDANTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL WILL REMAIN AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND PROTECTING POWER REPRESENTATIVES WILL HAND OVER CONTROL TO THE ALLIED AUTHORITIES UPON THEIR ARRIVAL.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT SWISS REPRESENTATIVES HAVE ALREADY ARRIVED AT THREE OF THE LARGER CAMPS.

ADVANCING ALLIED ARMIES ARE CONTINUING TO LIBERATE LARGE NUMBERS OF ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR.; 19456-THREE THOUSAND BRITISH COMMONWEALTH PRISONERS HAVE ALREADY ARRIVED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM NORTHWESTERN EUROPE.

IT IS LIKELY, THE DEPARTMENTAL STATEMENT SAID, THAT ADDITIONAL ALLIED PRISONERS IN LARGE NUMBERS HAVE BEEN LIBERATED BY THE RUSSIAN ARMIES NEAR BERLIN AND DRESDEN AND BY AMERICAN ARMIES IN THEIR ADVANCE ON MUNICH AND THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

OTTAWA, MAY 2-(CP)-THE NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT WHILE CANADIANS AWAITED FINAL VICTORY NEWS FROM DWINDLING EUROPEAN FIGHTING FRONTS, PURCHASES IN THE CURRENT EIGHTH VICTORY LOAN CAMPAIGN FOR A MINIMUM OBJECTIVE OF \$1,350,000,000

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BY MAY 12 MAINTAINED A "SLIGHT LEAD" OVER THE SAME STAGE IN LAST AUTUMN'S SEVENTH VICTORY LOAN DRIVE.

TUESDAY'S SALES TOTALLED \$77,039,000 COMPARED TO \$74,343,750 FOR THE CORRESPONDING DAY IN THE SEVENTH LOAN, AND CUMULATIVE SALES FOR THE FIRST EIGHT DAYS WERE \$577,041,150 AGAINST A COMPARATIVE FIGURE OF \$575,813,500.

MAY 3 1945

R803P

MONTREAL, MAY 2-(CP)-CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY HAS LOST 12 SHIPS, TOTALLING 123,061 TONS, DUE TO ENEMY ACTION OUT OF A TOTAL TONNAGE OF 386,488, PRESIDENT D.C. COLEMAN OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TOLD THE ANNUAL MEETING TODAY.

IN ADDITION, HE SAID, TWO PASSENGER VESSELS HAVE BEEN TAKEN OVER PERMANENTLY BY THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY. THEY ARE THE MONTCALM AND MONTCLARE.

MAY 3 1945

SHIPS LOST WERE THE EMPRESS OF BRITAIN, 42,000-TON FLAGSHIP OF THE FLEET; THE EMPRESS OF ASIA, THE EMPRESS OF CANADA, THE DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, THE DUCHESS OF YORK, THE MONTROSE, THE PRINCESS MARGUERITE; FIVE BEAVER CLASS FREIGHTERS--THE BEAVERBRAE, BEAVERBURN, BEAVERDALE, BEAVERHILL AND BEAVERFORD--AND THE NIAGARA.

THE NIAGARA WAS OPERATED BY THE CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN LINE IN WHICH C.P.R. HAS A ONE-HALF INTEREST.

R412P

Nazis Fleeing to Denmark as the End Nears; Doenitz Is Reported in Kiel for Peace Talks; Trapped Forces in North Quit by Thousands

Allied Tanks Slash Through Fleeing Nazis

PARIS, Friday, May 4.—(AP) Mass surrenders swept through German armies of the north yesterday as the fall of Hamburg sounded the knell of all resistance east of the great port and the enemy high command itself declared the famed naval base of Kiel an open city.

More than 150,000 German troops gave their arms to the British Second and U. S. Ninth armies along the Elbe by noon Thursday and thousands of others were giving up or being driven to their deaths as they tried to flee by sea.

British tanks slashed on northeast within 20 miles of Denmark, churning over roads strewn with the burned out hulks of 800 vehicles caught in a tornado of aerial bombardment.

The British last were reported beyond Neumuenster, 16 miles south of Kiel, running roughshod through all the debris of a broken and beaten army.

The Luxembourg radio said the British had crossed the Kiel canal, and wholly unconfirmed Stockholm broadcasts recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said the British had reached Eckenfoerde, on the Kiel bay 15 miles northwest of the city.

Cross Denmark Border

(CBS Correspondent Charles Shaw reported from Malmo, Sweden, that British troops were reported to have crossed the south Danish frontier.)

Allied commanders wrote off all enemy opposition in the north as the British and the Americans joined up with the Russians on a solid 65-mile front stretching southward from Wismar on the Baltic.

There was chaos in the Baltic as German ships quit Kiel for Oslo and other Norwegian refuges under a raking fire from Allied fighter-bombers which sank or damaged 64 cargo-sized vessels.

Kiel bay was lighted through the night by burning vessels, and on southeast as far as Luebeck British troops with guns ready waited to fish German troops either swimming or trying to reach shore by boat.

A field dispatch said a German Dunkerque was in progress on both the east and west coasts of Schleswig-Holstein as the Germans shoved off in anything that would float, apparently heading for a last stand in Norway.

Flensburg Open City

The German communique also made an open city of Flensburg at the Danish frontier, indicating that the enemy intended to make no stand short of the border.

Resistance also was breaking up in what is left of the southern redoubt, with the U. S. Seventh army hammering 21 miles deep into Austria to within seven miles of the big communications center of Linz. (The Linz radio was heard broadcasting that the city was under fire, apparently by the Americans since the Russians from the east still were a considerable distance away.)

In concert with the Seventh Army, the American Third Army

was shredding what remains of the Nazi redoubt in Bavaria.

Breaking loose unopposed on a superhighway east of Munich, the Seventh Army last was reported 25 miles west of both Salzburg and Berchtesgaden, bastions within the redoubt, while the Third Army was the same distance from Salzburg on the north.

Prepare for Stand

The Third Army likewise had driven into Czechoslovakia as much as six miles along a 50-mile front, seeking out the Nazis who, according to the Hamburg radio before it quit the air, were organizing for a stand to the death.

Surrender fever also gripped the German armies of the south, a field dispatch reporting that one Seventh Army division alone captured 50,000 troops.

It was impossible to count the prisoners taken in northern Germany since Thursday noon. Supreme headquarters said. One entire division surrendered to the British and another to the Americans.

(The London Daily Express said the Germans had quit in such numbers that Britain's facilities for feeding and housing them were inadequate.)

Only enemy opposition reported anywhere on the front of the Western Allies was deep in the Alps, where the U. S. Seventh Army ran into German soldiers defending a pass five miles west of Innsbruck in an area supposedly swept clean of opposition by German unconditional surrender to Allied armies in Italy Wednesday.

"There is nothing but chaos and disintegration on land and sea," one observer said of the northern front "It is hard to tell just where our tanks are now. They last were reported heading Neumuenster, but other columns were driving on by

headed for the Kiel canal."

The Canadian First Army was only four miles from Emden, and to the east two other ports, Bremerhaven and Cuxhaven, were threatened by British columns fighting west of Bremerhaven, which is 25 miles east of Bremerhaven and 30 miles southeast of Cuxhaven.

A dispatch from the U. S. Ninth Army front said the once-proud German army was dying a shameful death on the Elbe, with generals standing in line to surrender and SS Panzer troops—once the Reich's best—padding rafts or swimming across by the thousands to give up to the Americans before the Russians got them.

There still was fighting in the south as the U. S. Third and Seventh armies cracked the last bit of German soil under the Nazi swastika.

The Inn river, which forms the boundary of this small corner of southwest Bavaria had been crossed in at least six places by the Third Army, which completed the capture of Hitler's birthplace town.

Battle Near Linz

In Austria, the Third Army was fighting seven miles from Linz against bitter resistance, seeking a junction with the Russians.

While the Third Army was 25 miles north of Salzburg and 40 miles from Berchtesgaden, the Seventh Army broke across the Inn river from the west and last was reported 25 miles from both these citadels of the now shrunken "national redoubt."

Unconditional surrender of the Germans in western Austria supposedly wiped out all resistance on this sector of the Seventh Army front, but as the Americans fought east along the main east-west highway through the Alps to within five miles of Innsbruck, civilians came out and told them fanatic SS troops meant to defend the city.

Hamburg's own radio was the first to announce the big port's fall, issuing an order under Doenitz's name declaring it an open city, the first in all the Reich to take this

easy way out of war.

British troops marched into Hamburg at 1 p. m. The surrender of Hamburg also embraced an arc stretching for 10 miles north of the city.

An announcement read in German in behalf of the British commander declared that "any resistance by the populace will be crushed by force of arms."

All traffic was halted at noon. A curfew was imposed. Only employees of the city's electric and water systems were allowed in the streets, and these had to have passes.

The British orders were enforced by Hamburg's own police, with Tommies at their backs.

With Hamburg went the last authoritative German radio station in the north. It read the German communiques and from it other stations took their cue.

In its swan song, the Hamburg radio said "it is doubtful whether we will again come on the air with news. We take leave of our listeners. Long live Hamburg. Long live Germany."

It signed off with the German national anthem, "Deutschland Uber Alles," omitting the usual Nazi "Horst Wessel Lied."

More than 100,000 Germans were swept up by Lt. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's British Second army in the occupation of Hamburg and in the junction with Russian tanks close to the Baltic at Wismar, and at Grabow, 40 miles to the south.

Approximately 15,000 more Germans streamed into Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's U. S. Ninth Army lines as the Americans made contact with the Russians at three points north and south of Wittenberge.

Canadians Take Oldenburg

The Canadian First Army made a bloodless conquest of Oldenburg, anchor of the line guarding the U-boat bases of Emden and Wilhelmshaven, arranging the surrender by telephone.

Gen. Patton's U. S. Third Army tanks hammered another nine miles into Austria, entering Rottenegg, seven miles northwest of Linz, the

third largest city in Austria. Passau, guarding the border pass leading down to Linz, was captured.

This sector of Austria is not affected by the unconditional surrender of the German forces to the Allies in Italy, and a delayed field dispatch said the 11th Armored division was having to blast its way through roadblocks thrown up by SS troops.

A fresh invasion of Czechoslovakia was forced at Wuselberg, 30 miles northwest of Linz, and the Third Army now is inside that country as much as six miles on a 50-mile front with advance forces 29 miles south of the munitions city of Pilsen.

While invading these two countries, Patton also was hammering in the roof of the unconquered and mountainous corner of Bavaria.

When the 13th Armored division entered Hitler's birthplace of Braunau, it was greeted by flower-tossing Austrians celebrating the death of the man they gave to the world. Not a shot was fired.

In the drive toward Salzburg and Berchtesgaden, the Third Army crossed the Inn river at six or more points.

New Juncture Cuts Off Norway And Denmark

Paris, May 3 (AP)—Hamburg surrendered to the British today as the war in Europe drew toward its close. Remnants of one beaten German division after another surrendered.

Denmark and Norway were isolated by British-Russian junctions on the Baltic. The Western and Eastern Allies linked up at new points during the day.

The largest of many German death traps was shrinking in the south, where General Eisenhower's three-army assault moved close to a junction with the Russians in Eastern Austria. The 3d Army moved to within 39 miles of Berchtesgaden and the 7th closed to within 7 of Innsbruck.

Flank Is Thrown Open

The area behind Field Marshal Kesselring's forces had been thrown wide open by the surrender of nearly 1,000,000 Germans opposing the Allies on the Italian front. Gains in the south ranged up to 28 miles.

Hamburg was the second largest city of Germany and its leading port. The metropolis of 1,682,220 on the lower Elbe had long since been devastated by American and British bombs. Its Blohm and Voss shipyards and Deutsche Werke submarine works had spawned much of Germany's fleet and merchant marine. Its Deutsche refinery had pro-

duced up to 30,000 tons of oil a month.

One of the last remarks of the Hamburg radio was that Prague—capital of Czechoslovakia and now the largest city remaining in German hands—had been declared a "hospital city." The radio had proclaimed Hamburg an "open city" shortly before the British 2d Army of General Dempsey entered. It was the first German city so designated.

Tens Of Thousands Captured

Chaos reigned in the north. British and attached American troops burst defense after defense and gathered tens of thousands of prisoners.

The surrender terms at Hamburg called for British occupation and control not only of the city itself but also of a 10-mile arc surrounding it on the north side of the Elbe.

This placed the British within 37 miles of Kiel, the main German naval base, and 72 of Denmark. The commander of occupation troops placed the entire city under curfew and ordered all residents except utility plant workers confined to their homes after 1 P.M. today.

93,797 More Germans Captured

The British and Russians joined forces on the Baltic above captured Berlin and east of fallen Luebeck. It was more of a mopup than a campaign.

The general German crackup was accelerated. Supreme headquarters listed the capture of Field Marshal Baron Maximilian Frieherr von Weicks, former German commander in the Balkans; Field Marshal Hugo Sperrle, who as commander of the *Luftwaffe* directed the *Blitz* on London; plus eighteen generals. Some 93,797 Germans surrendered Monday for a total since D-day for Eisenhower's armies of 2,801,915.

The loss of Berlin and the death of Hitler were blows to German morale. Soldiers and officers now were released from their personal oaths of fealty to the man whom Moscow said is reported by the captive Dr. Hans Fritzsche to have committed suicide.

The 3d Army dominated the Inn River on a 66-mile front and had crossed the wide tributary of the Danube at least half a dozen times. Braunau, birthplace of Hitler, was occupied. Patton's Texas and Oklahoma (90th) Division crossed into Czechoslovakia near Stary Pastrekov and advanced 6 miles to within 29 of Pilsen and its Skoda munitions works.

Passau Taken By Patton

The Danubian fortress of Passau, guardian city to Linz, fell to Patton's troops.

The Blue Ridge (80th) Division of the 3d Army pushed 25 miles south to the area of Holzfelder, 39 miles from Berchtesgaden and a mile from Austria.

The American 13th Armored Division which captured Braunau seized an Inn River bridge there intact.

The 44th Division of the 7th Army occupying the surrendered Austrian panhandle reached Welzou, 17 miles

north of the Italian frontier. One column branched off to the southeast and captured Bodem, 6 miles northwest of Imst.

Enormous Booty Is Captured

The Hellcat (12th Armored) Division sent one column across the Inn River south of Rosenheim and another 6 miles south to the Austrian border at Mafnach. Both the 7th and 3d armies were taking captives by the thousands. Enormous booty was seized.

French troops seized 2,000 prisoners and three generals at captured Bregenz and reached the Austrian town of Dornbirn, 6 miles to the south.

Germans Giving Up En Masse

The British ordered all traffic in Hamburg stopped at noon. The commander told the populace by radio that the duration of the curfew would depend upon their behavior and declared that troops would intervene by force of arms in case of disobedience.

The American Eighteenth Airborne Corps, including the Eighty second and Eighth divisions, and the British Eighth Corps were mopping up pocketed Germans in the north as fast as they could move from one trap to another.

Contact was made with the Russians near Wismar and Grabow. The German 245th Division, a training unit, surrendered en masse to the British Sixth Division at Wismar. Another whole division surrendered to the Americans near Hagenow. The American Ninth Army established three new links with the Russians at Abbendorf, a point seven miles southeast of Wittenberge, and at Lutkenwisch.

Oldenburg, traffic hub of 33,000 and capital of the Duchy of that name, surrendered by telephone to the Canadian Second Division. Other Canadians closed on Emden and Wilhelmshaven.

East of Munich, the 7th Army's 106th Cavalry Group captured the 79th Hungarian Infantry Division intact, counting 8,800 prisoners. Around 85 German planes, including ten jets, and more than 137,000 gas and smoke shells were taken in the area.

Seven Miles From Innsbruck

Shortly after noon, the Cactus (103d) Division of the 7th Army closed to within 7 miles of Innsbruck. The terrain was more difficult than the Germans. The infantry was puzzled by the official announcements that the Western Austrian provinces had been surrendered. A few Germans were still resisting.

Beyond Rosenheim

Seventh Army columns which advanced along mountain roads

beyond the major traffic center of Rosenheim, 42 miles northwest of Berchtesgaden.

The French below Lake Constance captured Unter Klein, 11 miles north of the frontier of Liechtenstein.

The surrender of Hamburg hampered the regime of the new Führer, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, in its announced intention of carrying on the suicidal fight.

Just an hour before Doenitz, who had exclaimed defiantly against surrender when he assumed Hitler's bloody mantle, indicated a willingness to turn Prague over to the Western Allies.

Allegiance To Doenitz

An order of the day later broadcast from Prague by Dr. Karl Frank, German Minister of State for Bohemia and Moravia, pledged allegiance to Doenitz and the memory of Hitler but mentioned no further resistance.

The announcement of Hamburg's capitulation, read over a station which has been the voice of the German High Command since the

Russians battered into Berlin, said: "It is doubtful whether we will again come on the air with news. We take leave of our listeners. Long live Hamburg! Long live Germany!"

The German national anthem, "Deutschland Uber Alles," was played. Before taking final leave, the announcer said that "another important announcement" would be broadcast shortly.

Political Reorganization

The announcement of Prague's new status stated that "negotiations for the reorganization of the political life of the protectorate (of Czechoslovakia) have begun."

"Any disturbance of a quiet and orderly development—which can only serve to spread and cause Bolshevik chaos—will be crushed by force of arms," said the order, issued by the German Minister of State for Bohemia and Moravia, at the direction of the new Führer. In the case of Prague, it was the

second time the Nazis had declared a "hospital town." This is their euphemism for an open city.

Puzzling Declaration

The declaration regarding the "reorganization of the political life of the protectorate" was not amplified. It might mean that the end of the Nazis' southern redoubt—the foldup of its Eastern front following the collapse of the southern and western sides by yesterday's capitulation to the Allied armies in Italy.

The announcement heralding the fall of Hamburg came less than twelve hours after Premier Marshal Stalin had announced the capture of Berlin.

"Achtung! Achtung!" (attention!) said the regular announcer, introducing Secretary of State Acheson.

"The Reichsleiter Hamburg now broadcasts an important announcement for the population of Hamburg."

British Entry Set

"Hamburg has been declared an open town. British occupation troops will enter the city at noon today."

"The commander in chief of the British occupation troops has decreed the following:

"A curfew for the entire population of Hamburg will come into force at 1300 hours (1 P.M.) today. Workers of the electricity and water works are exempted from this curfew. The duration of the curfew depends on the discipline of the population of Hamburg. The Hamburg police are responsible for the carrying out of this measure."

"Nonobservation of the rules and regulations will be dealt with by force of arms by the occupation forces."

"For the execution of the announced orders, especially of the curfew, the Government offices and factories of Hamburg, with the exception of the electricity and water works, will close down this morning at 1000 hours (10 A.M.)."

"This announcement is made with the authorization of the Gauleiter," the broadcast concluded.

If civilian behavior is proper the curfew will be lifted quickly and all will return to their usual occupations, the broadcast said.

Dairies and milk retail shops which were closed today were asked to reopen immediately so that children might be fed.

One of the largest potential death traps for the enemy was in western Holland, where the German 25th Army had opened a corridor for movement of food to the starving Dutch.

General Crerar's Canadian Army moved into Oldenburg and approached the North Sea submarine bases of Emden and Wilhelmshaven, 4 and 15 miles away, at midnight. The British radio said that Oldenburg had been captured.

The British 6th Airborne Divi-

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BEALMEAR

sion formed the latest junction with the Russians near Wismar, about midway between Luebeck and Rostock. Late yesterday, the Russians and American 9th Army's Rail Splitters (84th) Division joined south of Wittenberge, forming another trap along the Elbe.

Convoys Attacked

In effect, the Red armies and General Eisenhower's forces were linked up all the way from the North German coast to a point somewhere between the Czechoslovak border and the Dresden region.

Some Germans in the north were attempting to get away by sea. British fighter-bombers struck at the fleeing foe and destroyed more than 1,500 vehicles yesterday. Pilots reported small convoys forming off Luebeck. They scored several hits on a 1,000-ton troopship. British bombers also attacked Kiel.

One of the late reports reaching supreme headquarters placed the 15th Scottish Division in the edge of Sachsen Forest east of Hamburg. The Scots met a few parachute troops who had been fighting on the Canadian front.

On the Atlantic Coast the French accepted surrender from the German garrison on the Ile d'Oleron, opening the port of Bordeaux after months of siege.

sources it was learned that the reprocessing would consist of a preliminary medical examination, interviews in which personnel records would be brought up to date and payment made of any pay in arrears. In most cases returning troops will leave Bradley on furloughs, preparatory to taking of new assignments.

The colonel also disclosed that twice within the past five months, the field had acted as a redeployment station for brief periods.

As the present air force trainees leave at the conclusion of their training programs it was expected that personnel at the field would be augmented to handle the returning European aviators.

GERMAN FORCES FLEE TO NORWAY

WITH THE 21ST ARMY GROUP IN GERMANY, May 3—(AP) The greatest mass evacuation by sea since Dunkerque was taking place tonight, with thousands of Germans fighting for room aboard fishing boats, rafts and barges on

sion made a junction with the Red army near Grabow, three miles east of Ludwigslust and midway between Wittenberge and Schwerin, completing at least the third link-up with Russian troops along this front.

The great port of Hamburg, given up by the Germans today without a fight, was entered by Field Marshal Montgomery's famed desert rat division, which gained the honor of taking over the greatest British prize of the war.

Suburban Harburg and other towns on the south bank of the Elbe were not included in the surrendered area, but resistance there was not expected to be strong.

LIBERATED G.I. WILL BE FLOWN TO WIFE

A United States General Hospital in England, May 3 (A. P.).—Staff Sgt. Vincent Buckley of East Orange, N. J., whose wife expects their first baby sometime around May 15, hopes to recover rapidly enough from his experiences in four months of being a German prisoner of war to be on hand for the blessed event.

Col. John W. Rich, the hospital commander, said yesterday that there would be a plane waiting to take Buckley back as soon as he is able to move, "and we hope that his progress will make that possible in a very few days."

Buckley, a section sergeant in a machine gun platoon of the 422nd Infantry Regiment when he was captured December 19 near St. Vith, was in four prison camps, first at south Dresden, then near Goerlitz, then at Juderstadt and finally at Braunschweig, from which United States Thirtieth Division troops released him and other prisoners.

After describing how he and other prisoners marched forty-four days, including one stretch of fifteen days without a day's rest, to Juderstadt, the sergeant said, "what seems good is just being back in American hands, being treated in the American way and not having some one with a rifle standing behind you all the time."

Fear-Stricken Germans Swim Elbe to Surrender to Yanks

By WES GALLAGHER

ON THE ELBE RIVER IN GERMANY, May 3—(AP) Germany's once proud Wehrmacht is dying a shameful death on the banks of the Elbe.

SS panzer troops—once Germany's elite—paddle across the river in makeshift rafts. Sometimes they swim, leaving their medal bedecked tunics behind.

The swarm of soldiers clogging the east bank by the tens of thousands is more than a beaten army. It is a fear-stricken horde—afraid of the Russians with a fear that only a guilty conscience can inspire.

Ten thousand surrendered to the 29th division in 24 hours. One hundred thousand are in the process of surrendering to the 82nd Airborne division, which is across the river. One thousand surrendered to one regiment of the 102nd division.

It is the same for 100 miles up and down the Elbe.

And their coming has created a grave problem for American military commanders. The American Ninth army does not want them but they come anyway and military men are afraid the Russians may feel the Western Allies are giving shelter to the enemy.

Every effort has been made to discourage surrenders.

The Germans come up to the river under white flags, row across, and say they are going to surrender, and the Doughboys can't do anything but accept them. Enemy generals come up to regimental command posts to await their turn and nothing is accepted but unconditional surrender.

Anyone standing on the Elbe couldn't help but feel the war is over, V-E declaration or no.

That enemy generals are standing in line is no figure of speech.

At one regimental command post of the 102nd division there were two generals, one a panzer commander, and half a dozen ones all trying to surrender units. The two generals were speaking to one another. All said with hard Prussian stances while the interpreter for the panzer general made it clear that the other general "had no rating at all," that he had no authority and that, besides, the panzer general was there first.

The panzer general came down the river through the rabble at Tangermunde, where thousands were trying to walk over the girders of a wrecked railroad bridge. In the background, tanks, trucks and other vehicles abandoned by

the Germans lay scattered over a meadow.

The general came down in an amphibious jeep, with a big white flag flying. He stood on his bridge and crossed the river to where a matter-of-fact GI gave him a cold stare and asked "What the hell do you want?"

Farther up the river were similar scenes on the fronts of the 84th and 29th divisions. Late yesterday the two divisions were treated to one of the rarest battle sights of the war near Wittenberge when Russian cossacks riding tanks and horses swept down the banks forcing Germans before them. In panic, the Germans stripped and plunged into the icy water, where several were drowned.

The use of cavalry with tanks impressed American military men.

For a while yesterday the 29th ferried the Germans across for the surrenders but that was halted today and thousands lined the banks awaiting transport.

Some of the toughest-looking SS men yet seen, with tunics full of medals, seized a few rafts from German soldiers and came across under a white flag, much to the disgust of Doughboys who hated them. The SS officers were arrogant as ever, even in defeat. Yesterday they tried to keep the Wehrmacht from surrendering. Today the Russians were too close and they came over themselves.

Corp. Dominic Di Napoli, of Nutley, N. J., and T-5 Fred Swanson, of St. Paul, Minn., who were running an assault boat over, both said the only trip they wanted to make was to take the SS back and put them in the hands of the Russians.

Eager Gen. Jenny Calls Up to Surrender

With the United States Seventh Army, May 2 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Tenth Armored Division captured Field Marshal Siegmund List and five German generals this week, but the most willing of the lot was a Luftwaffe Brigadier by the name of Jenny.

When the Tiger division rolled into the winter sports center at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, officers heard the telephone ringing. Lieut. Kurt Meyer of Chicago answered it and heard a pompous voice ask:

"Are you ready to pick up the

general tomorrow?"

"Yes," Lieut. Meyer answered, surprised, but willing to oblige. "Where will the general be waiting?"

Takes Colonels Also.

He was given the address. The lieutenant hopped into a jeep and hightailed it to the appointed

place. There he found only a German major, who suggested the lieutenant ring up 2241. He made the call.

"This," said the man who answered, "is Gen. Jenny." He asked to be picked up at 9 o'clock the next morning at Garthof-Partnach, near by, and added: "I'll be glad to see you. It's rather cold up here."

Lieut. Meyer and his helpers found the general, seven staff officers and 150 enlisted men at the appointed place and at the appointed hour. The general had one more request.

"I have three other colonels. May they come along?"

Lieut. Meyer obliged him. With U.S. 9th Army on the Elbe, May 3 (A. P.)—German officers who crossed the Elbe to surrender, reported German Field Marshals Wilhelm Keitel and Fedor von Bock, both without commands, were in a tiny pocket slowly being squeezed shut by the Russians ahead of the 9th Army.

Both were reported staying in small towns with their staffs.

Doenitz Flight Reported

London, May 3 (A. P.)—Germany's new Führer, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, was reported to have fled to the naval base of Kiel today as British forces swept through capitulated Hamburg, 50 miles to the south.

So swift was the disintegration of German resistance and so chaotic the general situation inside the Reich that it appeared tonight there might be no necessity to negotiate a formal surrender.

A Stockholm dispatch said Doenitz and his new Foreign Minister, Count Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk, were conferring at Kiel with Josef Terboven, Nazi commissioner for Norway, and Werner Best, German Minister to Denmark, on the possibility of making a final stand in those Scandinavian countries.

The chief obstacle standing in the way of a declared peace was believed to be the German force in Norway, estimated by responsible quarters at 150,000 troops, who have been strengthened in recent months by aerial delivery of weapons and supplies.

Stockholm heard that negotiations were in progress to bring about the surrender of the Norway Nazis without bloodshed. Nor-

wegian patriots in an order of the day called upon the people to offer no provocation to the Germans which might diminish prospects of an orderly end to the occupation.

Surrenders in Denmark

Norwegian sources in London reported that Danish followers were trying frantically to soften the feelings of the Norwegian people toward them and claimed that the German troops will to fight was based chiefly on their terror over the possibility of falling into Russian hands.

Amid the intense speculation over Admiral Doenitz's intentions, there was a growing tendency to believe that Denmark could be written off as a scene of a stubborn Nazi stand.

A Danish Free Press dispatch declared that dissolution of the Wehrmacht in that little country was obvious, and the Luxembourg radio declared that many German commanders were surrendering to the mayors of Danish towns.

With Hamburg and its powerful radio station in British hands, it appeared logical that Doenitz, the navy man, would establish his temporary capital at Kiel. Possibly with prior knowledge, RAF bombers pounded the city last night. British forces were expected to drive swiftly on Kiel.

Shortly before making their final broadcast from Hamburg, the Nazis announced that Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, had been declared a "hospital town," or open city, and that "negotiations for the reorganization of the political life of the protectorate have begun."

A British foreign office spokesman said he could not interpret the "political reorganization" remark, but added that if it meant the Germans were surrendering all of Czechoslovakia an official announcement could be expected from Allied headquarters. Only 18 hours before the Nazi commander in Czechoslovakia had called upon his forces to rally around Doenitz and continue the fight.

Late today the Prague radio broadcast an order by Dr. Karl Frank, minister of state for Bohemia and Moravia, pledging allegiance to Doenitz and the memory of Hitler, but there was no mention of continued resistance. The free Czech radio reported that patriots were rising in such proportions that Nazi rule was at the vanishing point.

For the first time since the war began approaching its end, Moscow was reported rife with rumors that Germany was about to surrender unconditionally.

When Prime Minister Churchill failed to appear in the House of Commons this afternoon the report spread quickly that he had gone to Germany to attend the surrender ceremony. Another report had him leaving for a meeting with Presi-

Air Force to Use Bradley Field To Redeploy European Fliers

WINDSOR LOCKS, May 3—(AP) Col. H. E. Johnson, commander of Bradley Field, Connecticut's largest air base, announced today that the field would soon go into operation as a redeployment center for Army Air force fliers returning from the European theater, most of whom, it was learned, probably would subsequently be employed in the Pacific campaign.

Bradley Field, as far as was known here, was the first field to be chosen for such work in this country.

The field's new status was announced only a few days after it had been decided to place the base, heretofore used as a training center, on a stand-by basis.

The decision to use the field as a redeployment center was based upon the excellent facilities available here for that type of work.

Col. Johnson said that men returning to Bradley Field would be processed as rapidly as possible after their arrival. From other

Germany's northern coast as British tanks roared toward Kiel without meeting organized resistance.

British pilots, flying far ahead of the armored columns and clearing a way for them, saw hundreds of small ships setting out in a fantastic armada from both the east and west coast of Schleswig-Holstein, heading for Norway.

Among them were scores of submarines which the planes attacked as they shoved out from the U-boat lairs now threatened by the British Second army.

British armor racing along a direct highway toward the Kiel naval base, was hearing the city's approaches. The tanks and armored vehicles pushed past hundreds of burned out enemy transport wrecked earlier by fighterbombers which were busy all day checking the Germans' frantic rush toward the Denmark border and mowing a path for the ground forces. More than a thousand enemy vehicles were destroyed and scores of small, over-loaded craft pushing away from the German coast also were sunk.

The British 11th Armored division lumbered through Bad Segeburg, 19 miles west of captured Luebeck, and ranged far beyond. The 82nd American airborne divi-

dent Truman.

No one here professed to know, actually, whether Doenitz would surrender or would choose to fight on until he was tracked down at sea or perhaps in Norway's mountain-rimmed fjords.

Doenitz, Nazi Officials Reported in Copenhagen

Stockholm Says Montgomery to Confer with German Leaders.

LONDON, Friday, May 4—(AP) A German language broadcast, attributed by monitors to the Allied-controlled Luxembourg radio station, declared today that German's new fuhrer, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, had arrived in Copenhagen yesterday.

The announcement was at first erroneously attributed to the Bremen radio but monitors later identified the station as Luxembourg, saying it apparently had taken over the Hamburg and Bremen wavelengths.

The broadcast said it was believed that other members of the German government had accompanied Doenitz.

The report that Doenitz was in Copenhagen coincided with unconfirmed reports from Stockholm that Field Marshal Montgomery was conferring, or about to confer, with German leaders.

So swift was the disintegration of German resistance and so chaotic the general situation inside the Reich that it appeared tonight there might be no necessity to negotiate a formal surrender.

Minister Says Nazis Defeated

Albert Speer, Nazi minister of armaments and production, told the German people in a broadcast tonight that Germany was defeated and gave instructions that Germans should get busy on reconstruction to the fullest extent permitted by the Allies. He spoke over the German-controlled Danish radio.

The chief obstacle standing in the way of a declared peace was believed to be the German force in Norway, estimated by responsible quarters at 150,000 troops, who have been strengthened in recent months by aerial delivery of weapons and supplies.

Stockholm heard that negotiations were in progress to bring about the surrender of the Norway Nazis without bloodshed. Norwegian patriots in an order of the day called upon the people to offer no

provocation to the Germans which might diminish prospects of an orderly end to the occupation.

Norwegian sources in London reported that Quisling's followers were trying frantically to soften the feelings of the Norwegian people toward them and claimed that the German troops' will to fight was based chiefly on their terror over the possibility of falling into Russian hands.

Amid the intense speculation over Admiral Doenitz' intentions there was a growing tendency to believe that Denmark could be written off as a scene of a stubborn Nazi stand. A Danish free press dispatch declared that dissolution of the Wehrmacht in that little country was obvious, and the Luxembourg radio declared that many German commanders were surrendering to the mayors of Danish towns.

With Hamburg and its powerful radio station in British hands, it appeared logical that Doenitz, the Navy man, would establish his temporary capital at Kiel. Possibly with prior knowledge, RAF bombers pounded the city last night. British forces were expected to drive swiftly on Kiel.

LAST NAZI POCKET IN MECKLENBURG SMASHED BY REDS

Russian, British Armies Join on 65-Mile Front South of the Baltic.

LOOK FOR HITLER'S BODY

Toll of Enemy Prisoners Taken in Berlin Mounts to 134,000.

LONDON, Friday, May 4—(AP) Russian troops collapsed the last

German resistance in north-central Germany yesterday, linking with British forces on a 65-mile front south of the Baltic. A 30-mile surge then wiped out a last pocket between Rostock and Hamburg.

At least three enemy divisions surrendered to the combined Russian and British forces in the clean-up of Mecklenburg province.

More than 10,600 demoralized Nazi soldiers surrendered to the Red army alone as Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian army and Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's troops joined for the first time between the Baltic port of Wismar and Wittenberge on the Elbe river, 62 miles northwest of Berlin.

At the same time, forces of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army, co-conquerors of Berlin, joined up with the U. S. Ninth Army on a 33-mile front west of the Nazi capital's smoking ruins.

The junction of American, British and Russian forces now extends across northern and central Germany on an almost solid 200-mile front from Wismar south to the Elbe northwest of Dresden.

In Berlin, another 64,000 stunned and battle-weary German troops emerged from the subways and sewers of the rubble city to hand over their weapons, almost doubling the huge bag of German prisoners herded into Red army cages since the surrender of the capital.

More than 134,000 German troops had been counted since Berlin's capitulation at 3 p. m. Wednesday, and Moscow dispatches said still more were joining the long ranks of prisoners being marched away. By Moscow's accounts, 507,000 German troops have been killed or captured in the struggle in and around the capital.

As the hush of a dead nation settled over the once-proud capital of Adolf Hitler's continental empire, the Red army set sullen German troops to work clearing up the appalling shambles.

Dispatches said that Soviet soldiers continued to dig amid the ruins for the bodies of Adolf Hitler and Paul Joseph Goebbels, but though the Soviet High command announced the capture of another chief in Goebbels' propaganda ministry, along with three generals, the Russians remained officially silent on the results of the search.

To Press Search for Hitler

One Soviet commentator, Nikolai Tikhonov, wrote in Pravda, however: "Hitler is not in Berlin, but we'll find out what actually happened to him. If he has fled, we'll find him no matter where he has

found shelter."

Rokossovsky's race to a junction with Montgomery's British Second Army and Zhukov's sweep to the Elbe southeast of Wittenberge left a 1,500-square mile German pocket holding out west and southwest of Berlin below Brandenburg.

But this German group was isolated and without hope of relief.

The new junction left only German forces in western Czechoslovakia and eastern Austria in a position to prolong the fight against the Red army.

On the northeastern fringe of the Germans' tottering southern redoubt, the Russians seized the mining center of Cieszyn (Teschen), the last enemy-held stronghold in southwestern Poland and at the same time cleared all of pre-war Poland.

Cieszyn, partly in old Poland and partly in Czechoslovakia, was captured by Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's Fourth Ukrainian army. Premier Stalin announced in one of two orders of the day. Shortly after the Munich agreement in 1938 the Poles, with Hitler's consent, occupied the Czechoslovakian part of the town and its neighboring coal-mining area.

Approximately 150 square miles of this area remained to be cleared. The Warsaw provisional government, with Soviet approval, recently agreed to return the Cieszyn mines to Czechoslovakia when the area is totally liberated.

Meanwhile, Yeremenko's army was converging on the Moravian war production city of Olmuetz (Olomouc), 128 miles southeast of Prague, in conjunction with Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian army.

Drive Toward Olmuetz

Smashing down the valley of the upper Oder river, Yeremenko's troops drove on Olmuetz from the northeast, advancing within 28 miles of the key road and rail center by capturing Waltersdorf.

Battering toward the city from the south, Malinovsky's cavalrymen, advancing on a 60-mile front west and east of the Morava valley, thrust within 18 miles of the Olmuetz in a sweep to Krenovice, where they reached the Brodecka river barrier. German resistance continued stiff in the area, but the two armies took more than 2,400 prisoners.

While the two armies were 38 miles from a junction, guerrillas in Czechoslovakia took prisoner the commander of the 16th German tank division, Maj. Gen. Mueller, and handed him over to the Red army, Moscow announced.

Soviet forces were also pressing for a quick mop-up of two other German pockets. Along the Baltic coast, the Third White Russian army under Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky dashed 10 miles down

East Prussia's Frische Nehrung (sandspit) and blasted within three miles of Danzig territory and 10 miles of the mainland where several thousand enemy troops held out on the plains of the Vistula delta. The German radio said also that Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainians had resumed an all-out assault to reduce the hold-out garrison in the lower Silesian capital of Breslau, now in its 76th day of siege.

REDS REPORTED TO BE HUNTING HITLER'S BODY

Moscow Says Flatly He and Goebbels Killed Themselves.

NAZI SCHEME SEEN AS FOILED

Allied Experts Believe Germans Cannot Now Hope to Build Up a Legend of Heroic Fuehrer.

London, May 3 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler, who vowed to rule the world, committed suicide in the ruins of Berlin, along with his Propaganda Minister, Paul Joseph Goebbels, and the chief of the German General Staff, Gen. Hans Krebs, Moscow announced in a communique today.

The Russians declared that their informant was Dr. Hans Fritzsche, Goebbels' chief lieutenant, who was captured as Berlin fell. It was presumed that the Russian commanders on the scene would make vigorous inquiries to obtain indisputable proof of Moscow's assertion.

For the moment there was no further word on Hitler's fate, but the belief grew that his body may turn up.

On the other hand, there was no further worry about him. Whether he committed suicide or was the victim of a brain hemorrhage, a possibility advanced by Allied Headquarters in Paris, there was little doubt among Allied leaders that Der Fuehrer indeed was dead, and that he had met death in a manner that would thwart any die-hard Nazi

attempt to build a Wagnerian legend about him.

A statement authorized by the Supreme Allied Command told of a secret meeting eight days ago at Luebeck, Germany, between the Gestapo chief, Heinrich Himmler, and the Swedish Count Folke Bernadotte, reputed peace go-between, at which Himmler was reported to have said that Hitler was so ill he may already be dead, and that he could not live, at most, more than two days longer. A German general named Schillenburg, who was present at the meeting, was quoted as saying that Hitler had suffered a brain hemorrhage.

These reports flatly contradicted a Nazi propaganda campaign to convince the world that Hitler died at the head of his troops in a Berlin command post in the Reichs Chancellery, fighting to the last against Bolshevism. The remaining German radio stations—at Hamburg, Goerlitz, Linz and Prague—hammered at this theme yesterday. The Goerlitz station ate last night read at dictation speed a propaganda story for publication in all Sudetenland papers today.

Gauleiters were told to see to it that the article was published, and also "to see to it that a certain report, on the other hand, would not go into the press." The radio did not explain the nature of the banned report, but said: "It is expected by us that foreign broadcasting stations will take the opportunity of the heroic death of our Fuehrer to intensify the hate campaign. These stations do not realize what a worldly wise statesman Adolf Hitler has been."

The propaganda report, which did not mention Goebbels or Von Krebs, said that Der Fuehrer had fought with his troops "until, with the last stroke of breath, he found a hero's death in Berlin." It exhorted the German people to rally to resistance, and added: "We shall avenge Hitler's death."

Captured Field Marshal von Rundstedt, former Nazi commander on the western front, supported the idea that Hitler was a victim of his own diseased brain. Told of the German reports of Der Fuehrer's death, he replied that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz had been at the helm of battered Germany for some time. He said that the last time he had seen Hitler, Der Fuehrer was "shaking as if he had palsy."

Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, one-time radio voice of the Nazi High Command and now a prisoner of the United States Ninth Army,

said he did not doubt the report of Hitler's death. He declared that Hitler had "assumed a moral obligation" to remain in Berlin to the end. He doubted that another had died in Hitler's place and that Der Fuehrer would carry on underground because too many people would believe him to be dead in any event.

The Soviet communique did not say where the reported suicides occurred. Hitler had been reported in the depths of the Tiergarten fortifications in the heart of Berlin.

Planes Slaughter Germans Fleeing
By Sea Toward Denmark, Norway

LONDON, May 3—(AP) Germans attempting to flee the Reich by sea toward Denmark and Norway were slaughtered today by American, British and Canadian planes which sank or damaged more than 64

ships in the Baltic coast of Schleswig-Holstein.

"Another Dunkerque" it was described it, only this time it was Germans trying to get away and the Allies hitting their jumbled convoys of ships with bombs and rockets "like shooting fish in a barrel."

U. S. Ninth airforce rocketfiring Thunderbolts and fighter-bombers joined this afternoon in the massacre which was started by the RAF last night with raids on the Kiel naval base.

The Ninth reported hitting 11 German ships of transport or cargo size and many other smaller craft.

The Nazis set sail from all available ports in every type of ship they could muster—from barges to 10,000-ton cargo ships and troop carriers, and even submarines—in a frantic effort to escape the British and Russian armies, now linked up east of Luebeck and closing in on the last Nazi-held ports and Germany's few remaining U-boat lairs.

Denmark or Norway—possibly even Sweden—appeared to be the destination of the fugitives, who might be trying to reach a site where grand Admiral Karl Doenitz possibly planned a death stand.

American pilots of the 366th Fighter-Bomber group hit seven ships of 3,000 to 6,000 tons, sank a small motor launch and damaged another small vessel in Eckernforde bay 15 miles north of Kiel, and damaged two tankers 15 miles farther north.

At least four vessels were destroyed and more than 50 others damaged by the Second Tactical airforce, which sent both British and Canadian rocketfiring Typhoons against the evacuation armada.

Waters near Kiel, Flensburg and Luebeck were ablaze with burning ships and the water was full of German soldiers rowing lifeboats and even swimming toward shore, where British troops waited to capture them, returning fliers reported.

Thunderbolts raking Luebeck bay probably destroyed a large cargo vessel and their pilots said they could see five or six transports burning in the bay from the earlier RAF attacks.

Many of the damaged ships were described as effectively stopped from aiding an attempted mass evacuation to Denmark ahead of British and Russian troops which

now have linked up in their drive to clear Germany's northern escape coast.

RAF planes of the Second Tactical airforce also dealt another staggering blow at fleeing German transports along northern German roads by destroying 300 vehicles and damaging 600 others.

Jet-propelled Meteors helped the

Typhoons, Tempests and Spitfires in the attack on land transports, continuing a campaign which has knocked out more than 3,400 vehicles in the last three days.

It was a bad day for the German airforce's remnants, too. At least five German planes were shot out of the air, 22 destroyed on the ground and 10 damaged. Canadian Spitfires attacking an airfield near Luebeck accounted for 15 of these.

Despite bad weather 140 American Ninth Airforce planes bombed a large ammunition plant near Stod, 12 miles southwest of Pilsen, said to be supplying explosives to German troops on the northern flank of the U. S. Third Army. Twelve Thunderbolts bombed and strafed railyards at Pribram, 25 miles east of Pilsen, while 200 fighter-bombers patrolled the First, Third and Ninth Army fronts.

The apparent sea evacuation toward a possible desperation stand by Nazi diehards in occupied Denmark was discovered Wednesday night by RAF tactical forces attacking the Luebeck area and RAF Mosquitoes which bombed the Kiel naval base in four separate waves.

Pilots who flew over Kiel at dusk reported small convoys were forming with ships of all types—even fishing smacks—pouring out from every tiny port and inlet along the Schleswig-Holstein coast toward which the beaten German troops were streaming.

Luebeck bay was reported filled with vessels heading north and Typhoons claimed direct hits on one 10,000-ton troopship trying to evacuate troops there.

Airfields in Denmark and on the Danish peninsula also were attacked last night by the RAF which reported wrecking six Nazi troop-carrying planes on an island air-drome near Copenhagen.

HAMBURG GIVEN UP WITHOUT A BATTLE

German Radio Says Farewell as British Troops March In—Nazis Warned to Stay

LONDON, May 3 (P)—The Germans declared Hamburg, their greatest port and the core of resistance in the north, an open city, and surrendered it today to British Second Army troops without a fight. The British marched into Hamburg at 1 P. M. (7 A. M. Eastern war time).

The announcement of Hamburg's capitulation, read over a station that had been the voice of the German High Command since the

Russians battered into Berlin, said: "It is doubtful whether we will again come on the air with news. We take leave of our listeners. Long live Hamburg! Long live Germany!"

The German national anthem, "Deutschland ueber Alles," was played. Before taking final leave, the announcer said that "another important announcement" would be broadcast shortly.

The proclamation to Hamburg's population was read in German, but was attributed to "the command of British occupation forces."

British Entry Announced

The Hamburg radio announced Thursday at 5 P. M. (11 A. M. Eastern War Time) that British occupation troops had "crossed the city boundaries" and warned that from that moment "no German troops must leave the city."

The formal surrender of Hamburg will be carried out between senior German officers and British officers, the late Hamburg broadcast said, according to Federal Communications Commission monitors.

In the meantime, German troops were told, they "must remain at their posts and rallying points."

Hamburg, Europe's greatest seaport and one of the Continent's principal airport cities, was founded in 808 by Charlemagne. It was destroyed in 845 by Norsemen, who burned it to the ground.

Hamburg had a pre-war population of 1,682,220 persons. It is on the right bank of the northern arm of the Elbe River, although the city proper lies on both sides of the little river Alster, which has been dammed up and forms a lake.

The older section of the city is cut by canals that serve as channels for the transport of goods. The canals are bordered by warehouses and lower-class dwellings. A tunnel for pedestrians crosses under the river, while overhead are two bridges, one the double-deck Freihafenbruecke.

Hamburg's commerce is almost entirely transit trade. Before 1914 it was the port from which most Continental emigrants embarked. Shipbuilding is an important industry and ocean-going steamers of the largest class were built at Hamburg before the war. The city included numerous breweries, distilleries and factories of artificial waters. Other industries included the manufacture of automobiles and bicycles.

Nazi in Prague Pledges Loyalty.

LONDON, May 3 (A. P.).—An order of the day broadcast from Prague today by Dr. Karl Frank, German Minister of State for Bohemia and Moravia, pledged allegiance to Doenitz and the memory of Hitler, but mentioned no

further resistance.

A Stockholm dispatch reported Doenitz and his Foreign Minister Krosigk, were at Kiel. The report, unconfirmed elsewhere, said Doenitz had met with Josef Terboven, Nazi commissioner for Norway, and Werner Best, German Minister to Denmark, to confer on a possible stand in those Scandinavian countries.

The south German radio broadcast an order of the day signed by Field Marshal Ferdinand Schoerner telling German troops facing the Russians west of Vienna to fight on. The Luxembourg radio followed with a broadcast asserting that Schoerner was dead, but giving no details.

A free Czechoslovak radio station asserted that patriots were rising against the Germans in that possible hold-out area and sabotage had reached such proportions that German rule was approaching the vanishing point.

From the Swiss border came a report that Archduke Albrecht von Hapsburg, Adolf Hitler's choice as a successor to Admiral Nicholas Horthy as regent of Hungary, had tried to enter Switzerland, accompanied by former Irak Minister Rashid Ali, but that both were turned back at the border.

Churchill's Absence from House Raises New Peace Speculation

LONDON, May 3—(AP) The British Press association said today that Prime Minister Churchill's absence from the House of Commons had raised speculation and added: "There were even queries as to whether Mr. Churchill might have gone to Germany to be at the surrender ceremony or at some meeting with President Truman."

Reuters said in a dispatch from Stockholm it had received a report from "two reliable sources" that Doenitz and Field Marshal Montgomery were meeting tonight, or would meet tomorrow, at Kiel or Aabenraa in southern Denmark.

This report, not confirmed elsewhere, said the conference was to include Werner Best, German minister to Denmark; Col. Gen. Gerog Lindemann, German commander-in-chief in Denmark and Josef Terboven, German commissioner in Norway.

The report said Best had recommended capitulation to Doenitz. (The British Broadcasting system said that members of the Doenitz government were moving to Copenhagen "indicating that the Germans intend to set up headquarters there." Quoting its Stockholm re-

porter, BBC said it had "certain knowledge that Doenitz was in Copenhagen this afternoon." The British broadcast, not confirmed elsewhere, was heard by ABC.

There was no information elsewhere to support this conjectural statement except the obvious disintegration of the German army. As acting leader of the House in the absence of Foreign Secretary Eden at San Francisco, Churchill was expected to announce next week's calendar but Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, deputized for him.

Later the Paris radio said—again without confirmation elsewhere—that the surrender of the entire German army was imminent. The Paris station quoted "unimpeachable sources" as saying that Churchill would go to Germany personally "for the final surrender."

The same station earlier had said—also without confirmation—that Admiral Doenitz, self-proclaimed successor to Hitler, and Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, once more had approached the Allies, this time offering to surrender what's left of the German army to all of the Big Three powers.

SPEER ADMITS WAR IS OVER

Nazi Production Chief Calls On Germans To Rebuild

LONDON, May 3 (P)—Albert Speer, Nazi minister of armaments and production, told the German people in a broadcast tonight that Germany was defeated and instructed the people to work for the reconstruction of the nation as speedily and as fully as the Allies would permit.

"It lies with our enemies whether they wish to grant to the German people the possibilities that lie open to the German nation which is defeated, but has always been a generous and decent opponent," said Speer.

"As The Enemy Allows" In his broadcast over the

German-controlled Kalundborg (Danish) radio, Speer advised the Germans to get to work, especially on repairing the railway system, asserting "as far as the enemy allows it or where he orders it, reconstruction work should be speeded up by every means."

He also directed that food should take priority and told farmers they must bring deliveries to a peak level.

"If we work with the same tenaciousness as we have done during the past years," he said, "the German nation can be kept alive without further losses. Whether our enemies are going to allow this we cannot yet foretell. The direction of our fate no longer lies in German hands."

Churchill Lauds Patriots.

LONDON, May 3 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill, congratulating Premier Ivanoe Bonomi on Italy's complete liberation, sent the following message to him today:

"I look forward to the time which cannot long be delayed when Italy, whose forces have co-operated in the war with those of the United Nations, will work with the United Nations in the more fruitful labors of peace."

Mr. Churchill praised the "part played by Italian regular forces and Patriots behind the lines" in forcing the German surrender.

"The knowledge that they have contributed to the unprecedented victory and have materially accelerated the cleansing of their country's soil will I trust be a source of strength to the Italian people in the no less strenuous days which lie ahead," he said.

Schools In London For Air Personnel

LONDON, May 3 (P)—United States Army Air Force headquarters announced today the creation of little "universities" at every American airbase in England as part of a plan to keep air-force personnel busy during the redeployment period between the end of the war in Europe and the time they are reassigned.

It is estimated there are about 200,000 soldiers and WACs in the United States 8th Air Force alone.

Standard American textbooks are to be used. The curriculum will include such subjects as agriculture, business, languages, mathematics, sciences, social studies, music, physical education and Bible study.

More than 200 men each month may attend English universities.

Others will be enrolled in special American colleges and technical schools to be established in England.

Tower Of London Cell Awaiting Lord Haw Haw

LONDON, Friday, May 4 (P)—A cell is all ready in the Tower of London for Lord Haw Haw, traitor Englishman William Joyce who broadcast for the Nazis, the London Daily Mail said today.

Asserting that there were European rumors unconfirmed in London that Joyce already had been captured, the Daily Mail said the cell had housed many notorious prisoners and that guards were standing by.

The newspaper said Joyce would occupy a cell once the prison of Lieut. Baillie-Stewart, of the Seaforth Highlanders, who was sentenced to five years imprisonment in 1933 for betraying military secrets to Germany. After his release Baillie-Stewart went to Germany and married a Nazi girl. He broadcast to England on the Hamburg-Bremen programs during the war but later was reported in disgrace for departing from the script.

V-E GRANDSTAND RUSHED IN LONDON

LONDON, May 3 (A. P.).—Workmen began erecting a grandstand in front of Buckingham Palace today in preparation for V-E day ceremonies.

A Ministry of Works official said: "It must be done by a definite date, but that date is a big secret."

Reports Stalag 11A Prisoners Freed

LONDON, May 3 (A. P.).—The British War Office announced today a reliable report had been received that prisoners of war in Stalag 11A at Algenrabbow, twelve miles east of Magdeburg, were being evacuated by road to American lines. The camp is believed to contain 20,000 prisoners, including 1,300 Americans.

Woman Who Opposed Hanging Cleared

LONDON, May 3 (A. P.).—Mrs. Violet Van Der Elst was cleared today of assault charges growing out of her demonstration at Pentonville prison at the execution of Private Karl Hulten, Cambridge, Mass., parachute trooper convicted of killing a London cab driver.

Mrs. Van Der Elst, opponent of capital punishment, was accused of assaulting a police sergeant by attempting to break through a cordon in a truck during the hanging.

London, May 3 (A. P.)—A Reuters dispatch from Moscow said today that rumors of German's immediate unconditional surrender were circulating in the Russian capital. These cannot be strictly confirmed, the dispatch added.

Churchill Is Absent From Parliament

London, May 3 (A. P.)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill failed to appear in the House of Commons today, and this led to speculation as to his whereabouts. Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, acted for Mr. Churchill, but he made no reference to the Prime Minister's absence.

Nazi Flyers Die With Reich

LONDON, May 3 (A. P.)—The German-controlled Prague radio said tonight that members of the German Leonida bombing squadron, "not wanting to survive Germany's defeat," had all died in suicidal missions against "important enemy targets."

Eire Mourns Hitler

Dublin, May 3 (A. P.)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera in a formal visit expressed condolences last night over the death of Adolf Hitler to Dr. Euaud Hemple, the German minister. The flag of the German legation was flown at half-staff.

NAZI ATROCITIES IN FRANCE CITED IN ALLIED REPORT

PARIS, May 3—(AP) The psychological warfare division of Supreme Allied headquarters, in a carefully documented study of the German occupation of France, said today that the Nazi brutality and cruelty imposed upon the people of France was "on a scale unequalled in history."

This sweeping indictment was based on the division's 13-volume study of the occupation administration in France which was prepared

to "convince possible skeptics that the German atrocities are not just a lot of propaganda."

Findings to Be Published

British and American officers, assisted by the French intelligence service, made an exhaustive study of the entire German administration during their occupation of France, and the results of their findings will shortly be published in both the United States and Great Britain. Every case cited is carefully documented with authentic notes secured from the painstaking investigation at the scenes of the crimes and from persons involved or who had seen them performed as well as from German prisoners.

These catalogues of crimes committed by the German occupation forces are surveyed in this study: Mass execution of hostages, mass execution of resistance members and suspects, mass reprisals, indiscriminate shootings and the sacking of towns and routine methods of interrogation by torture, rape and miscellaneous methods.

21 Frenchmen Executed

The statement said that in August, 1944, the Germans brought up mortars to shell a town in Brittany where the forces of the FFI were trapped. These Frenchmen had captured a number of Germans. They had treated them well. But when 21 members of the FFI decided to surrender to the German troops, instead of retreating as the rest had done, they were executed after undergoing the most horrible tortures imaginable. This was proved by an examination of the bodies as they were found ten days after they had surrendered, the report said.

After the Normandy invasion the German policy changed from a secret one to a public one. Men, women and children were arrested on suspicion with the main idea of creating terror among the French.

Men and women had their eyes knocked out and their tongues torn from their mouths for no other reason than they were suspected of some unfriendly act against the Germans. There was even a case of where the body of a Frenchman had dirt in its lungs—proof that the man had been buried alive, the report said.

The German occupation forces had no feeling about the fact that they often punished innocent people for the deeds of others, the report said, adding that as long as punishment was handed out to someone for a so-called crime the Germans were satisfied.

Allies Describe Nazi Cruelty In France

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, May 3 (A. P.)—The German occupation of France was described by supreme headquarters today as a reign of terror filled with brutality and cruelty "on a scale unequalled in history."

The indictment was made in a documented study by the psychological warfare division "to convince possible skeptics that German atrocities are not a lot of propaganda."

The study consists of thirteen volumes of reports on German crimes throughout France, collected by American and British officers with the help of the French intelligence service. It will be published soon in the United States and Britain.

Some Germans Confess

In some cases confessions have already been obtained from Germans who were subsequently taken prisoner.

The conclusion of Allied officers who visited scores of French villages, interviewed witnesses and collected photographs of atrocities was: "The whole thing was part of a fixed policy of brutal repression if not extermination."

The study embraced these categories of crimes: Mass execution of hostages, mass execution of resistance movement members or suspects, mass reprisals, indiscriminate shooting and sacks of towns, routine methods of interrogation by torture, rape and miscellaneous.

French Tortured, Beaten

It said that in August, 1944, French resistance troops captured a German garrison near Pleubian, Brittany, and other Germans brought up mortars and artillery and forced the French to retreat. Twenty-one French surrendered. Ten days later their bodies were found in a trench.

"The state of these bodies proved without a shadow of a doubt that the men had been tortured and beaten with inhuman ferocity before being killed," the study said. "No international law can justify such brutality and sadism."

The report said that the German method of dealing with the organized French Maquis "was to punish the innocent."

Whole Villages Burned

"Men and women arrested on

suspicion were beaten and tortured in public after mass executions," the study said. "They would burn farms and whole villages over wide areas, sometimes shooting the inhabitants on sight."

An example of the Nazi torture methods was cited in the case of 17 French resistance members taken from a prison at St. Brieuc last August, whose bodies were later found in a wood:

"Many had their eyes torn out, their tongues cut out, their finger nails missing, welts and bruises all over their bodies and their skulls broken, etc. At least one man was found to have some dirt in his lungs—a sign he had been buried while still alive."

French Prepare to Greet Herriot, Blum, Reynaud

Return of 3 Ex-Premiers Expected to Alter Political Scene

PARIS, May 3 (A. P.)—Three Frenchmen of pre-war fame are expected momentarily in France and their return may be like a bomb blast in French politics. They are Edouard Herriot, Leon Blum and Paul Reynaud, all former Premiers of France and all just out of German internment camps.

Herriot, expected to arrive first, will come home as a national hero, and the welcome his home city of Lyons is preparing for him may equal any ovation General Charles de Gaulle has received. Blum and Reynaud return as men who in the past have been blamed in part for France's fall. But they are untainted by any charge of collaborationism and they suffered for their opposition to the Nazis.

Their respective partisans are waiting to greet them warmly and many other Frenchmen may join in acclaiming them. The first question posed by their impending return is whether they will go into the government. Almost every one believes Herriot will enter the Cabinet and many believe there will be a shuffle of posts in which De Gaulle will take in all three.

If such should be the case, the character of the provisional government will change.

200 TONS OF GOLD TAKEN FROM NAZIS

PARIS, May 3—(AP) German foreign assets are being traced through seized hidden records to add to the Allies' trove of Nazi treasure already estimated at fully 200 tons of gold, Allied headquar-

ters said today.

This is twice the original estimate for the gold, found cached in the Merkers mine and in bank vaults and under chicken coops of other towns in the Thuringian plains.

Fine gold is valued at more than \$1,000,000 a ton, but no approximate estimate has been made of the total value of the complete trove, which has been moved to safekeeping under strong American guard to a central place where a detailed inventory has just begun. No decision was expected here on its eventual disposal.

"Hidden with the gold were 180 assorted sized trunks and valises stuffed with SS (Elite Guard) loot of Europe and held in trust by the Reichsbank," said Col. Bernard Bernstein, formerly with the U. S. Treasury department and now chief of the financial branch at Supreme headquarters.

The loot included currency, jewels, gold and silver ornaments, wedding rings and gold teeth which may have represented wholesale robbery and murder.

Bernstein disclosed that headquarters now has undertaken one of the greatest investigations ever started to track down every German asset abroad, working from records which have come into Allied hands.

The international assets of all German enterprises, as well as their international contracts and agreements, are being uncovered and listed. Some records were found hidden in coalbins and buried in gardens.

So far no record has been found of hidden foreign assets which Hitler or his high henchmen might have planted outside Germany, but headquarters is checking on every possibility to trace them, Bernstein said.

GOLD TOTALS 200 TONS

Paris, May 3 (A. P.)—The great German treasure hoard found in the Merkers salt mine or hidden in bank vaults and under chicken coops in other Thuringian towns was estimated today at fully 200 tons of gold.

This was fully double the original estimate of the booty seized by Gen. Patton's Texas and Oklahoma Ninteth Division on April 7.

Fine gold is worth more than \$1,000,000 a ton. What the actual value may be of the gold and the large flour bags full of looted gems and currency from all over Europe has not yet been estimated authoritatively.

Paris, May 3 (A. P.)—The Texas (Thirty-sixth) Division of the Seventh Army has captured at least three field marshals and

nine generals in the last two days.

Latest field marshals captured south of Munich were Hugo Sperle, who directed the air war against London as commander of the Luftwaffe, and Baron Maximilian von Weichs, former commander of Army Group F in the Balkans.

The former Texas National Guard outfit seized Field Marshal von Rundstedt, former commander in the west, the day before.

8TH ARMY UNIT TAKES TRIESTE

Freyberg's New Zealand Corps Also Captures Gorizia

Rome, May 3 (A. P.)—Allied headquarters announced today that New Zealand troops, joining forces with the Yugoslavs, had captured Trieste and Gorizia in disputed Istria, only Nazi-held slice of Italy not commanded by Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff-Scheel who surrendered his army in North Italy and western Austria.

[The Belgrade radio broadcast a Yugoslav headquarters statement denying the Allied announcement and saying that Yugoslav forces, not New Zealanders, captured Trieste and Gorizia and that the situation "might have unwished-for consequences" if not cleared up at once. The Federal Communications Commission heard the broadcast.]

Schlemmer Surrenders

At the same time it was announced that Nazi General Hans Schlemmer, who had denied Vietinghoff's unconditional surrender order, had surrendered his army corps of 10,000 troops pocketed in Trieste after the end of the Italian front and that "fighting has ceased in northern Italy west of the Isonzo River" on the Istrian boundary.

Surrender of the German garrison at Trieste was received at 4.30 P.M. yesterday by Lieutenant General Sir Bernard C. Freyberg, commander in chief of the New Zealand 2d Corps, which advanced 221 miles in 23 days and made a juncture with Yugoslav forces west of the city after overrunning Gorizia on the Isonzo.

Revives Dispute

Reports earlier in the week by the Belgrade radio that Marshal Tito's Yugoslav troops were fighting in the streets of Trieste, subject of conflicting territorial claims since the last war, led to an Italian

demand that the port be controlled by forces of Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander pending postwar settlements.

The Italian Government's Council of Ministers said tonight it had learned "with great satisfaction" that New Zealand troops had liberated Trieste and demanded that the port remain under Allied control until the final peace settlement.

The announcement came after student demonstrators chanting the slogan "Italian Trieste" had clashed with Communists in front of the latter's headquarters. One student was seriously hurt and several others badly bruised. Shots were heard but no one was wounded.

Allied headquarters announced that more than 230,000 prisoners were taken prior to the surrender of Vietinghoff's forces, estimated at nearly 1,000,000 men, and of German garrisons in Istria.

Alexander Calls On Austrians

Alexander, as supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean, broadcast instructions today to Austrians to "foil the last destructive acts of the Germans" in western Austria which the Allies prepared to occupy. He received congratulations from President Truman "on the signal success of the Allied armies, navies and air forces under your command which has been gained only by persistent heroic effort through many months of the most difficult campaign."

Alexander's headquarters announced it was stopping its daily communiqués which had been issued successively from Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Rome, but that "we still will be giving out news when we have any."

Sidney A. Feder, Associated Press correspondent, reported from the front north of Milan that some American forces were advancing so swiftly in the end that they had lost contact with their bases and continued fighting in some places for as much as four hours after the time set to cease fire, until word reached them of the surrender.

News Received Soberly

He reported that American forces took the surrender news soberly and their main reaction was one of relief at not having to go on to more mountain fighting barely after reaching their first flatland in the Po Valley.

The surrender of Schlemmer's 75th Army Corps removed the enemy pocket on the Ligurian coast between American and French forces which already had joined farther north. Schlemmer had refused Vietinghoff's surrender orders, saying he had personally sworn to Adolf Hitler never to give up, but "upon Hitler's death he felt he no longer was under such obligation," the official report said.

Maj. Gen. Charles S. Bolte, of

Richmond, Va., commanding the 34th Infantry Division received the surrender at 9.15 A.M. yesterday for the troops which included his command's opposite number, the German 34th Infantry Division, as well as the German 5th Alpine Division, portions of the Italian Fascist Monte Rosa and Littoria divisions and all enemy service troops and naval and air forces in the Ligurian sector.

NEW ZEALAND TROOPS OCCUPY CITY OF TRIESTE

Nazi Garrison Surrenders as Fighting Ceases Throughout Area.

DEFEATED GENERAL EXPECTED

Von Vietinghoff and Staff in Hills—Allies Are Busy Disarming and Assembling Foe.

Rome, May 3 (A. P.).—With fighting ended in northern Italy, New Zealand troops stepped into disputed Istria today and occupied the port of Trieste and the Isonzo river town of Gorizia, twenty miles to the northwest.

"Fighting has ceased in northern Italy west of the Isonzo River with the unconditional surrender of all enemy troops under the command of German army group C," said an Allied headquarters communique. "There remain only the multitudinous administrative details of assembling and disarming scattered and disorganized remnants of the once proud Wehrmacht."

Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff-Scheel, whose representatives signed an agreement for the unconditional surrender of almost 1,000,000 troops Sunday, was expected to come out of the hills to give up personally.

Gen. Bolte Officiates. Major-Gen. Charles S. Bolte of Richmond, Va., commander of the Thirty-fourth Infantry Division, received the surrender of the Seventy-fifth German Army

Corps of the Ligurian Army in northwestern Italy at 7:15 P. M. Allied Headquarters announced. The corps comprised 40,000 men. The corps commander, Gen. Schlemmer, had refused the orders of Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff-Scheel two days ago to yield to the Allies because he said that he had given a personal oath to Adolf Hitler never to give in.

Partisans Alarm Italy.

Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans had been reported fighting Germans in Trieste earlier and the Italian Government, through its press bureau, had voiced uneasiness. Italy demanded that the port, whose possession was disputed after the last world war, be placed under the control of Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander's forces pending a post-war settlement.

Both East Of River

Both Gorizia, scene of important battles in the last World War, and Trieste are east of the Isonzo, the eastern limit of Vietinghoff's command in Italy and southern and western Austria.

The Allied command said that more than 230,000 prisoners had

been taken prior to the capitulation.

The surrender of the German garrison at Trieste was accepted at 4.30 P.M. yesterday by Lieutenant General Sir Bernard C. Freyberg, commander in chief of the New Zealand 2d Corps, the communiqué said.

Opens Up Redoubt Area

Vietinghoff's surrender, which yielded nearly 1,000,000 German and Italian Fascist troops yesterday, opened the heart of the Nazis' redoubt area in the Alps. The southern flank of what remains of the redoubt was laid bare to the Allies in the south.

The surrender ended all resistance in northern Italy and western Austria up to and including Salzburg province and its capital, Salzburg, which had been the Germans' eastern Alpine bastion. The Allies in the south were in a position to march unopposed to within ten miles of Berchtesgaden, where Hitler had made his mountain home and fortress.

20,000 Square Miles Yielded

Berchtesgaden is in Bavaria and is not included in the area covered by the surrender order.

Two German plenipotentiaries signed for Germany Sunday in the royal palace at Caserta, near Naples, in the presence of American, British and Russian officers. They thus gave up nearly 20,000 square miles of German-held territory in northern Italy and Austria. The surrender was effective at 8 A.M. (E.S.T.) yesterday.

HEAD OF RANGERS KILLED IN ITALY

MAY 4 1945

ROME, May 4 (A. P.).—A shot from a German 88 M.M. gun killed Col. William O. Darby, an Arkansan who organized, trained and led the 1st U. S. Ranger battalion in the fighting in North Africa, Sicily and Italy. His death occurred only two days before the Germans capitulated in northern Italy, it was announced today.

(President Truman has sent to the Senate a request for the posthumous promotion of Colonel Darby to the rank of brigadier general. Within the last two years Col. Darby thrice turned down promotion to that rank because it would have meant leaving his beloved Rangers.)

After the Rangers were withdrawn from Italy some months ago, he became assistant commander of the U. S. Tenth mountain division. He was killed while talking over plans for an attack.

The 34-year-old Darby's Rangers became the terror of the enemy in the early phases of the campaign in southern Tunisia. They went to North Africa after training in Britain's Commando schools and participating in the Dieppe raid—the first time American ground troops went into action against the Germans in this war.

One night, the Rangers under Darby wiped out an enemy outpost in Tunisia, killing 100 men at the loss of one Ranger.

They fought across Sicily and were among the first landing forces at Salerno. Their participation in the battle of Italy ended soon after a grim night on the Anzio beachhead when the first and third battalions were surrounded and wiped out in an attempt to capture Cisterna.

Darby led his men with a bold dash and with a real interest in their welfare. This endeared him to them from the very beginning.

When killed Col. Darby held the permanent rank of captain of field artillery.

Italy Decrees Death For Serious Assaults

Rome, May 3 (A. P.).—The Italian Government's Council of Ministers decreed the death penalty for "serious cases" of assault and for attempts to seize the land.

An announcement said the measure was adopted because of an "alarming increase in delinquency and acts of violence" following 20 years of Fascism and because the country is still "in a state of war."

U. S. Division in Italy Fights Four Hours Past Nazi Surrender

MAY 4 1945

WITH THE U. S. FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, May 3—(A. P.) War ended in this troubled land yesterday but at least one division was so far out in front that it fought for four hours past the deadline, suffering 10 casualties.

That's the way the end came after 19 months of battling up one mountain and down another, through mud, sleet, snow and rain.

Communications were bad, and that's why the 88th Infantry division fought on when it should have quit under terms of the Germans' unconditional surrender.

That's why the commander in late afternoon still was ordering a division to reach the next objective "with the greatest speed."

That's why correspondents with the Fifth Army did not learn about it until midnight.

But when the news finally got around, and it was official that there was no more difficult, dangerous fighting through the mountains, Pfc. Francis Lenahan of Roxbury, Mass., summed up the feeling of every front line fighting man with three words:

"I made it."

They had figured that, even though the end was coming, they still might have to fight through Austria, through snow-topped Alps worse than any mountains they tackled in those weary miles behind them.

They had even been issued winter clothing.

When the news finally soaked in, there wasn't much whooping and hollering. They mostly just sat and stared at each other.

Outposts mounted guard as usual through the night, listening for sounds out there in no-man's-land.

After all, a fighting man can't change his habits overnight—not after 20 months of Italy.

'Exec' Leads Patrol; Kills 10 Nazis, Takes 15

With the U. S. 5th Army in Italy, May 2 (A. P.—Delayed)—It is not often that a regimental executive officer leads a combat patrol, but Lieut. Col. Joseph Kietly, of Ashley, Pa., "exec" of the 88th Division's 349th Regiment, took a party out a couple of days before the end of the Italian campaign and had a big time.

Altogether, the patrol ran up a score of ten Germans

killed and fifteen captured. They engaged in two fights, one at 60-foot range, with the Germans protected by a ditch and the other across a wide section of the Adige River—After taking potshots at naked Nazis swimming across to escape.

"It was the most fun I've had since we entered combat," the colonel said.

Mussolini's Death Is Laid To Attempt to Make Getaway

Italian Liberation Official Says Treaty Was Drawn Up and Haven Prepared MAY 4 1945

Milan, May 3 (A. P.).—A representative of the Italian Committee of National Liberation suggested today that Benito Mussolini precipitated his own death by panicky flight while arrangements were under way to provide a haven in Milan for him.

The liberation committeeman is Ricardo Cella, one-time chairman of the Isotta Fraschini Corporation. He participated in unsuccessful negotiations for surrender of Axis forces in northern Italy April 25, a week before they laid down their arms.

His story was substantiated by Gen. Raffaele Cadorna, commander in chief of Partisan forces in northern Italy. It had been tentatively arranged to give Mussolini shelter at the palace of Alfredo Cardinal Schuster, Archbishop of Milan, pending the arrival of Allied troops.

Cella said he made contact through a German acquaintance early in April with Col. Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff-Scheel, the German commander in northern Italy and western Austria, for the committee and met Mussolini at the former Duce's home on Lake Garda April 15.

The highlights of Cella's account:

Vietinghoff sent word the morning of April 25 to Cardinal Schuster that he was prepared to sign terms between 2 and 4

P. M. that day and headed a motor party toward Milan from Como.

Mussolini was notified and said he was also willing to sign. But the Germans were delayed by a Partisan attack on the road and in the interval the chief of the puppet Fascist State lost his nerve, assembled an armed convoy and set out for Como. Ironically, it was Mussolini's armored cars which broke up the Partisan attack on the German cars.

German Condition

German Condition

German Condition

German Condition

German Condition

German Condition

German Condition

It turned out that the Germans had been prepared to surrender only under the conditions: (1) That Mussolini be given refuge in the Archbishop's palace and (2) that Fascist families be spared reprisals.

Recalling the episodes of April 25, Cella said he received a summons at 3:30 P. M., to see Mussolini at the prefecture. Cella urged Mussolini to accompany him to the Archbishop's palace to sign, and Il Duce finally agreed.

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Mussolini's War Minister, was summoned. He and Mussolini went to the palace, where armistice clauses were drawn up by Paoletti Zerbino, Fascist Minister of the Interior, and Prefect Bassi on one hand, and by Ricardo Lombardi, liberation committee chairman and now Milan Prefect, and an attorney named Marazza on the other.

After a two-hour wait there was on sign of the German envoys. Mussolini began to get panicky. Suddenly he left the palace with word that he would return at 8 P. M. Cella left with him.

Back in the prefecture courtyard Mussolini was confronted by some 500 Blackshirts tensely

awaiting news. As he walked through, there was not a sound—none of the usual "Viva Il Duce" from his followers.

Mussolini Enraged. When he reached his office upstairs Mussolini was in a rage over the chilly reception.

"You've got me into a trap," he stormed at Cella. "You will remain here at my orders." Striding to a window, he shouted to the Blackshirts:

"Everything must be ready. We are leaving immediately."

At this moment Marshal Graziani entered the room, and hearing the last remark said, "We cannot. We must have time to form a column," he explained.

There were three armored cars in the courtyard. During Mussolini's forced wait, Cella continued to try to persuade him to return to the palace. The industrialist said he believed he was winning Mussolini over when Alessandro Pavolini, the Fascist party secretary, arrived.

"Duce, I'm awaiting your orders," he said. "The Republican guard is ready. The SS is ready." The column moved out.

On arriving at his home, Cella was summoned by the Archbishop and shown a copy of a proclamation which Vietinghoff planned to make to his troops—but never issued—which said in effect:

"Up to today you have followed the Fuehrer. From today, you will obey your officers. You have fought through great hardships. I will attempt to alleviate your sufferings." Cella later showed Bassi the proclamation.

The prefect put through a call to Como, where Mussolini already had arrived after the battle along the highway. Bassi read the proclamation and Cella said that across the table he could hear the roars of Mussolini through the earpiece.

"Betrayed again," Il Duce screamed. "Betrayed again by the Germans. This is really surrender."

ABDICATION OF LEOPOLD SOUGHT BY BELGIANS

BRUSSELS, May 3—(A. P.) The influential socialist party held several meetings today and informed persons predicted that it would ask tomorrow for the abdication of King Leopold III.

They said that the call for abdication, if made, would be based on the contention that the king's pre-war policy was too personal and unconstitutional and also that he should have followed the gov-

ernment. He killed instead of surrendering. He has been prisoner of the Germans since May, 1940.

A Socialist request would carry much weight. Premier Achille Von Acker is a member of the party although his cabinet is a coalition.

Widespread expectation that the King would return soon to Belgium was heightened by an unconfirmed report published by the Liege newspaper "La Meuse" that Leopold was in Luxembourg as a guest of the Grand Duchess.

Committees of the chamber of deputies and Senate have met to arrange for the King's return and to draft a message to be given him as soon as his return is official.

Lisbon, Portugal, May 3 (AP)—The Minister of Eire placed the swastika at half-staff on the Irish legation today in mourning for Hitler.

The Portuguese Government sent representatives to the German legation at Lisbon to communicate its official sorrow at the death of "the German chief of state." Although official buildings ordered their flags at half-staff, no private establishments displayed any signs of mourning.

LAVAL SURPRISED AT SPAIN'S STAND ON WAR CRIMINALS

MONTJUICH CITADEL, Spain, May 3—(AP) Pierre Laval, former Vichy chief of government, told Spanish authorities tonight he was unaware of Spain's promise to turn over war criminals to the United Nations, saying if he had been he "would not have come."

Laval arrived here in a German bomber yesterday and was imprisoned when he defied Spain's orders to leave the country.

Released by Nazis

He said he was "released" by the Germans from Bolzano, in northern Italy, by a German commander who told him the Nazis were about to surrender in Italy and "since we brought you here against your will you are free to escape if you choose."

His flight was relayed by U. S. Consul General David M. Key, who had talked to members of the former collaborationist's party.

Laval was quoted as saying that when told he could leave Bolzano he tried to contact Count Bailen,

Spanish charge d'affaires somewhere in Germany but could not reach him.

In Bolzano, he said, he was under guard of two German policemen. He was summoned to the German commander's office, according to his story, a German plane and two pilots were placed at his disposal.

Laval strolled along the battlements of this fortress prison today, apparently happy to have escaped Benito Mussolini's fate even though he faces probable return to France, where he is under sentence to die.

(In Paris, reliable diplomatic sources said Spain probably will turn Laval over to the French government without waiting for a formal request for a transfer.

(Such action, these sources said, probably would ease tension existing between the two nations since the recent execution of Jose Vitini, a Spanish national and leader of the French resistance movement, who joined the Spanish Republican underground after France's liberation.

(A French foreign office statement broadcast by BBC and recorded in New York by NBC said "if Laval does not return to the frontier an extradition demand will be made.")

Has No Reason to Complain

Laval certainly has no reason to complain of the Spaniards' treatment, under the circumstances. After a false start yesterday, when he demanded to be taken to Barcelona's sumptuous Ritz hotel, Laval apparently expressed appreciation of Barcelona authorities' efforts to take the Ritz to grim Montjuich.

Not only did vans carry special beds and other furniture up the bleak hillside dominating the harbor yesterday, but today Laval and his party found themselves attended by a white-tied, white-haired waiter from the Ritz who served them food prepared in the Ritz kitchen.

Laval and his companions were up late last night listening to radio comment from various capitals on their arrival in Spain and trying to estimate their chances of saving their skins.

Their breakfast today included coffee with cream and rich pastry with butter and jam. Their luncheon was in the best Ritz style—perhaps the first time Ritz food has been seen in Montjuich.

The prison commander gave Laval the freedom of the inner fortress. After lunch his stooped figure was seen strolling the battlements with guards a few steps behind. He was dressed in a black suit, smeared with ashes from chain-smoked cigarettes. He seemed thinner and even more unkempt than usual. His fingers and the ends of his droopy mustache were stained with nicotine.

Mrs. Laval, who was authorized

by the Spaniards to live where she pleases, remained at her husband's side.

Laval Fears He'll Be Sent To France to Stand Trial

Montjuich Citadel, Spain, May 3 (A. P.)—Pierre Laval, Vichy's former Chief of Government, who sought refuge in Spain, listened to the "Voice of America" broadcast in French today for outside news in this stone military prison 600 feet above Barcelona harbor.

He entered the fortress in an American automobile which brought him from the airport where he landed in a German bomber at noon yesterday. A felt hat was pulled tightly over his creased forehead. He fingered and smoothed the white tie which for years was his political trademark. He surveyed impassively the massive walls of the prison where he was brought, at American demand, to await disposition by the Spaniards.

Luxuries From Hotel

The car, belonging to Barcelona's civil governor, took him into the citadel. There the manager of Barcelona's Ritz Hotel inspected the beds and furniture and prepared food, all brought to the prison from his hotel. This grim fortress is not famed for such luxuries.

Laval did not expect to be treated as a prisoner. A suite at the Ritz, occupied in the past by the Duke of Windsor, Myron C. Taylor, American presidential envoy, and Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, is reserved for him and his wife. A protest by David M. Key, American Consul-General, on behalf of the United States embassy, blocked Laval's request to go to the Ritz to rest before his imprisonment at Montjuich.

The chief French collaborationist and four companions are housed in separate pavilions just completed in a part of the citadel which overlooks the sea. The first thing Laval requested was a radio and the first broadcast he heard was the "Voice of America" in French.

Laval Under Close Guard.

With Laval until 3 A. M. was Barcelona's Falangist civil governor, Antonio Correa Veglisson, who met the former French Premier at the airport. Laval's spe-

cial quarters are beside the wall where Francisco Ferrer, the anarchist; Manuel Godea, nationalist general, and Luis Companys, Republican president of Catalonia, had been shot under successive regimes. Another ironic twist for Laval, author of many Vichy anti-Jewish decrees, was that Montjuich in Catalan means "Mount of Jews."

The troops of Montjuich garrison, acting under orders from Madrid, kept close guard on Laval. This correspondent, who knew Laval as French Premier during the Italo-Ethiopian war, was refused permission to approach him. Laval expressed fears to the Spaniards that he would be taken to France to be judged.

The soldiers about Laval include many French-speaking Spaniards. One was a lieutenant who wore the emblem of the anti-Soviet Blue Legion on a sleeve and the ribbon of the German Iron Cross on his chest. The commander of the fortress, Lieut. Col. Sebastian Gomila, said that he was not interested in politics and was only obeying the orders of the Madrid government to "Spain's Pledge News to Laval"

tried to communicate with Count Bailen, Spanish charge d'affaires somewhere in Germany, but had been unable to reach him.

DOENITZ-'MONTY' MEETING RUMORED SHANKS Churchill Held Going To Reich For The 'Surrender'

Stockholm, Friday, May 5 (AP)—The Central News Agency said today Danish sources in Malmoe believed "there most likely is some basis" in reports from Denmark that Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery met Admiral Karl Doenitz, self-proclaimed German Führer, last night in Kiel.

They added their opinion that, if the report were true, "nothing but capitulation could have been discussed."

The reports from Denmark, not confirmed, said the conference also included Werner Best, German Minister of War; Col. Gen. Georg Lindemann, Nazi commander in chief in Denmark, and perhaps Josef Terboven, German commissioner in Norway.

Clashes in Denmark

The Central News Agency added the rumors persisted of clashes between German regular army soldiers and SS (Elite Guard) troops in Denmark.

Stockholm, May 3 (AP)—A responsible diplomat who cannot be named said developments clearing up the situation regarding German garrisons holding out in Denmark and Norway "might occur today."

The diplomat offered no details in support of his statement, but emphasized that the situation was so fluid a break might come at any moment.

Previously, Swedish authorities expressed anxiety concerning the effect Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz's apparent control of a rump German Government might have on the chances for a bloodless capitulation in Norway and Denmark.

Best Confers With Doenitz

Danish underground sources said Werner Best, German plenipotentiary in Denmark, had been called to a conference with Doenitz somewhere in what remains of northern Germany.

Some informants said the Span-

ish and Japanese diplomatic staffs from Berlin had arrived at Copenhagen, Danish capital, in cars which bore bullet holes.

It was possible that the diplomat's remark on a break in Norway and Denmark was based on information supplied by a Swedish Foreign Office delegation which is now in Denmark.

Nazis Leave Halden

A Norwegian refugee quoted by Aftenbladet said the Germans appeared to be giving up their position at Halden, near the Swedish border southeast of Oslo, and that columns of busses and trucks filled with German soldiers left the town yesterday.

The Free Danish Press Service

reported conditions of dissolution of the Wehrmacht in Denmark with local German commanders taking matters into their own hands in view of the bewildering confusion of orders and counterorders coming from higher levels.

The agency said many commanders have negotiated with local authorities about technical preparations for capitulation and a few others actually had withdrawn their troops, although the Germans in the main still held their grip on the country, particularly Copenhagen.

Most of the Nazified Danish auxiliary police in Copenhagen had

warranted.

"The Swedish Government, which is continuing its efforts in the direction for a bloodless liquidation of the Germans in Scandinavia, naturally is worried, but not unduly so," an authorized spokesman said.

Opinions Vary In London

[In London there were varying opinion on the possibility of peaceful German capitulation in Scandinavia. In some official quarters it was felt that a general debacle was imminent on the heels of German surrenders in Berlin and in the southern part of the Nazi redoubt. These developments, it was thought, showed Doenitz had no control over the German military situation and thus the commanders might make their own decisions to quit.

Hopes Dimmed For Some

[But some Britons expressed the opinion that the calls for last-ditch battles in Scandinavia by the German commanders under Doenitz had dimmed hopes for a bloodless liberation.

[The Luxembourg radio said today many German commanders in Zeeland and Jutland were surrendering to Danish mayors and that German rule in Denmark appeared to be nearing its end.

There was no indication last night of the situation in Denmark, where since early day there

'Break' Expected In Scandinavia

STORDEVANT'S SHANKS

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Most of the Nazified Danish auxiliary police in Copenhagen had

had been definite signs that the Germans were evacuating the island of Sjaelland. Against this were orders of the day from Col. Gen. Georg Lindemann, commander of German military forces in Denmark, and Gen. Franz Boeme, Nazi military chief in Norway. Both had thrown their lot in with Doenitz.

Lindemann had declared bluntly that he had not carried on any negotiations, "least of all about any capitulation." Boeme had issued a defiant order of the day to his troops that "the fight for Germany is today as valid as ever."

Nazi Split Reported In Norway

[A spokesman for the Norwegian Embassy in London said a split had developed among German leaders in Norway, as indicated by the ousting of Admiral Otto Ciliax, who was known to favor capitulation. He said that for the moment German military leaders appeared to be following the Doenitz line.]

The sudden switch of control in

what is left of Germany and the mysterious disappearance of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler have had the effect of cutting off Sweden from reliable information, a Government source said.

The spokesman estimated that about 30,000 German troops were stationed on Sjælland and in Copenhagen, where the first evidence of an evacuation had been noted. The best troops are reported in Jutland in strength at from 60,000 to 100,000.

No Swedish Condolences

STOCKHOLM, May 3 (AP).—It was officially stated today that Sweden had presented no condolences in connection with Hitler's death.

Sweden to Intern Nazis After V-E Day

Stockholm, May 3 (A. P.).—The newspaper Aftonbladet said today that Sweden intends to intern German Minister Hans Thomsen and other top Nazi legation personnel when Germany capitulates or the Allies declare the war in Europe ended.

The newspaper said four German journalists and other prominent agents also would be interned and only one legation secretary would be left free to handle details such as turning over mine charts. Aftonbladet speculated that the Allies might want to question Thomsen, who was Nazi Charge d'Affaires in Washington until the outbreak of war.

Mayor's Sister A Nazi Captive, Fate Unknown

Former Gemma La Guardia Taken From Ravensbruck Prison Cell 3 Weeks Ago

STOCKHOLM, May 3 (AP).—Internees recently released from the Ravensbruck internment camp for women in Germany told a "Dagens Nyheter" correspondent today that Mrs. Gemma Glyck, sixty-three years old, whom they identified as a sister of New York's Mayor La Guardia, was removed from the camp three weeks ago.

The internees said on their ar-

rival in Sweden that they were uneasy about the fate of the woman and others taken with her, reportedly to Berlin.

Mrs. Glyck, they said, was held at Ravensbruck for two years, and during her internment had given English lessons to other internees. She had written to her husband, rumored held at Mauthausen, but received no reply.

Native of New York City

Mrs. Glyck—the former Gemma La Guardia—was born in New York in 1880, and was the of the three children born

Achille and Irene Coen Lazatti La Guardia.

Mayor La Guardia was born in New York in 1882, and the third child, the late Richard Dodge La Guardia, was born in 1887 at Fort Sully, S. D., where the elder La Guardia was serving as an Army bandmaster.

Mrs. Glyck formerly lived in Budapest.

Reds Express Skepticism That Hitler Is in Berlin

MOSCOW, May 3 (AP) The mystery of what happened to Adolf Hitler deepened today when the well-known Soviet commentator Nikolai Tikhonov wrote in Pravda: "Hitler is not in Berlin."

At the same time, Russian troops continued a stone by stone search for the German leader's body in Berlin's smoldering ruins, and considerable skepticism was expressed here of captured Nazi propagandist Hans Fritzsche's assertion that Hitler and Propaganda Minister Goebbels had committed suicide.

Tikhonov's Pravda report, possibly rhetorical, said:

Not Reported in Berlin

"Whether Hitler fled to the devil's nest or to the other world to the embraces of some Fascist protectorate, it is all the same. He is not in Berlin. But we will find out what actually happened to him. And if he has fled, we will find him no matter where he has found shelter."

Hitler mystery remained foremost in the minds of Russian people. Most refuse to believe he was dead. The results of a poll of a cross-section of Muscovites:

A woman: "He's hidden. I don't think he's dead."

A naval lieutenant: "I'm sure he's hiding in a submarine. He's going to do a Jules Verne."

A Red air force captain: "I just left Berlin. I don't think he's dead."

It's a Nazi trick. I'm sure he's safe."

A Red army private: "I have been wounded five times. I blame Hitler for each wound. If he is dead it is too bad because death is too good for him."

A student for the Institute of International relations: "I don't believe he is dead, but it is possible. It is possible he killed himself, but I think he is the kind of rascal who doesn't die so easily."

A chauffeur: "Marshal (Gregory K.) Zhukov is there. He will find out everything today or tomorrow. If Hitler's really dead they've got to show the marshal his grave and it has got to be proved. We won't believe them if they say they cremated him. However, I'm sure he left Berlin by plane."

Meanwhile from Berlin, Soviet correspondents said the German capital was covered with the white flags of surrender.

A Pravda correspondent wrote: "Nazi soldiers are crawling

out of basements, underground tunnels and subway stations holding white flags and gathering silently under the eyes of Russian Tommy-guns. The Germans are dirty, unshaven and depressed. Many of them show evidence that they are glad the war is over. Others bow when meeting Russian soldiers but their general air is one of deep depression."

"Russian troops flocked out in Berlin's streets today," the dispatch went on "and they were freshly shaven with their shoes shined and uniforms torn in the last days of siege mended."

Near the Brandenburg gate, the Germans were forced to surrender their weapons to Red army men.

"The whole square soon became an arsenal," the correspondent said. "After surrendering their weapons, the Germans were headed for the outskirts of the city, columns of men stretching for many miles."

"The Germans look sadly from side to side at their wrecked capital," he said. "It must be pointed out that Allied aviation worked hard over Berlin. The center of the city is badly smashed up—the Tiergarten, the Wilhelmstrasse and all government buildings and even industrial districts."

Reporting on the aerial battles that had raged over Berlin, two Russian correspondents said: "The Germans lost hundreds of their aces over Berlin. There were days when a thousand planes from each side appeared over the capital."

Hordes Of Nazis In Berlin Lay Down Arms

MOSCOW, May 3 (AP)—Thousands of dirty and unshaven Germans shuffled through the Brandenburg Gate under the Pillars of Victory in fallen Berlin today to lay down their arms where goosestepping Prussians formerly paraded their triumphs.

The hush of a dead nation lay over the smoking, broken capital, interrupted only by occasional explosions in the ruins.

There was no further information on the fate of Hitler or his Propaganda Minister, Paul Joseph Goebbels, who were said by Goebbels' deputy to have committed suicide when their dream of Berlin as the capital of the world collapsed about noon. But the Russians were checking the story.

Denies Hitler In City

One well known Soviet commentator, Nikolai Tikhonov, declared in Pravda that "Hitler is not in Berlin."

"Whether he fled to his devil's nest, to the other world or to the embraces of some Fascist protectorate it's all the same. He isn't in Berlin. We'll find out what actually happened to him, and if he has fled we'll find him no matter where he has found shelter."

The toll of captured Germans in the Nazi capital, originally announced last night as 70,000, grew to 100,000.

Eyewitness Report

The first Soviet eyewitness story on the capital's capitulation was written for Pravda by War Correspondent Jacob Macarenko.

As ironical as it was symbolical, he said, was the fact that the actual surrender took place at the Tiergarten, Berlin's once-beautiful central park, between Victory avenue—which bisects the Tiergarten from north to south—and the Pillars of Victory of the Brandenburg Gate.

He said Berlin's Templehof Air-drome already was being used by Russian planes.

"Immediately after capitulation the city's streets commenced to fill with the foe's battalions headed toward the appointed gathering place," Macarenko reported.

White Flags Everywhere

"The whole city is covered with white flags."

The correspondent met a soldier,

Ivan Terekhin, a veteran of Stalin grad, who was watching the sullen Nazis pile up their arms.

"This dog was at Staraya Russa," muttered Terekhin. "This one was at Leningrad. This one was at Kaluga and this one he was even at Stalingrad."

The park known as the Old Square of Paris, just east of Brandenburg Gate, was chosen as the place for the Germans to dump their arms.

View Wreckage Sadly

"They piled their guns, one after the other, on the ground," Macarenko wrote. "After surrendering their weapons they were headed for the outskirts in columns stretching for many kilometers. The Germans looked sadly from side to side at their wrecked capital. It must be pointed out that Allied aviation worked hard over Berlin. The very center was badly smashed—their Tiergarten, the Wilhelmstrasse, all Government buildings, even the industrial districts."

"Here are two German soldiers supporting a wounded major. Besides them are majors, captains, lieutenants, followed by Storm Troopers and policemen, all of whom have succeeded in ripping off their Nazi insignia."

"We have seen old men and 15-year-old boys shuffling down the streets in columns seemingly without end."

"Hoped For Nothing"

"I asked Capt. Heinrich Schultz what the Germans hoped for. 'We hoped for nothing. We were ordered to hold out. Back of us stood the Storm Troopers, ready to shoot us in the back,' he answered."

Other Soviet correspondents said hundreds of Germans were clearing up Templehof Air-drome.

"The Germans lost hundreds of their aces over the capital," one dispatch reported. "On Berlin's 40 air-dromes at the start of the battle there were about 1,500 planes of the 6th Air Fleet of Marshal Ritter von Grein and the airfleet of the Reich commanded by Col. Gen. Hans Juergen Stumpf."

Statue Of Mars Near By

Symbolically, the last point the Russians stormed was the Friedrich Ebert Strasse which runs through the Brandenburg Gate at the east end of the Tiergarten. Here, at this gate, stands the German "Column of Victory," with its stone statue of Mars, god of war.

It is near here that the last Nazi shot was fired. It was around this spot that hundreds of German officers marched stiffly from their Tiergarten hideout, hands above their heads, in sullen surrender.

Frowning down upon the scene was the statue of Frederick the Great.

From dawn on, Russian soldiers, flushed with their victory, strolled up and down Unter den Linden and through the Tiergarten, inspecting Nazi defenses.

Taken By Two Armies

The city fell to troops of the 1st White Russian and 1st Ukrainian armies, Premier Marshal Stalin announced in an order of the day, last night. He disclosed also that Russian forces had destroyed the German 9th Army, trapped south-east of Berlin, killing 60,000 men and capturing 120,000, and had overrun the last of Germany's big Baltic ports, Rostock and Warnemünde.

In Moscow, the fall of Berlin was celebrated with an official salute of 24 salvoes from 324 cannon. The long-awaited victory was hailed by Russians in the streets with dancing, shouting and general hilarity. Moscow dispatches said belief was evident everywhere in the capital that the end of the war could be expected at any time.

Entered Capital April 21

The victorious Russian armies, headed by Marshals G. K. Zhukov and Ivan S. Konev, entered Berlin on April 21, after jumping across the Oder River. They swarmed into the 341-square-mile city, already battered from American and British air raids, and laid it low in 12 days of some of the bitterest street fighting in history. It was not known how many of the German capital's peacetime population of 4,335,000 persons remained in the city at the time of its fall.

The collapse of Berlin, symbol of German power, came two years and three months after the tide of battle was turned at Stalingrad. And Russian troops who swarmed over the German capital found that most of the city's monumental buildings were largely destroyed from 77,000 tons of bombs rained on it in 301 American and British air assaults.

Taken By Russians In 1760

It was not the first time Berlin had fallen to a foe. It was plundered in 1757 by 4,000 cavalymen and in 1760 the Russians took the city from Frederick the Great after a stiff battle. In 1806 it was occupied by the French after Napoleon defeated the Germans at Jena.

The Russians announced only few details of yesterday's collapse, but during the siege both the Russians and the Germans had told of fierce fighting raging through the city, across housetops and through subway tunnels.

Moving Toward Prague

The fall of Berlin came as other Soviet armies to the south were swinging westward through Czechoslovakia toward Prague and the western Allies in a drive to shred another developing pocket of Nazi resistance.

The second White Russian push along the Baltic Coast placed Soviet forces only 29 miles from the British, who captured the Baltic ports of Luebeck and Wismar yesterday.

North of Berlin, only a twisting, virtually indefensible strip on the Mecklenburg plain remained to the

Germans.

A wide and solid linkup of the eastern and western Allies all the way north to the Baltic Sea appeared imminent.

Dorothy Thompson In Hospital

Jerusalem, May 3 (A. P.).—Dorothy Thompson, American columnist visiting Palestine, was admitted to Hadassah Hospital here today.

BRITISH, INDIAN FORCES BATTLE IN RANGOON STREETS

P. GROVER

CALCUTTA, May 3—(AP) British and Indian troops in their greatest victory of the three-year-old Burma campaign today entered Rangoon, capital and chief port of Burma, and began speedily wiping out Japanese resistance in the city only a day after making a powerful seaborne landing at the mouth of the Rangoon river.

There were indications that Rangoon already was in British hands. Allied prisoners liberated by the assaulting forces said the Japanese began evacuating Rangoon three weeks ago both by land and sea, and only light opposition was anticipated. Airmen flying low over the capital saw a large sign on one building saying "Japs gone." The Japanese are believed to have blown up port installations.

Jap Forces Trapped

Whatever Japanese remained in the vicinity were hopelessly trapped by yesterday's landings from the Bay of Bengal at the mouth of the river 20 miles south of Rangoon. Strong Allied armored forces driving down from Mandalay were last reported approaching the capital from the north after capturing Pegu and probably entered the city with the seaborne forces today. The seizure of Pegu cut the last escape routes into Thailand for perhaps 30,000 Japanese.

The final two-way assault on Rangoon, which the Japanese captured March 8, 1942, three months after Pearl Harbor, was supported by a powerful three-day air and sea bombardment of enemy installations and gun positions in the entire area. Carrier planes of the British East Indies fleet joined heavy bombers and fighters in the crushing attack.

The Japanese had lost the bulk

of the artillery, their airforce was completely shot, and their ground troops had been hacked into straggling fragments. In the brilliant campaign which began in earnest after the British went over to the offensive on the Imphal plain after the high tide of the Japanese invasion had carried the enemy into British India in March, 1944.

The capture of Rangoon, main supply port for all enemy forces in Burma, will give the British an excellent harbor and control of the entire length of the railroad to Lashio, which was the old Burma road terminus to China. When repairs are completed and the road made serviceable there will be an incalculable saving of time and distance in furnishing China with war goods.

Jap Resistance Crumbles

Japanese resistance in other sectors was disintegrating. Nearly 180 miles northwest of Rangoon British units entered Prome, an important enemy stronghold, and fought their way to its railway station.

While the Allied amphibious force and path-clearing parachute troops hammered into Rangoon from the south, battleships, cruisers and destroyers of the supporting fleet bombarded Japanese airfields and other installations on the Andaman and Nicobar islands in the Bay of Bengal.

Ultimately those islands, as well as Sumatra, are certain to be targets of landing operations by the Southeast Asia command. Their subjugation would be one of the last remaining assists Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's command could give to the general operations against Japan.

There remains about a month of fairly good weather before the monsoon. With the limited resistance put up by the enemy around Rangoon, the time would appear ripe for continued amphibious operations in the Southeast Asia zone.

American and Australian forces who have landed in Borneo will, when they have completed that job, be in excellent position to assist Mountbatten's command in joint operations against the great port of Singapore.

Britain's Troops Enter Rangoon

Colombo, Ceylon, May 3 (P)—British troops have entered the Burmese capital of Rangoon, a special communiqué from Allied Southeast Asia Command headquarters announced today.

Headquarters disclosed yesterday that British forces had been landed on both banks of the Rangoon River

after the way had been prepared by an airborne operation.

Prome Entered

Other British forces driving down on Rangoon overland from the north last were reported within 35 miles of the city.

A regular Southeast Asia Command communiqué reported British 14th Army troops had entered the town of Prome, 178 miles northwest of Rangoon and had advanced as far as the railway station within the city.

The towns of Pegu, northeast of Rangoon, and Pyawbwe, west of the Irrawaddy River and 19 miles southwest of Minbu, have been captured.

Attack Japs

Eastern Air Command aircraft yesterday attacked Japanese targets along the Rangoon River, ahead of the seaborne landings.

Heavy bombers hit gun positions beside the river and fighter-bombers and fighters bombed and strafed beach positions, bunkers, trenches, gun pits and anti-aircraft defenses.

One Allied aircraft is missing.

OKINAWA NAVY TOLL IS 5,551

Ground Fighting At Another Near-Deadlock

Guam, Friday, May 4 (P)—American naval casualties of 5,551—including 1,131 killed—were reported today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz for the Okinawa campaign as the ground fighting reached another vicious near-deadlock.

Two "light units" of the Pacific Fleet off the strategic Ryukyu island were sunk in an attack last night by four flights of enemy warplanes, the communiqué announced. Seventeen of the attackers were destroyed.

Nimitz gave the naval casualty toll, through Wednesday, as 1,131 killed, 2,816 wounded and 1,004 missing. This includes casualties from the start of the Okinawa operation on March 18 when carrier planes struck Japan's inland sea in a supporting move. Okinawa itself was invaded April 1.

Jap Toll Over 21,000

The figures, preliminary and still incomplete, brought the total announced American casualties,

counting soldiers and Marines, to 16,964—including 2,658 dead.

The cost in blood of the as yet far from finished Okinawa operation thus approached that of Iwo Jima, where American casualties up to the end of organized Japanese resistance were 19,938. Of these, 4,189 were killed, 15,308 wounded and 441 missing.

Japanese ground casualties alone exceed 21,000.

The fight on southern Okinawa raged in full fury yesterday as Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr.'s 10th Army hurled itself against tough Japanese defenses. Only the 1st Marine Division of Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle reported limited gains. Elsewhere the Yanks were held.

77th Division Gains

Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce's 77th Infantry Division, thrown into the southern Okinawa fight as reinforcement for the 27th Division, pushed the enemy back 200 yards on the western flank Wednesday, a field dispatch reported. The advance followed a 1,400-yard salient driven into the eastern flank the same day by Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's 7th Division.

Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland reported the quick surge by the 77th along the west coast of Okinawa, toward the capital of Naha.

The 27th's doughboys had fought to within a mile and a half of Naha before being ordered back to rest.

Some Japs Kill Selves

Haugland's dispatch said the Japanese, attempting to regain the lost ground, poured 1,200 rounds of artillery shells at the Americans during one night and a counterattack in early morning. About 50 of some 80 Japanese making the fanatical charge were killed by American fire. The rest committed suicide with hand grenades.

The veteran 7th Division, still on the east coast flank, seized Geja Hill in a major breakthrough to within 1 mile of Yonabaru town. Elements previously had entered Kukazu village, just west of Yonabaru.

American patrols moved over the Yonabaru airfield, just north of the town, Wednesday, but made no effort to occupy it until Japanese are cleared from surrounding hills.

DAYLIGHT RAID HITS JAP ISLES

Kyushu And Shikoku Airfields Target Of Yank. Bombs

Guam, Friday, May 4 (P)—Between 50 and 100 Superfortresses bombed airfields on Kyushu and

Shikoku, two of the main Japanese islands, in a daylight attack this morning.

The strike was the fourteenth since March 21 in the campaign to neutralize airbases in southern Japan from which enemy planes could raid American Okinawa forces.

Maj. Gen. Curtis Le May reported that Matsuyama airfield on northwest Shikoku was bombed visually with good results.

Matsuyama airfield was attacked the first time.

Kyushu fields hit today were Omura in west Oita and Seaki on the eastern shore. Le May said all were bombed visually with good results.

Six Kyushu fields were bombed visually yesterday with good effect. No Superfortresses were known lost.

SUPERFORTS POUND KYUSHU AIRFIELDS

GUAM, Friday, May 4—(AP) American Superfortresses attacked airfields on Japan's southern mainland island of Kyushu in daylight Thursday and Tokyo radio reported "the first appearance" of Okinawa-based U. S. Aircraft off the same island.

Between 50 and 100 of the B-29s flew from Marianas bases of the 21st Bomber command in the medium-altitude bombing of Tachiarai, Miyazaki, Miyakanojo, Kanoya, Kanoya East and Kokubu airdromes. It was the thirteenth raid in five weeks on Kyushu, from which the Japanese have been sending planes to attack the American Okinawa invasion forces.

Tokyo radio said American Liberator bombers and smaller type planes, "apparently based on Okinawa," swept south of Kyushu without attacking the island shortly before the Superfortress raids.

The Japanese report was without American confirmation, though Army and Marine planes have been operating off of two captured Okinawa airfields for some time. Okinawa is only 325 miles southwest of Kyushu.

6 Kyushu Airfields Raided By B-29's

Guam, May 4 (P)—Swooping in at medium height in a daylight strike, between 50 and 100 Superfortresses attacked airfields on Kyushu Island of southern Japan for

the thirteenth time in five weeks.

The B-29's swept over six airdromes which have been sending suicide planes against the United States naval forces supporting the Okinawa invasion 325 miles south of Kyushu. Bombs were dropped visually and good results were reported.

First Since Triple Mission

Today's raid was the first major blow for Maj. Gen. Curtis Lemay's Marianas-based Superforts since Monday when a triple mission was flown against airfields at Kyushu, the industrial city of Hamamatsu on Honshu Island, and the Tachikawa air arsenal 24 miles west of Tokyo.

Airdromes struck today were Tachiarai, Miyazaki, Miyakanojo, Kanoya, Kanoya East and Kokubu.

New Yank Push Cracks Japs' Okinawa Line

Guam, May 3 (P)—Daring United States 7th Division infantrymen drove a tank-led spearhead 1,400 yards into the tough Japanese defenses on southern Okinawa yesterday to score the first sizable breakthrough of the 32-day campaign.

An intensified co-ordinated push, with fresh American troops in action, was under way all along the four-mile front, the Navy reported today.

Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's 7th Division, veterans of the Aleutians, the Marshalls and the Philippines, smashed ahead by night through enemy positions on the eastern flank to reach Gaja Hill, within one mile of Yonabaru town.

First Major Night Action

They struck in the early morning darkness, their paths crushed and burned by tanks and flame-throwers. It was the first major night ground action attempted by American forces in the Pacific area.

The 7th Division drive extended beyond the southern end of the Yonabaru airfield. Nearby heights must be cleared of enemy artillery and mortars before the airdrome is seized.

Two new divisions were reported by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz today as in action on the Okinawa battle line.

In the center was Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce's 77th Infantry Division, last reported clearing the Kerama group off the west coast. The 96th Division under Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley had been in that sector.

On the west flank was the 1st Marine Division of Maj. Gen. Pedro

A. del Valle. This is the first time the Marines, who have cleared the entire northern end of the island, have joined the southern Okinawa fight. The 27th Infantry Division under Maj. Gen. George W. Griner had been in action on this flank.

Okinawa's three major cities, Naha, Shuri and Yonabaru, are the prime objectives of the fresh Yank drive. An estimated 30,000 troops—half the original Okinawa garrison—are defending the rugged southern end.

Sinking In "Safe" Lane

Nimitz reported, meanwhile, that Navy search bombers sank a medium-sized Japanese transport south of Korea on Tuesday. Until now Korea and homeland shipping lanes have been relatively safe

from the American bomber threat. Carrier planes hit targets on Kunie Island, west of Okinawa, and the Sakishima group of the southern Ryukyus.

Davao Port About To Fall To Yanks

Manila, May 3 (P)—Allied troops, opening a campaign to recover the Dutch East Indies, swept quickly toward the airport on Tarakan Island, just off northeastern Borneo, and Lingkas town today from beachheads easily established Tuesday.

Americans on Mindanao Island, in the southern Philippines, meanwhile, appeared about to take the hemp port of Davao, center of pre-war Japanese settlement, without the fierce fight they had expected.

They advanced another six miles Tuesday to reach the western edge of Davao City, last important holding of the Japanese in that part of the commonwealth.

Smoke Covers Beaches

Australian troops, aided by a few Dutch Indonesian units, established two beachheads on Tarakan after the 7th Fleet, augmented by Australian cruisers and destroyers and American, Dutch and Australian aircraft, had bombed and shelled oil tanks intermittently for four days.

Thick smoke covered the southern beaches.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué today said the operation virtually severed the Japanese holdings to the south and that an Allied base on Tarakan would complete a chain of airfields which would enable a "strike at enemy forces anywhere in the Southwest

Pacific."

Rich In Oil

The landing on Tarakan marked the beginning of the attempt to recover the richest prize seized by the Japanese in their southward march in 1942.

Tarakan itself was a producer of exceptionally pure oil before the Japanese moved in but the Dutch destroyed their installations while a small force held off the Japanese in January, 1942, a few days before the capitulation.

Sea Obstacles At Tarakan

With Australian troops on Tarakan, Dutch Borneo, May 1 [AP—Delayed]—Invading Australians are off to a running start in their first action in fourteen months, despite encountering the most formidable landing obstacles in the Southwest Pacific in triple rows of steel and wooden posts protruding from the Tarakan mudflats just beneath the surface of the surf.

For this progress the invaders have the Royal Australian Engineer demolition teams to thank. They blasted channels through the underwater barriers, built by the Dutch and improved by the Japanese.

Japs Withdrew

The Japanese withdrew to the ridges before the assault troops hit the beach at 8.15 A. M. The Aussies moved rapidly along the coastal road leading to Tarakan airfield, some 3 miles from their landing in the Port Lingkas area. By noon they had swarmed into the former Dutch garrison area, pushed beyond the tank farm area to secure high ground dominating the beach and sent a column racing down a macadam road to within 2,000 yards of the airfield.

Foe Dug In

There were scattered fights as heavy Bren machine guns went to work on pockets of Nipponese. Rifle companies driving beyond mango swamps on the coast road found little to restrain their advance.

Veterans spearheading a thrust through heavily wooded ridges on this pear-shaped isle sent back word that numerous enemy positions were dug deep into the slopes and would require rooting out one by one.

Resistance stiffened as the first invasion day wore on. But an ebb tide was more of a handicap than the Japanese. It left landing craft, even LCIs, high and dry; kept other troop-laden craft from the beaches. But it did expose the intricate underwater barriers, permitting the Royal Engineers to re-

sume blasting them out.

An increasing number of Chinese, Javanese and other Asiatics trickled into the prisoner-of-war compound. Most of them were in a pitiable condition with marked evidence of malnutrition and beriberi. Some were treated for injuries suffered in the prelanding bombardment.

No Jap Planes

Not a single Nipponese plane appeared in the sky, although the enemy could have tapped air forces at Singapore and Saigon.

At nightfall, naval and land batteries opened a bombardment on the Japanese while an American destroyed patrolled the beach front with its searchlights beamed on the shore to show up any Nipponese infiltration attacks.

AUSSIES MENACE TARAKAN AIRFIELD

Reach Approaches of Lingkas in Assault on Island Off Borneo.

MANILA, Friday, May 4 (A.P.)—Tank-led Australian invaders of Tarakan reached the approaches of Lingkas town and the airfield Wednesday, their second day on the little port island off Borneo. In the Philippines the fall of Davao city to the Americans appeared imminent.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today said the veteran Aussies, moving with close air and naval support, expanded their beachheads and drove to within a few hundred yards of the Tarakan airfield. They were on the outskirts of Lingkas town.

On Mindanao island, meantime, Maj. Gen. Roscoe Woodruff's 24th U. S. Infantry division penetrated Davao city, a major port of the Philippines, as the Japanese garrison retreated northward.

Apparently the fierce fight that had been expected for Davao city, center of prewar Japanese activity in the archipelago, had failed to develop. The enemy evidently chose to withdraw.

Another airfield south of Davao was taken. This was the fourth airdrome seized by the Yanks on the western shore of Davao gulf.

The Australian invaders of Tarakan still were finding only scant resistance.

The Aussies, members of the famed Australian Ninth division, were on the outskirts of Lingkas, principal city of the small island which is about 1,000 miles from

Singapore.

Tanks assisted the infantry in smashing Japanese resistance pockets.

Unloading of supplies, unhampered by air opposition, proceeded rapidly, the communique said.

Heavy and medium bombers from the Philippines, flying in support of the invasion operation, struck at airdromes, bivouacs and defenses at Jesselton, Kudat, Sandakan and Tawao, on Borneo.

The Allied troops, which included some Dutch Indonesians, met no resistance when they landed Tuesday on Tarakan's oil soaked sands and today's communique failed to mention any organized opposition. The Japanese had been caught by surprise and apparently had been unable to unite their forces for a stand.

Penetration of Davao city, Japanese stronghold in southern Mindanao of the Philippines, was announced by MacArthur. Strong units of the U. S. 24th division, which had reached the city's outskirts Tuesday, made the entrance.

Coastal guns and ammunition dumps were captured intact. The Japanese retreated northward.

Matina airfield, south of Davao, is "under our control and our forces are rapidly clearing small enemy groups from the vicinity of Libby airfield," MacArthur said.

In the interior of Mindanao, the 31st Division advanced another 2 miles northward along the central highway, with close support from dive bombers.

More Sweeps Over Formosa

American bombers dropped more than 325 tons of bombs on Japanese positions in northern Luzon, where American ground troops are nearing the rich Cagayan Valley.

Heavy, medium and fighter bombers continued their neutralization sweeps over Formosa.

Planes carrying on the blockade made of the China Sea bombed Itu Aba Island, 240 miles west of Palawan. Shipping and rail facilities were attacked at Hong Kong, Hainan, French Indo-China and throughout the East Indies.

Naval patrols, operating in coastal sectors around Borneo, sank ten freighters, four coastal vessels, five barges and smaller craft.

A four-day naval and air bombardment preceded the landings on Tarakan and drove the Japanese defenders inland.

Oil Workers On Job

An oil rehabilitation team, organized by the Netherlands Indies Civil Administration, went ashore on Tarakan with the troops, the Dutch Aneta News Agency reported. The team was equipped to put Tarakan's extensive wells back in operation and thus provide the

Allies with an immediate supply of vital oil.]

In announcing the new invasion, General MacArthur said establishment of a base on Tarakan would complete the chain of airfields from Luzon to Darwin, Australia, from which Allied warplanes could strike at Nippon's war forces anywhere in the Southwest Pacific.

"This operation virtually severs the enemy's holdings in the south," said the communique.

British Carriers Helping In Pacific

Guam, May 3 (A.P.)—United States Pacific Fleet headquarters today disclosed that the British aircraft carriers Indomitable, Indefatigable and Victorious, as well as the illustrious, are operating in the Pacific.

The announcement said that the first three, all 23,000 tons displacement, participated in British Pacific Fleet attacks on the Ryukyu Islands in connection with the American invasion of Okinawa.

Of Largest British Type

It previously had been announced that the illustrious and the battleship King George V were in the Pacific.

The four carriers are of the British Fleet's largest announced type.

Completed in 1941, the Indomitable delivered a cargo of planes in April, 1942, in time to help beat off the Japanese air attack on Ceylon. She later participated in Malta convoys.

The Victorious helped sink the German battleship Bismarck in May, 1941, and operated as part of the United States Pacific Fleet for a period in 1943.

Nurse Tells How Japs Attacked Hospital Ship

Foe's Suicide Plane's Explosion Destroyed Three Surgery Rooms on U. S. S. Comfort.

By LEIF ERICKSON and AL DOPKING.

Aboard Hospital Ship Comfort, at a Western Pacific Base, May 3 (A.P.)—A Japanese suicide-plane explosion which wiped out all three surgery rooms aboard this American hospital ship threw Nurse Evelyn C. Bacheler, a second lieutenant, into the air and onto the stirrups holding a patient to whom she was giving an anesthetic. The operating rooms were wiped out. The plane's engine went through

catello, Idaho, was one of the two nurses working in surgery who survived the deliberate Kamikaze attack fifty miles south of Okinawa, Saturday night. Five operations were in progress when the single-engine Japanese plane hit the superstructure deck, blowing out the bulkheads of the three operating rooms.

After the explosion of the attack plane's bomb and gasoline supply, tanks containing oxygen and nitrous oxide, which were being used for the anesthetic, also blew up and hurled Nurse Bacheler to the deck. On the arrival of the mercy ship here the nurse told of her experience.

"All hell broke loose," she said, and "bulkheads were flying through the air. I remember being thrown into the operating table stirrups and then picking myself off the floor. Then I started calling the names of the people who had been there in surgery trying to find out if they were all right."

Skipper Tells of Attack.

Most of those in the room were killed. One survivor was Major Dorsey Brannan of Morgantown, W. Va., who was just finishing an operation. The blast blew him through a porthole and onto the deck.

The Comfort's skipper, Commander A. Tooker of Saybrook, Conn., said that the suicide plane first was seen while apparently diving for the brightly lighted, Red Cross-marked hospital ship from the starboard quarter.

"Apparently," he said, "the pilot decided he was going to miss, because he pulled up on the port side, where we could see him

the superstructure deck, the deck, the main deck and the second deck. Evidently it carried a small bomb, which made a second hole through only the superstructure deck and the main deck.

Commander Tooker said that the casualties, nearly all in the surgery rooms, were seven Army wounded from Okinawa, who were killed; five Army surgeons killed, one naval medical officer killed, six Army nurses killed, nine Army corpsmen killed and one naval cook killed, a total of twenty-nine fatalities. One Army corpsman is missing.

Nine Okinawa wounded patients were injured, as were three naval officers, three naval enlisted men, three Army officers, four Army nurses and nine Army enlisted men. These twenty-two wounded were transferred here from the ship to shore hospitals.

Roosevelt Jr. Is Cited For Anti-Submarine Feat

Admiral Berkey Recommends Legion of Merit Award

ABOARD A CRUISER OFF BORNEO, April 29 (Delayed) (A.P.)—An elusive Japanese submarine played dead beneath two searching American destroyers until both lost contact with it.

Finally a destroyer-escort was hailed, and her skipper, Lieutenant Commander Franklin D. Roosevelt, rolled up his sleeves. The late President's son guided his little ship through a two-hour hunt and five target runs which ended

with a tremendous underwater explosion. The submarine was listed as probably sunk, for no debris was found.

Rear Admiral Russell S. Berkey, cruiser squadron commander, described Roosevelt's job as "one of the most efficiently conducted anti-submarine operations within my knowledge," and recommended award of the Legion of Merit.

But President Roosevelt, a great Navy man himself, probably never knew of the commendation. He died two days after it was issued.

Buenos Aires, May 3 (A.P.)—News of the fall of Berlin was received quietly in the Argentine capital last night as the public heeded a Government warning

against any demonstration.

Following Government orders, radio stations did not mention the historic event in the European war, but newspapers spread the news in large headlines.

The Government MAYED against demonstrations because of evidence, officials said, that the opposition intended to use the occasion for an anti-government manifestation.

100 ARE ARRESTED IN URUGUAY RIOT

Montevideo, Uruguay, May 3 (A.P.)—More than 100 persons were arrested and Police Chief Juan Gomez Folle was among more than eighty injured in rioting last night by crowds who shouted down President Juan Amezaga and demanded the resignation of the police chief and the Minister of the Interior, Juan Carbajal Victorica.

Police said that the riots started when groups tried to force the liberal morning newspaper El Dia to fly the Russian flag as crowds passed on their way to a celebration of the fall of Berlin.

A government spokesman said that the police, including Gomez Folle, were stoned by about 500 persons.

The crowds stoned and looted stores along the main avenue and set up barricades before proceeding to the presidential palace, where Amezaga made three unsuccessful attempts to address them above the shouting.

A police communique said that there was reason to believe that further rioting would occur and called on the population not to participate. It said an incomplete list showed forty-three policemen and thirty-seven demonstrators wounded, two of them shot, and that eight patrol cars and fifteen shops were damaged.

U.S.-Canada-Alaska Land Swap Proposed

Vancouver, B.C., May 3 (A.P.)—A land swap that would make a tiny change in the 99-year-old boundary between the Far Western United States and Canada and add a strip of land to the map of Alaska may be suggested, the Vancouver Sun said yesterday, by the Government of British Columbia.

In a dispatch from the capital city of Victoria the newspaper said

the residents of Haines, Alaska—north of Juneau in the narrow "Panhandle" of the territory—"want a road connection with the rest of Alaska." In southeast British Columbia, civic groups seek a strip of land for a "victory highway" connecting Rossland and Cascade.

Negotiations between Ottawa and Washington would be necessary to effect a trade, the article said, and "Premier Hart is expected to take it up on his next trip to the Federal Capital."

Managua, May 3 (A.P.)—Nicaragua celebrated today the fall of Berlin with a holiday. All business places closed.

AMERICAN DELEGATES URGE DUMBARTON OAKS REVISION

Offer Nine Major Changes in World Charter for Post-war Era.

BIG FOUR CHIEFS WEIGH PLAN Security Council Proposals Are Faced by Alternative of Regional Accords.

San Francisco, May 3 (A. P.).—The American delegation announced today it is sponsoring amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks charter designed to open the way to peaceful revision of world agreements in the post-war era.

Commander Harold E. Stassen, acting as spokesman for the delegation to the United Nations conference, told reporters the group had agreed upon nine major objectives in changes now being considered by the Big Four foreign ministers.

New Zealand made a formal bid today to increase small-nations' powers in a world organization by letting a proposed general assembly "consider any matter within the sphere of international relations." This would lift a ban imposed by the Dumbarton Oaks plan restricting the assembly to certain subjects and forbidding it to make recommendations on use of force.

Commander Stassen's proposals were as follows:

1. Provision for functioning of the entire international organization "in keeping with the principles of justice."
2. Clarification of Dumbarton Oaks language to provide that the organization function within, and assist in developing, inter-

national law.

3. The development and safeguarding of human rights as a basic purpose of the new world organization.

4. Provision for "peaceful change of conditions in the world so that the world is not frozen."

5. Incorporation into the charter of a definite system of trusteeships.

Review Is Proposed.

6. Provision for future general review of the entire charter "in the light of experience and the developing world situation after the war is over."

7. Introduction of a modernized version of the world court as an integral part of the United Nations organization.

8. Incorporation in the charter of specific provisions of the Atlantic charter. These include the "four freedoms."

9. The outlining of cultural objectives discussed in the conversations with China at Dumbarton Oaks, but not included previously in the formula.

Unanimous Indorsement.

Commander Stassen told a crowded news conference that the American proposals had been indorsed unanimously by this country's delegates. He said that they had been laid before the Big Four—Secretary of State Stettinius, Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov, British Foreign Secretary Eden, and Chinese Foreign Minister Soong, along with changes suggested by others of the four sponsoring Powers.

It was understood that the American group agreed to language which would authorize the Security Council to investigate disputes which threaten peace and to make recommendations for any changes in treaties or agreements which it thought would prevent war. Asked if the fourth objective of the American proposals would apply specifically to a settlement of the dispute over the Polish Provisional Government, Commander Stassen

replied:

"None of these provisions is to be applied to any individual dispute at this time. We are establishing principles and the mechanics to meet situations over a long period of years."

Growing in importance as the conference speeded its work was the issue represented between an all-powerful security council to guard future peace, and regional agreements to achieve the same end.

The United States is seeking both to promote the creation of a worldwide security system and to fit into it such regional organizations as the Pan-American system without allowing the development of regional blocks.

So far the American delegation has avoided a showdown among its own members on the sort of formula it may support.

Proposals Pouring In.

As proposals poured in for reshaping the Dumbarton Oaks proposals on the power of the security council to use force, there were these other developments in this bustling conference city:

1. Mr. Stettinius started a drive to keep as many foreign ministers as possible here throughout the conference despite the pressure of their war-end problems at home. He told some that he hoped the job of blueprinting a world organization would be completed within three weeks and he himself intends to see it through. Commissar Molotov plans to leave in a few days; Secretary Eden plans to stay at least another week.

2. Mr. Molotov, Mr. Eden and Mr. Stettinius conferred yesterday on Poland, trying to clear the way for reorganization of the Warsaw government. Last night those three and Foreign Minister Soong of China previewed future conference problems, seeking to line them up before Mr. Molotov leaves.

3. The American delegation decided that Argentina should get no officer position at the conference. Some South American countries want the Argentine

delegate to be made official reporter for the commission on judicial organization. Russia is slated to insist that the position be held for Poland.

France Is Opposed.

4. Foreign Minister Georges Bidault of France told a news conference his Government could accept the principle of international military bases but would never surrender any territory. France has been worried about retaining French Indo-China and her Pacific islands.

5. Leaders of several middle and small Power delegations said they would be unwilling to turn over complete control of their military forces to a security council in which they had no voice. They proposed that any country not on the council should give approval before its forces could be summoned to action.

6. The British completed a plan for international trusteeships over ex-enemy territories which opposes the United States plan for strategic trusteeships to cover military bases. The American proposal would let this country keep exclusive control over key islands captured from Japan.

Regional Peace Units Become Parley Issue

San Francisco, May 3 (A. P.).—The Big Four plan for an all-powerful world council to guard future peace was attacked today by several nations at the United Nations conference. They want to put peace keeping on a more regional basis.

The issue, growing in importance as the conference speeds up, appears certain to impose a severe test of American leadership.

The United States Aim

The United States is seeking both to promote the creation of a world-wide security system and to fit into it such regional organizations as the Pan-American system without allowing the development of regional blocks.

So far the American delegation under Secretary of State Stettinius has avoided a showdown among its own members on the sort of formula it may support. The sixteen American amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan, which are to be announced tomorrow, do not cover

the regional issue.

Trying To Keep Top Men

As proposals poured in for reshaping the Dumbarton Oaks proposals concerning the power of the security council to use force, there were these other developments:

1. Stettinius started a drive to keep as many Foreign Ministers as possible here throughout the conference despite the pressure of their war-end problems at home. He told some that he hoped the job of blueprinting a world organization would be completed within three weeks and he himself intends to see it through. Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov plans to leave in a few days; British Foreign Secretary Eden plans to stay at least another week.

Parley On Poland Held

2. Molotov, Eden and Stettinius conferred yesterday on Poland, trying to clear the way for reorganization of the Warsaw Government. Last night those three and Foreign Minister Soong of China previewed future conference problems, trying to line them up before Molotov leaves.

3. The American delegation decided that Argentina should get no officer position at the conference. Some South American countries want the Argentine delegate, who is soon to take his seat here, to be made official reporter for the commission on judicial organization. Should such a proposal be made, Russia is slated to insist that the position be held for Poland.

French Stand On Territory

4. Foreign Minister Georges Bidault of France told a news conference his government could accept the principle of international military bases but would never surrender any territory. France has been worried about retaining French Indo-China and her Pacific islands.

5. Leaders of several middle and small-power delegations said they would be unwilling to turn over complete control of their military forces to a security council in which they had no voice. They proposed that any country not on the council should give approval before its forces could be summoned to action.

U.S. SEEKS PEACE BASED ON JUSTICE

Nine Provisions Urged to Help Strengthen World Charter.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3—(AP) America made its bid today to

strengthen a world charter for peace through specific recognition of the cardinal principles of justice: international law, human rights and the Atlantic charter's four freedoms.

And, beyond these, the U. S. delegation to the United Nations conference further recommended:

Future review of a projected international constitution "in the light of experience and the developing world situation after the war is over."

Provision for "peaceful change of conditions in the world so that the world is not frozen."

The American suggestions fell into nine major categories. As spokesman for the delegation, Commander Harold E. Stassen outlined them to reporters and said they had been approved unanimously.

Even as he went down the list, foreign ministers of the four nations sponsoring the conference—Stettinius of the United States, Soong of China, Molotov of Russia and Eden of Britain—were going over them.

The Big Four, in fact, were surveying the whole future of the conference in an effort to anticipate issues and insure a quick, smooth run toward its goal after Molotov and Eden leave the Golden Gate.

Four conference commissions which will cull over all amendments and try to fit the most meritorious into the scheme of a world organization, met at conference headquarters to begin their tasks.

The American-endorsed changes had been submitted to Britain, Russia and China in advance. Their announcement at this time was interpreted by many delegates as indicating there are no major spheres of disagreement on them.

This is what the Americans want:

1. An international organization functioning "in keeping with the principles of justice."
2. Clarification of the Dumbarton Oaks blueprint, worked out last fall by the four sponsoring nations as the agenda for this conference, to say that the world organization shall function within international law and assist in perfecting it.
3. The development and safeguarding of human rights.
4. Provision for peaceful change of world conditions.
5. A definite system of trusteeships for weak or strategic territories.
6. A system to facilitate amending the charter to meet post-war conditions.
7. A modernized world court.
8. Incorporation into the charter of specific provisions of the Atlantic charter, including assurances of freedom from want and fear, freedom of speech and worship.
9. A declaration of cultural objectives similar to those already pro-

posed by China.

China asked that the economic and social council of the world organization promote "education and other forms of cultural cooperation."

Adoption of the American recommendations would dissolve some, but not all, of the dissatisfaction of small powers with Dumbarton Oaks as it now stands.

They make no concession to little power demands for a bigger voice in a security council, which would be the real instrumentality for keeping peace because it would be empowered to bring armed force into play.

Nor do they settle small-country claims that regional security systems, such as the Pan-American arrangement, should be allowed to settle local or regional disputes on their own.

These may become the next big focal point of conflict within the conference.

BIG 5 DEBATING 'TRUSTEESHIPS'

British Back U.S. Demand For Rule Of Conquered Areas

San Francisco, May 3 (A. P.).—An American demand for retention of control over strategic areas wrested from the enemy drew unofficial British support tonight as representatives of the Big Five sought agreement on a United Nations trusteeship policy.

This country's anxiety over what is to become of such militarily important islands as bloodily-won Iwo Jima was emphasized during the day by the arrival of a Senate Naval Affairs subcommittee to confer with delegates on the trusteeship question.

Senators Byrd (D., Va.), Eastland (D., Miss.) and Tobey (R., N. H.) went into informal conferences with Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State, and other delegation members immediately.

Senators' Goal Known

It is known that the senators want some assurance from this conference that the United States will be permitted to retain exclusive control of the hard-won Pacific areas which military men think may be useful in countering any future aggressive threat from Japan.

The indications are that the trusteeship policy being worked

put by the Big Five representatives for later presentation to the conference will leave that question for the peace table.

The plan here is to draw general principles under which mandated territories will be administered and let the Allies determine by treaties among themselves which territories will be involved.

From the British delegation came reports of sympathy for the American viewpoint. The British, too, want strategic bases, and some of their former holdings in the Pacific may be very much a case in point.

Disagree On Form

But there was disagreement between the two delegations over the form that trusteeships should take. The American group wants two types—one dealing exclusively with strategic territory and the other with more heavily populated areas that have no great military value now.

The British, on the other hand, think one type of trusteeship should apply to all areas. They argue that

military necessities may change and an area which now is of no strategic value may become highly desirable for such purposes later.

They say any move to make over a nonstrategic trusteeship into a military mandate later would arouse suspicion that the nation involved was planning war.

The United States has proposed that nonstrategic areas come under the supervision of a trusteeship council set up by the projected peace-keeping league's general assembly. The eventual aim of such trusteeships would be self-government by the native population.

Areas Would Be Inspected

Under the American plan, the world organization would have the right to inspect and report on the administration of the areas.

There would be no such right of inspection of strategic territories, although reports might be required from the controlling country.

The British want all trusteeships placed under the proposed economic and social council of the international organization, with the security council having the right to request information on military matters.

The British seemingly do not agree with the American view that there should be no discrimination between the rights of the mandated countries and other nations in such things as commercial aviation rights.

SMUTS SUGGESTS TEXT OF CHARTER PREAMBLE

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3 (AP)—Field Marshal Jan. Christiaan Smuts, head of the delegation from the Union of South Africa, pro-

posed today the following draft of a Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations, for adoption by the San Francisco Conference:

"The High Contracting Parties: Determined—

"To prevent a recurrence of the fratricidal strife which twice in our generation has brought untold sorrow and loss upon mankind, and

"To re-establish faith in fundamental human rights, in the sanctity and ultimate value of human personality, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

"To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends

"To practice tolerance and to live together in peace with one another as good neighbors,

"In order that nations may work together to maintain international peace and security,

"By the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods to insure that armed force shall not be used save in the common interest,

"By the provision of means by which all disputes that threaten the maintenance of international peace and security shall be settled,

"By the establishment of conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations of international law and treaties and fundamental human rights and freedoms can be maintained,

"By the employment of international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, agree to this Charter of the United Nations."

British Disagree With U.S. Upon Trusteeships

San Francisco, May 3 (AP)—Britain will present to the United States, France, China and Russia tonight her ideas on international trusteeships. She disagrees with two important points of the American plan.

The American plan was given the other members of the Big Five on Tuesday night and immediately sent to their capitals. London's reply has now been received.

The Differences

The main points of difference are:

1. STRATEGIC AREAS—Britain opposes the American plan to sep-

arate trusteeships into two categories, strategic and non-strategic. She prefers to apply the same principles to all areas.

2. INTERNATIONAL CONTROL—The British place greater emphasis on responsibility of the mandatory power and less on those of the international organization.

Other Nation's Positions

The Chinese are likely to side with the United States on responsibilities, asking for even more international control than the Americans propose. The Chinese may lean toward the British on the first point.

A French delegate said his country did not intend to present a complete plan, but rather to suggest changes in the pending ones. France is expected to side with the British on the point of international responsibility, namely, pulling dependent areas into the imperial system of the trustee nation.

The British Arguments

The Soviet stand is unknown. Here are the main points of the British document, which was before the meeting, and modified after the submission of American views:

1. There should be only a single class of trusteeships. The British maintain it is too difficult to define strategic areas. The British hold that the entire approach to the problem should be on the basis of welfare of native populations. To satisfy requirements for military bases, they suggest that the mandates should apply only to economic, civil and social aspects of trusteeships, leaving the trustee countries free to handle any military aspects as they see fit.

2. The trusteeships should be placed under the supervision of the economic and social council of the world organization. The security council would have the right to request military information, however, in accordance with special agreements to be worked out among the United Nations.

On Administration

3. Trustee powers should have more freedom in administering areas, providing administration is in the interests of the population. This means that they could restrict immigration, or bring the areas into their tariff and trade-control systems.

4. International supervision should be similar to that exercised by the old League of Nations. The world organization would receive reports from trustee powers, have the right to cross-examine them, and the right to visit the dependent areas after consulting and obtaining agreement from the controlling country.

The American Views

Each of these points differs from

the American views, which are:

1. There should be two categories of trusteeships—strategic and nonstrategic.

2. Strategic areas would be under the military committee of the security council. There would be no right of inspection and reports would be made to the military committee on the same basis as reports of national territory that might come under the special military agreements. Although the mandate country would not have title to the areas, it would have complete and continuing control.

No Discrimination

3. Nonstrategic areas would come under the supervision of a special trusteeship council, to be set up under the general assembly of the new peace agency. The trustee nations would be pledged to administer their charges so as to lead them to a position where they could choose their own government and independence.

An important provision—conflicting with British ideas—is that there shall be no discrimination in the rights of the mandatory and other countries. This means equal commercial aviation rights, communication rights and tariff and trade treatment.

4. The world organization would have the right to visit nonstrategic areas any time and report on all phases of administration there.

Mines Seized By Government

Truman Orders Ickes to Take Over Strikebound Pennsylvania Mines.

FUEL CRISIS FEARED

Fuel Administrator Urges Employees to Return to Work Monday.

WASHINGTON, May 3 — (AP) The government tonight seized the nation's anthracite mines, strike-bound in a contract dispute.

Acting on orders from President Truman, Secretary of Interior Ickes proclaimed that he had taken formal possession of the mines and breakers owned by 363 companies,

all located in Pennsylvania.

Warns of Fuel Crisis

"A breakdown in wage negotiations threatened a fuel crisis that would impair public health and impede the progress of the war next winter," said a statement issued by the Solid Fuels administration, headed by Ickes.

Ickes ordered the flag of the United States raised above these mines and breakers and mine whistles blown for work Monday morning.

(A breaker is an establishment where coal is broken up.)

Ickes urged all employees to return to work "producing fuel to avert cold homes and shops which would seriously handicap the war with Japan next winter."

The operating heads of the coal companies were designated as federal operating managers.

Wage negotiations between the operators and the United Mine workers remained deadlocked in New York as the President issued his proclamation authorizing Ickes to take control.

Pay for miners' travel time was understood to be the chief barrier to agreement on a new contract. Another meeting of the negotiators was scheduled for tomorrow.

John L. Lewis, UMW head, originally presented 30 demands to

the operators, but the bulk of these were dropped when the UMW accepted a proposal by Secretary of Labor Perkins last Monday. The operators would not agree to her offered contract, saying it would add 71.8 cents a ton to the cost of anthracite.

One of Lewis' original demands was for a 10-cent-a-ton royalty, but Miss Perkins did not include that in her proposed contract.

Principal suggestion of Miss Perkins was that the hard coal miners receive \$1.50 as compensation for travel time each day. Anthracite diggers have not previously received the portal-to-portal pay given to bituminous miners.

Truman Orders Seizure

Mr. Truman's proclamation said that "after investigation I find and proclaim that there are interruptions or threatened interruptions in the operation of the mines producing anthracite as a result of existing or threatened strikes and other labor disturbances; that the

coal produced by such mines is required by the war effort; that the war effort will be unduly impeded or delayed by such interruptions; and that the exercise as herein-after specified of the powers vested in me is necessary to insure in

the interest of the war effort the operation of such mines."

The hard coal miners' wage contract expired April 30 and John L. Lewis, UMW president, has not acceded to a War Labor board order for extension of the pact pending negotiations of a new agreement.

Ickes as Solid Fuels administrator was directed to operate the mines in accordance with the terms and conditions in effect at the time possession is taken, which would mean under the terms of the old contract.

The Secretary was directed to permit the mine managements to continue with their functions to the maximum degree possible.

However, Solid Fuels officials declared that any wage adjustments "which are approved under the national stabilization policy are to be applied retroactively from April 30," the date on which the old wage contract expired.

Earlier in the evening, Secretary Ickes as solid fuels administrator seized three bituminous mines of the Carter coal company in West Virginia. SFA said strikes in these three diggings resulted from the "company's failure to sign and accept the new wage contract executed by the remainder of the soft coal industry."

That makes a total of 239 bituminous mines now held by the government. The others were taken last month during strikes.

Idling Hard Coal Miners Await U.S. Action

Washington, May 3 (AP)—Pennsylvania's idle hard-coal miners looked to Economic Stabilizer William H. Davis today for a sign that they might return to work with Uncle Sam as their boss.

The War Labor Board last night routed to Davis's desk the stale-mated contract dispute that has left 72,000 miners idle since Monday night, when their working agreement expired.

If Davis sends the case on to the White House, as he is expected to, President Truman may direct In-

terior Secretary Ickes to seize the mines and order the men to work for the Government.

Lewis Ignores WLB

Davis came into the picture after the WLB failed to receive a reply from John L. Lewis to its order that the expired contract be continued in effect and production resumed. Any wage adjustments would be retroactive to May 1, the board said.

The operators agreed to the order, but asked a 30-day limit on the extension.

Stalled over a \$1.50-a-day travel-time payment proposed by Labor Secretary Perkins earlier in the week, the wage negotiations were to be resumed today in New York. Union spokesmen said they expected the producers to offer a counter-proposal.

In the coal fields themselves, some miners insisted that they would remain away from work for the rest of the week, although others said they would return as soon as they were ordered to do so by Lewis.

U.S. Denies Red Charge On Captives

Washington, May 3 (AP)—The United States today flatly denied Russian complaints that Soviet citizens liberated from German prisons are being held by this country without notice to Russia.

The State Department comment was issued simultaneously with an outburst of protest in Congress against the attitude taken by the U.S.S.R. on Poland.

"It is as heartening as it is commendable, Mr. Speaker," Representative Dingell (D., Mich.) told the House. "that President Harry S. Truman, having a full grasp and understanding of the situation, has definitely served notice upon Russia, Mr. (Premier) Stalin, Mr. (Foreign Commissar) Molotov, and upon the entire world, that he stands uncompromisingly for the fulfillment of the understanding entered into under the Yalta agreement."

"Justice" Demanded

The Big Three agreed at Yalta that the Warsaw provisional government be broadened to include other Polish elements, but this has not been accomplished and Russia has been seeking to get the Warsaw regime admitted to the San Francisco United Nations conference.

While the House observed Polish

Constitution Day, other speakers demanded "justice for Poland," and in the Senate Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) asserted that the Russian Government should open occupied areas of eastern Europe to American newsmen "so that mistrust and suspicion can be eliminated."

The State Department discussion of freed prisoners came in reply to an accusation April 30 by Col. Gen. F. I. Golikov, chairman of the Soviet Repatriation Commission, that Russian prisoners freed in western Europe had been removed to England and this country without the Soviet Government being informed.

American Explanation

The State Department asserted:

1. There are now no German prisoners of war in this country claiming Soviet citizenship who have not been repatriated except for eight hospitalized at Soviet request.

2. There are 118 who appear to be Russian but who claim treatment as German prisoners under the Geneva convention. The department said they were captured in German uniforms.

3. As this country insists that all German-held prisoners in American uniforms be treated as Americans under Geneva convention rules, it is holding these 118 prisoners who claim treatment as Germans in order to live up to the convention and thereby protect Americans still in German hands.

4. General Golikov's charge, made in Pravda, that there are still 800 Red Army officers in the United States whose whereabouts are concealed, is not substantiated by the facts; this Government knows nothing about the alleged 800 officers.

The department's statement said that during the early stages of the invasion of western Europe thousands of prisoners were brought to this country, and among them some 4,300 were found to have claim to Soviet citizenship.

These were sent to special camps for screening by Soviet officers and repatriated as fast as Russia provided shipping.

Told Of British Camps

Russian officials in England were informed last fall of three camps in that country, the department said, and have received weekly reports since January on these camps.

Dingell told the House that Russia had failed to fulfill the Polish agreement made by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin at their February meeting in the Crimea.

He asserted that the present provisional Polish Government at Warsaw "is Communistic, it is not Polish, and it is not democratic,

any more than Russia is democratic."

He called Poland's empty chair at San Francisco "a monument to the brutal mistreatment of one ally toward another."

McCormack Makes Plea

Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts, asserted that future peace requires that Poland be given the territory "that historically and rightfully belongs to it" and that the people of Poland be "allowed to determine in their own way" the kind of government they want.

Justice will not be complete, Republican Leader Martin declared, "until there is a free Poland" which includes the "land that can properly be classified as Polish."

Declaring that American knowledge of what is going on in vast reaches of eastern Europe is "rudimentary or zero," Ferguson told the Senate he understood there are no Americans in Budapest, in Poland, nor in Vienna, "in spite of the fact that a new government has come into being, in spite of the fact that the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and ourselves united in a policy toward Austria in the Moscow declaration."

U.S. Missions "Restricted"

He said he understood United States military missions in Bulgaria and Romania are "restricted" in their movements.

"This lack of knowledge makes a fertile ground for the wildest of rumors," he said. "Suspicion grows on lack of knowledge."

WAR PRISONER CHARGE DENIED

State Department Says Red Assertion Is Unfounded

Washington, May 3 (A. P.).—Russian assertions that Soviet citizens liberated by British-American armies are not being treated properly by the Western Allies were called unfounded today by the State Department.

Specifically, the department disputed a recent Moscow broadcast quoting Col. Gen. S. I. Golikov, Soviet Repatriation Commissioner, as saying 800 Red Army officers had been transferred to the United States and their whereabouts concealed from Russian authorities.

Golikov contended this was a violation of the Yalta agreement concerning repatriation of liber-

ated prisoners. He said that the Allies had liberated about 150,000 Russians but only 35,000 had been returned home.

The Statement Department's statement said:

"The United States authorities have no knowledge of the alleged presence of 800 Red Army officers in the United States."

The facts are as follows, it added:

In France the American Army captured many thousands of German prisoners of war who claimed they were Soviet nationals and demanded treatment as citizens of an Allied nation. They were segregated from other German prisoners and accorded special treatment as Allied nationals.

Of the thousands of German prisoners brought to the United States, about 4,300 later claimed Soviet citizenship. These likewise were segregated and sent to special camps to be examined by Soviet representatives.

Those whose citizenship claims were established were returned to Russia as fast as the Soviet authorities provided the shipping, the department said, and now there are no German prisoners of war in this country claiming Soviet citizenship except eight who are hospitalized here at Soviet request.

There are 118 persons still held as German prisoners of war here who were captured in German uniform serving in German military formations, but who appear entitled to claim Soviet citizenship, the department added. These persons, however, claim the right to be detained as German prisoners of war under the Geneva convention, the department said.

HOUSE SUSTAINS PRESIDENT'S VETO

Truman Rejects Measure Giving Ironclad Deferments to Farmers.

WASHINGTON, May 3 — (AP) President Truman emerged a winner from his first legislative fight today as the House sustained his veto of a resolution giving almost ironclad draft deferments to farmers.

The President, in rejecting the

measure earlier in the day, declared that "No group should have any special privileges." He said the legislation would violate the non-discrimination principles of the Selective Service act.

185 Vote to Over-ride Veto

On the showdown in the House, 185 members voted to over-ride the veto and 177 voted to sustain it. Since it takes a two-third vote of both houses to over-ride, the legislation thereby died.

Thirty Democrats joined 154 Republicans and one Progressive in the vote to over-ride. Against them were arrayed 12 Republicans, one American Labor member and 164 Democrats.

The legislation was in the form of a resolution introduced by Rep. Flannagan (D-Va.) It would have strengthened the Tydings amendment to the original draft law by prohibiting local draft boards from taking into consideration the relative essentiality of farm and non-farm work.

The original Tydings amendment, which remains on the law books, blueprinted a procedure for deferment of farm workers deemed to be essential and irreplaceable.

The Flannagan resolution went a step further by making it mandatory that such registrants be deferred "without consideration of any other circumstance or condition whatsoever." It grew out of Congressional dissatisfaction with the administration of the Tydings amendment.

Cites Discrimination

In refusing to approve it, Mr. Truman said it was "the essence" of the original draft law "that no one shall be placed in a favored position, and thus safeguarded from the hazards of war, because of his economic, occupational or other status."

"The sole test," the President added, "is whether the individual can better serve his country in the armed forces or in an essential activity in support of the war effort."

The provision of law that no deferment of individuals shall be made by occupational groups, he said, "is the foundation stone of our Selective Service system under which over 10 million men have been selected for the colors to make the greatest military force in the history of this nation."

The President noted in his message of disapproval that the Flannagan measure "would apparently provide that, in determining an individual deferment, the relative essentiality of the agricultural occupation cannot be weighed against an industrial occupation or against military service itself."

Enactment of such a law, he said, "could not only be an injustice to millions already inducted into our armed forces and those yet to be inducted" but "would do violence

to the basic principle" of the Draft law against group deferments.

This principle, he added, was incorporated into the law "because of the deferment scandals of the last war, particularly in shipyards."

Here is the way Connecticut members of the House were recorded on a roll-call vote by which the House declined yesterday to override President Truman's veto of farm-draft deferment legislation:

For overriding: Representatives Luce and Talbot.

Against overriding: Representatives Geelan and Kopplemann.

Representatives Eber and Woodhouse were not listed in an associated Press tabulation of the vote.

Record of House Vote Backing Truman's Veto

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Following is the roll-call vote by which the House refused today to override President's Truman's veto of farm-draft deferment legislation, a two-thirds affirmative vote being required:

FOR OVERRIDING—185

Democrats—30
Norrell
Flannagan
Gardner
Gathings
Gibson
Gregory
Larrade
Lea
McKenzie
Murray (Tenn.)
Winstead

Republicans—154
McDonough
McGregor
McMillen (Ill.)
Martin (Iowa)
Martin (Mass.)
Morrow
Michener
Miller (Neb.)
Mundt
Murray (Wisc.)
O'Hara
Phillips
Pittenger
Ploeser
Powers
Ramey
Reece (Tenn.)
Reed (Ill.)
Reese (N. Y.)
Reese (Kan.)
Rich
Rizley
Robertson
Robison (Ky.)
Rockwell
Rodgers (Pa.)
Rogers (Mass.)
Schwabe (Mo.)
Scrivner
Shafer
Sharp
Simpson (Ill.)
Simpson (Pa.)
Smith (Ohio)
Smith (Wisc.)
Springer
Stefan
Stevenson
Stockman
Summer (Ill.)
Taber
Talbot
Talle
Taylor
Thomas (N. J.)
Tibbott
Vursell
Wadsworth
Weichel
Wigglesworth
Wolcott
Wolverton
Woodruff

Minor Parties—1
Adams
Allen (Ill.)
Anderson
Baldwin (N. Y.)
Barnett (Wyo.)
Beall
Bender
Bennett (Mo.)
Bishop
Blackney
Bolton
Brehm
Brown (Ohio)
Brumbaugh
Buffett
Byrnes
Campbell
Carlson
Case (N. J.)
Chenoweth
Chipperfield
Church
Clegg
Clevenger
Cole (Kan.)
Cole (Mo.)
Cole (N. Y.)
Crawford
Cunningham
Eaton
Dolliver
Dondoro
Dworshak
Ellis
Eliaworth
Eliesser
Jones
Latham
Lecompte
Lefevre
Lemke
Lewis
Luce
McConnell
McCowan
Gamble

Hull (Prog., Wisc.)

AGAINST OVERRIDING—177

Democrats—154

Abernethy
Allen (La.)
Anderson
Baldwin (Md.)
Barrett (Pa.)
Beckworth
Bell
Biemiller
Bland
Boren
Bradley (Pa.)
Brooks
Brown (Ga.)
Bryson
Bulwinkle
Burke
Byrne (N. Y.)
Camp
Cannon (Mo.)
Carnahan
Celler
Clark
Cramer
Crombs
Cooley
Cooper
Cox
Cravens
D'Alesandro
Davis
De Lacy
DeLoach
J. (N. Y.)
DeLoach, John
J. (N. Y.)
Dickstein
Dingell
Doughton
Douglas
Doyle
Drewry
Durham
Eberhart
Ervin
Fallen
Feighan
Fisher
Flood
Foran
Forand
Gallagher
Geary
Geelan
Gordon

Republicans—12
Hartley
Hinshaw
Kean
Kunkel
Minor Parties—1
Anzell
Bates (Mass.)
Case (S. D.)
Corbett
Marcantonio (Am. Lab., N. Y.)

Minor Parties—1

Traynor, Winter, Kinser, Plumley, Short, Dirksen, Mason, Schwabe of Oklahoma, Wolfenden, Bradley of Michigan and Butler for override; and Quinn of New York, Hollifield of California, Bloom, Douglass of California, Roe of New York and Pfeiffer, against.

dishonorably discharged. Insisting that it is an adjusted compensation proposal rather than a bonus bill, Mr. Rankin predicted the measure he introduced yesterday as an amendment to the G. I. bill of rights would win early and overwhelming approval.

While describing it in an interview as his own idea, Mr. Rankin said it expresses the "ideas of a good many of us."

To Get \$1,040 Each.

The Mississippian declined to estimate its cost but said it would be easy for any one to calculate. On the basis of \$1,040 each for the more than 10,000,000 men and women eligible, the total would be in the neighborhood of \$11,000,000,000.

Mr. Rankin said that the existing provision in the G. I. bill for \$20-a-week payments to unemployed veterans only puts a premium on idleness.

The new proposal, he added, "would wipe out this discrimination and treat them all alike."

The adjusted compensation would be in addition to mustering out pay already provided by law.

This ranges from \$100 to \$300, depending on the length and place of service.

Got Bonus in Last War.

There was no mustering out pay for veterans of the last war, but they received adjusted compensation, or a bonus that averaged from \$600 to \$700 each. It was computed at the rate of \$1 for each day of service in the United States and \$1.25 for each day of foreign service.

Numerous bonus proposals

11 Billion Bonus Drive Begins

Rankin Sponsors Plan to Give Veterans \$20 a Week for One Year.

Washington, May 3 (A. P.).—A veterans' bonus drive, with an estimated \$11,000,000,000 price tag attached, is in full swing on Capitol Hill. It got off to a flying start under the guidance of Representative Rankin (D-Miss.), chairman of the House Veterans' Committee and one of the framers of the G. I. bill of rights.

It calls for payment of \$20 a week for a year to any member of the armed services who served ninety days or more since September 16, 1940, and was not

were introduced earlier for veterans of the present war, but they were tossed aside when the G. I. bill of rights was enacted.

Today, congressional leaders predicted privately Mr. Rankin's plan might be difficult to head off

Calls Truman Firm With Reds

Congressman Says President Insists That Yalta Pact on Poland Be Kept.

Washington, May 3 (A. P.).—Representative Dingell (D.-Mich.) told the House today that President Truman "has definitely served notice upon Russia, Mr. Stalin, Mr. Molotov and the entire world" that he wanted the Yalta Polish agreement fulfilled.

The President, Mr. Dingell declared, "stands uncompromisingly for the fulfillment of the understanding entered into under the Yalta agreement" providing for a Polish Government which is representative of all democratic elements in that country.

He asserted that Russia, which has recognized the present provisional government formed at Lublin and which has sought a seat for that government in the United Nations conference at San Francisco, had failed to fulfill the Yalta agreement. Mr. Dingell, a White House caller earlier in the day, said:

"It is as heartening as it is commendable, Mr. Speaker, that President Harry S. Truman, having a full grasp and understanding of the situation, has definitely served notice upon Russia, Mr. Stalin, Mr. Molotov and upon the entire world, that he stands uncompromisingly for the fulfillment of the understanding entered into under the Yalta agreement." Demands for "justice for Poland," first nation to oppose Adolf Hitler with arms, were heard in the House as that body observed Polish Constitution Day.

House Republican Leader Mark Taper told the chamber that a free Poland must include the "land that can properly be classified as Poland." Justice will not be complete, he said, "until there is a free Poland."

Mr. Dingell described Poland's vacant chair at the San Francisco conference as "a monument to the brutal mistreatment of one ally toward another."

"The blame," he said, "rightfully should fall upon those who, for selfish and imperialistic reasons, have stood in the way of seating an accredited Polish delegation." He described the Russian attitude in the Polish dead-

eastern Europe and be allowed to report conditions with the fullest frankness, so that mistrust and suspicion can be eliminated."

Opportunity for Molotov.

Senator Ferguson said that the presence of Foreign Commissar Molotov in this country furnishes an opportunity to clear up the situation.

"I pay the fullest tribute to Russian bravery and military genius," he said. "Indeed, the effort of the Russian people through this war has been beyond all praise, and every American recognizes that fact. Just because I hold the Russians in this esteem, I feel that two strong men, Russia and America, can talk to each other in complete candor, and should so talk."

"I am profoundly convinced, as must be any one who studies the international situation, that future peace hinges upon a firm understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union. I differ with the administration only in the method of achieving that understanding."

Senator Ferguson said he understood that the United States military missions in Bulgaria and Romania are restricted in their movements, and added: "So far as is reported, there are no Americans in Budapest; there are none in Vienna, in spite of the fact that a new government has come into being, in spite of the fact that the U. S. S. R., Great Britain and ourselves united in a policy toward Austria in the Moscow declaration. There are no representatives of the United States—military or press—in Poland, so far as I have been able to ascertain."

No News of East Europe.

Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) urged today that the Soviet Government open up Russian-occupied areas of eastern Europe to American newspaper men "so that mistrust and suspicion can be eliminated." In a Senate speech, the Michigan lawmaker said that this nation's knowledge of what is taking place in a vast area of Russian-occupied Europe is "rudimentary or zero."

"This lack of knowledge makes a fertile ground for the wildest of rumors," he asserted. "Suspicion grows on lack of knowledge. This suspicion will breed recrimination, ill-feeling and even profound distrust."

"It is believed that the only way in which these evil results can be eliminated is that light should be thrown on these obscure corners. In the interests of mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and ourselves, we cannot urge too strongly that representatives of the American press be allowed to visit and circulate freely in these lands of

OPA IS DENOUNCED BY SENATOR MOORE

Washington, May 3 (A. P.).—Senator Moore (R.-Okla.), today described the OPA's record as a "sordid story of incompetence and premeditated effort to destroy American ideals and American institutions," and urged that the agency be abolished.

The least Congress should do, he told the Senate, is "demand a complete change of the executive personnel of this war-time bureau that has so miserably failed to meet its obligations."

Noting that President Truman earlier this week condemned "ir-

responsible criticisms" of the OPA, Senator Moore said that criticisms had come chiefly from congressional committees.

"I am indeed sorry," he added, "that the President is using his office to deter or interfere with a congressional investigation. The exposure of the facts, under any circumstances, and the condemnation of dishonesty or inefficiency in Government has always been and always will be the greatest insurance to the preservation of democracy."

He said Price Administrator Chester Bowles was an advertising man who was brought to Washington "to sell a smelly mess to the public."

"It appears that salesman Bowles has now given the President a selling," he added.

The Oklahoman said that the OPA's "dishonesty was exemplified" last December "when the housewives of the country were double-crossed by canceling all unused ration stamps."

The agency has discriminated against non-Federal inspected slaughter houses, given "unrealistic and arbitrary treatment" to the oil industry, and put "unfair and undue hardship" on clothing merchants, Senator Moore declared.

DAVIS WILL HOLD WAGE, PRICE LINE AFTER NAZIS QUIT

WASHINGTON, May 3 — (AP) Economic Stabilizer William H. Davis asserted tonight he intends to hold the wage and price line rigidly "through the squall" resulting from collapse of Germany.

Stabilization of the nation's economy is more than ever necessary, Davis told a news conference, and will become an increasing problem with the surrender of Nazi forces and concentration on the Pacific war.

"There never has been a moment in history when it was so important," he said.

Davis said that as reconversion to civilian production is completed, there must be an increase of 30 to 40 per cent in civilian purchasing power, in order to maintain the present high levels of wartime economy.

This he would accomplish pre-

ferably by increasing wage rates, after the arsenals of war are converted to peacetime production, and controls are off.

Davis indicated he did not expect the government controls to operate in that future period, but that collective bargaining would bring it about.

"We will have a better chance to do it then, and there is this much about it — if we don't we're all sunk."

He said relations between management and labor had become more "rational" since the start of the war, and that collective bargaining would succeed. Detroit, center of munitions manufacturing and nucleus of peacetime automobile production, probably will be "the battleground" for a test of this theory, he said.

In order to add another 50 or 60 billion dollars, representing an increase of about 30 per cent in civilian purchasing power needed to absorb the "waste" production of war, Davis would concentrate on the basic human needs — food, clothing and shelter. He would increase living standards by one-third.

"You really begin to chew it off when you get into those fields," he said. He did not underestimate the demand for autos, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, radio sets, etc., or of the coming desire for electronics and plastics products.

But he commented: "to me it is a horrible idea to have 60 billion dollars worth of plastics."

Davis did not foresee any widespread unemployment in the wake of European victory. The war in the Pacific, plus reconversion of some industries gradually, will take up any slack, he thought.

DEATHS GUARD NAZI SECRETS

That Is Luce Charge Against Germans On Slave Labor

Washington, May 3 (AP)—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) accused the Nazis today of deliberately starving and torturing slave labor to death to protect the secrecy of weapons on which they worked.

That, she asserted in the House, was how details on the "V-1" and "V-2" robots were kept from the Allies until it was almost too late.

The congresswoman, just back from a two-month tour of European battlefronts which included a visit to the Nazi "extermination

camps," said existence for a human being in the Buchenwald and Nordhausen camps was a "descent into the bowels of hell." She put the Ordshuff, Belsen, Langenstein, Dachau and other prison centers in the same class.

Answer In Nordhausen

"It seems clear to me," she said, "from what I have seen myself of these camps, and heard about them from our military authorities, that the beatings, burnings, hangings, clubbings, foul mutilations and massacres practiced in these charnel houses were merely hellish interruptions of a clearly held Nazi policy of death by slow starvation."

The reasoning behind the Nazi policy of starvation is only partially answered by saying the Nazis enjoyed being brutal—"enjoyed witnessing the slow agonies of these camps full of the living dead"—Mrs. Luce asserted.

The whole answer, she said, could be found in Nordhausen. "When the 3d Armored Division came to Nordhausen, they liberated the prisoners of that camp. There were some 50,000 of them. They were dying at the rate of 900 daily when our troops arrived. Indeed, the dead and the dying were difficult to tell apart in the hideous barracks of Nordhausen. Nevertheless, numbers of them were still capable of working, and had, they said, been laboring for the Nazis."

Vast Tunnel Network

The Nazis, she said, forced the prisoners to work in what appeared from the air to be on abandoned salt mine.

"Deep in the Green Mountain, our troops found a vast underground network of tunnels, well lighted, air conditioned, full of the finest modern machine tools."

"And on its mile-long assembly belts they found in various stages of completeness, thousands of V-1's and V-2's—the great secret weapons that might have destroyed Britain, but for D-day. I have seen this underground factory. It was a little Willow Run in the heart of a mountain."

Great Slave Labor Pool

The Nordhausen camp provided this factory with a great pool of slave labor, Mrs. Luce said, "slaves who could be counted upon to take the secrets of the diabolic weapons upon which they worked into the burning kilns with them."

"And slow starvation made it certain that they should all, in the end, die on the job—die, however, at a rate which would allow their replacement as other political prisoners were taken."

"It remained for the Nazis to hit upon this terrible device of using the blood and fat of men to stoke secret furnaces and fire secret weapons, as sheer fuel oil, and when it was used up, to scrap the human containers."

WAGE AND PRICE RIGIDITY SOUGHT

Economic Stabilizer Planning To Hold It After Nazi Fall

Washington, May 3 (AP)—Economic Stabilizer William H. Davis asserted tonight he intends to hold the wage and price line rigidly "through the squall" resulting from collapse of Germany.

Stabilization of the nation's economy is more than ever necessary, Davis told a news conference, and will become an increasing problem with the surrender of Nazi forces and concentration on the Pacific war.

"There never has been a moment in history when it was so important," he said.

Would Raise Wage Rates

Davis said that as reconversion to civilian production is completed, there must be an increase of 30 to 40 per cent in civilian purchasing power, in order to maintain the present high levels of wartime economy.

This he would accomplish preferably by increasing wage rates, after the arsenals of war are converted to peacetime production, and controls are off.

Davis indicated he did not expect the Government controls to operate in that future period, but that collective bargaining would bring it about.

"We will have a better chance to do it then, and there is this much about it—if we don't we're all sunk."

Test In Detroit Pictured

He said relations between management and labor had become more "rational" since the start of the war, and that collective bargaining would succeed. Detroit, center of munitions manufacturing and nucleus of peacetime automobile production, probably will be "the battleground" for a test of this theory, he said.

In order to add another 50 or 60 billion dollars, representing an increase of about 30 per cent in civilian purchasing power needed to absorb the "waste" production of war, Davis would concentrate on the basic human needs—food, clothing and shelter. He would increase living standards by one-third.

Opposes Too Much Plastic "You really begin to chew it off when you get into those fields," he said. He did not underestimate the demand for autos, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, radio sets, etc., or of the coming desire for electronics and plastics prod-

ucts.
But he commented: "To me it is a horrible idea to have 60 billion dollars worth of plastics."
Davis did not foresee any widespread unemployment in the wake of European victory.

Draft Amendment Veto

By The Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, May 3—Following is the text of President Truman's veto message today on a draft act amendment designed to give greater deferments for farm workers:

To the House of Representatives:
I return herewith, without my approval, HJ Res. 106, "To amend Section 5 (K) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, with respect to the deferment of registrants engaged in agricultural occupations or endeavors essential to the war effort."

The joint resolution would amend Section 5 (K) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, which provides for the deferment of registrants determined to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort. The indicated purpose of the amendment is to cause the deferment of larger numbers of registrants engaged in agricultural production.

In time of war it is the paramount obligation of every citizen to serve his country to the best of his ability. Under our democratic system male citizens are selected for service in the armed forces pursuant to an act of Congress which prescribes a fair and impartial method of selection.

"No One Favored"

It is the essence of that act, the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940, that no one shall be placed in a favored position, and thus safeguarded from the hazards of war because of his economic, occupational or other status. The sole test under the law is whether the individual can better serve his country in the armed forces or in an essential activity in support of the war effort.

The Congress, when it passed the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, wisely provided that no deferment from service in the armed forces should be made in the case of any individual "except upon the basis of the status of such individual, and no such deferment shall be made of individuals by occupational groups." This provision is the foundation stone of our selective service system under which over

10,000,000 men have been selected for the colors to make the greatest military force in the history of this nation.

I do not believe that it was the real intent of Congress that agricultural workers should be given blanket deferment as a group, or that Congress intended to enact legislation formulating the national policy that agricultural employment was more essential than any other type of employment, including service in the armed forces of the United States in the protection of our country.

"Departure From Principle"

Nevertheless, the legislation now passed by the Congress and presented for my approval would appear to have that result and to constitute a departure from the sound principle hereinbefore stated on which we have erected our military manpower mobilization system.

It would apparently provide that, in determining an individual deferment, the relative essentiality of the agricultural occupation cannot be gauged against an industrial occupation or against military service itself. Thus in practical effect it would single out one special class of our citizens, the agricultural group, and put it on a plane above both industrial occupation and military service.

Enactment of such a law would not only be an injustice to the millions already inducted into our armed forces and those yet to be inducted. It would do violence to the basic principle embodied in Section 5 (E) (1) of the Selective Training and Service Act, which prohibits deferment by occupational groups or groups of individuals, a principle which was incorporated into the present law because of the deferment scandals of the last war, particularly in shipyards.

The resolution would also limit the authority now vested in the President by Section 5 (1) to make final determination of all questions of exemption or deferment under the act, and could deprive him of the right to determine the relative essentiality of the needs of agriculture and the armed forces.

In my opinion no group should have any special privileges, and therefore, I am returning this joint resolution without my approval.

Stimson Pays Heroes Honor

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, today saluted the 100 infantrymen who have won the Congressional Medal of Honor and the general officers who have lost their lives during the war.

The occasion was the announcement that Tech. Sgt. Jake W. Lindsey, 24, of Lucedale, Miss., had become the one hundredth infantryman to earn the nation's highest decoration and the recent disclosure that Col. William Orlando Darby had been killed in Italy.

Stimson said the 100 infantrymen were "more than just a number—they are Kelly, Martinez, Bianchi, Sadowski, Tomlinac, Baker, Wierdorfer, Fournier, Lopez, Thompson, Bjorkland and Smith. They are these United States."

12 From Pennsylvania

Fifty of the 100 died in action and received their awards posthumously. Seventy-two, Stimson said, were enlisted men. Twelve came from Pennsylvania, chiefly from the coal-mining areas of the State, and seven came from Texas. Their average age was 24 and their average education was two years of high school.

While Colonel Darby, organizer of the famed 1st Ranger Battalion, was not a general officer at the time of his death, Stimson said he had been recommended for promotion to brigadier general and had been exercising the command of a general officer.

Stimson said thirteen general officers have been killed in action, two have died of wounds, five are listed as missing in action, one died of exposure in action, one died in a prisoner-of-war camp, nine have lost their lives in airplane crashes, fourteen have been wounded and nineteen are held as prisoners.

"Inspiration To All"

"It is notable that in the vast majority of cases our general officers who have been killed or wounded have been in the forefront of our advances into enemy territory," Stimson said, adding:

"The deaths of these brave men have been an inspiration to all of us—an inspiration which has led us on to victory."

Sergeant Lindsey gained his place on the nation's highest honor roll for repelling a German counterattack last November 16 near Hamich, Germany. Lindsey was credited with killing twenty Germans, wounding an undetermined number, capturing three, knocking out two machine guns and capturing two other machine guns. He was painfully wounded in the knee but refused to leave the lines for treatment.

21,577 YANKS DIE IN ITALY

U.S. Casualties Total 109,163 In 20 Months

Washington, May 3 (AP)—The twenty-months-long battle for Italy, ended victoriously by the surrender of German forces there, took the lives of at least 21,577 American soldiers.

Secretary of War Stimson said today that was the toll for the 5th Army up to April 28—six days before the campaign was over. In addition, 77,248 were wounded and 10,338 were missing, making the total casualties 109,163.

Simultaneously, Stimson announced that army casualties in all theaters since the beginning of the war have reached 848,089 on the basis of names reported here through April 21. Added to the Navy's losses of 102,383, this placed casualties of both services at 950,472. This was an increase of 11,099 since the report of last week.

Stimson Cites Gains

Stimson described the Italian campaign as "long and arduous" but one which had brought the Allies these gains:

In its early phases, it toppled Italy from the war; gave the Allies a hold on the Continent; supplied bases from which heavy bombers could strike fortress Europe; and cleared the Mediterranean.

In the succeeding months, the campaign tied down large forces of Germans who would have been "of utmost importance" in defending the French coast against invasion or, later, in bolstering the Siegfried Line. Even at the last, as the Allies opened their final offensive on April 9, there were still 25 German divisions committed in Italy.

No Forgotten Front

While the fighting was hard and bitter, Stimson said the fate of the peninsula was sealed in September, 1943, when the Germans were unable to prevent the drive of British forces across the Straits of Messina and the landing of American troops at Salerno.

During the last year, Stimson observed, it seemed to some people that Italy was a forgotten front.

"But," he said, "its effect in draining the strength of Germany, was always operating; and American pride in our troops and their accomplishments was never lacking."

Truman Backs Union Penalty In Ship Strike

Signs W.L.B. Order Denying Closed Shop and Hiring Assistance to Machinists

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—President Truman approved today a National War Labor Board order denying to a California machinists' union which had participated in a ship repair yard dispute certain privileges such as the closed shop, preferential hiring or other union security.

The order was made applicable only to Local 68 of the International Association of Machinists, and not to any individual members of it.

Signed by the President, the W. L. B. order withdraws "all rights and privileges enjoyed by" the local "under the terms of employment existing at the United Engineering Company, Ltd., San Francisco, at the time it was seized by the Navy April 25."

The plant was taken over by the Navy after a jurisdictional dispute, involving 191 machinists, had tied up repair work on war-needed ships.

The rights specifically denied to Lodge 68, according to the W. L. B. order, were those accruing to it under the San Francisco ship repair agreement between the yard management and the unions.

The lodge also was denied "the right of access" to the facilities of the United Engineering Company, but there was no immediate clarification here of that point.

Local 68 had been involved with American Federation of Labor union, Local 6 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, in a jurisdictional dispute over engine room rigging. A strike ensued.

The President, in ordering seizure of the plant, said the strike and threatened strikes were due to failure of Lodge 68 to comply with two W. L. B. orders.

R. F. C. Sell Power Units 3,000 Electricity Generators To Be Disposed of May 14

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced today it will put on sale 3,000 electric power units, starting May 14.

The units are stored in Anniston, Ala., and Sidney, Neb. The Army used them for such purposes as operating anti-aircraft guns, searchlights and temporary radio set-ups. They are suitable to generate power for household, farm and illuminating purposes.

They are driven by gasoline engines and generate 3,000 watts. Prices range from \$178 to \$480, f. o. b. The R. F. C. said the price of a comparable new standard commercial set is about \$750.

Prospective purchasers should place orders with the R. F. C. regional disposing office for the area in which they live.

FEA SAYS 250,000,000 WILL NEED FOOD HELP

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, said today that nearly 250,000,000 people in Europe would have to receive supplemental food "just to exist."

"The United States," he added to a reporter, "must of necessity be the main source of supply."

Mr. Crowley said "no commitments had been made by this country to aid in supplying food to the people of European countries overrun by the Nazis."

The FEA head said there were current reports that Judge Samuel Rosenman, who made a tour of liberated areas for the late President Roosevelt, had committed this country to feed these people, and added:

"Judge Rosenman made no commitments and he had no authority to do so."

Mr. Crowley emphasized that whatever food was shipped to Europe for relief feeding would be "only that which is left over after prior requirements are met."

Oil Well Materials Moving Into China

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Materials for drilling oil wells and for increasing refinery capacity within China now are moving over the Lede-Burma (Stillwell) road.

This was disclosed by the Petroleum Administration for war, which said in a statement that some of the materials had been moved to ports in Asia in advance of the reopening of the road.

"The oil field materials and

equipment will make possible more efficient, and possibly greater, crude oil production in China," Deputy PAW Administrator Ralph K. Davies said. "The refinery equipment will augment the present simple processing units that were made in China, will increase the quality and quantity of products being manufactured, and permit the production of petroleum products that existing units made in

Senate Takes Up Huge Airport Measure

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—A half-billion-dollar Federal-aid airport construction bill came up today before a short-handed Senate obviously absorbed in the prospect of imminent German collapse.

Not only was victory news distracting the senators from a measure that ordinarily would hold their complete attention but a dozen members were away on official business. Majority Leader Barkley and five others have not returned from their European-atrocity inspection tour. Six others are at the San Francisco conference, or on their way there.

Would Round Out Program

The airport bill would round out a postwar public works program designed to improve transportation facilities. Highway aid and waterways improvement legislation already has been passed.

Under the pending measure the Government would spend \$100,000,000 a year for each of five postwar years to construct 3,000 new airports and improve 1,600 of the existing 3,000 fields. The Federal funds would have to be matched by an equal amount of state and local money. This would make the actual program total \$1,000,000,000.

DUKE AND DUCHESS ARRIVE IN FLORIDA

MIAMI, Fla., May 3 — (AP) The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, traveling in a war-camouflaged one-stacker passenger ship, arrived here at 1:15 p.m. today after an overnight trip from Nassau.

A few minutes after their arrival they left by automobile for Palm Beach where they will visit with

ends.
The royal couple, both deeply tanned and in high spirits, chatted informally with American navy officers and news correspondents.

The Duke resigned as governor of the Bahama islands on March 15 after serving for nearly five years.

EUROPEAN NEEDS

FOR FOOD CITED

U.S. Main Source For 250,000,000, Crowley Says

Washington, May 3 (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator, said today nearly 250,000,000 people in Europe will have to receive supplemental food "just to exist."

"The United States," he declared, "must of necessity be the main source of supply."

Crowley said "no commitments" have been made by this country to aid in supplying food to the people of European countries overrun by the Nazis.

Refers To Current Reports

The FEA head said there are current reports that Judge Samuel Rosenman, who made a tour of liberated areas for the late President Roosevelt, had committed this country to feed these people, and added:

"Judge Rosenman made no commitments and he had no authority to do so."

Crowley emphasized that whatever food is shipped to Europe for relief feeding will be "only that which is left over after prior requirements are met."

He said this included "first, food for our own Army, then a reasonable diet for civilians of the United States, and continuation of lend-lease food shipments."

"War Food Administrator Marvin Jones allocates food to the FEA," Crowley said. "Mr. Jones's first job is to keep food here for civilians and other requirements and he then tells us what he has left over."

Lists Needy Countries

He listed Belgium, Holland, France, Italy and Poland among countries that require additional food, since, he said, "it is too late to expect much of a crop in most of these areas, especially Belgium and Holland."

"We sat down with the British and Canadians and we all agreed to reduce our diets," Crowley asserted. "It is simply in the interest

of humanity not to permit people to starve."

He said the 250,000,000 estimate does not include any part of Germany proper, adding that Germany "would be under military occupation for some time."

Roosevelt Coin Sought

Washington, May 3 (AP)—Coining of a 10-cent piece bearing a likeness of the late President Roosevelt was proposed today in a bill introduced by Representative Morrison (D., La.).

Johnston Is Re-Elected President Of U.S.C. Of C.

Washington, May 3 (AP)—Eric A. Johnston, of Spokane, Wash., today was re-elected for a fourth term as president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The board also named these two new regional vice presidents for the coming year: Joseph W. Evans, Houston, Texas, and E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S.D.

Democrats Name Treasurer

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—George L. Killion, of San Francisco, has been chosen treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, Robert E. Hannegan, chairman, announced tonight. Mr. Killion, who has been serving as national finance director of the committee, succeeds Edwin W. Pauley, who was named United States representative on the International Reparations Commission.

Six Brigadiers Promoted

Truman Also Nominates Seven Colonels for Elevation to Generals

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Six brigadier generals were nominated by President Truman today to be major generals. Those nominated were Holmes Ely Dager, of Union, N. J.; Bryant Edward Moore, of Ellsworth, Me.; William Morris Hoge, of Lexington, Mo.; Charles Everett Hurd, of Arlington, Va.; Herbert Ludwell Earnest, of Richmond, Va., and John Matthew Devine, of West Point, N. Y.

The following colonels' names were also sent to the Senate for promotion to brigadier generals: George W. Smythe, of Jeffersonville, Pa.; Hugh Cort, of Fort Lewis, Wash.; William L. Roberts, of Letart Falls, Ohio; Charles T. Lanham, born in Washington; Charles H. Swartz, of Pierre, S. D.; Thomas L. Harrold, of San Diego, Calif., and William N. Gilloore, of Fort Sill, Okla.

'Mein Kampf' Royalties Of \$22,666 Held by U. S.

Officials Doubt Hitler's Heirs Will See a Cent of It

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Uncle Sam is holding \$22,666 in royalties earned in this country by Hitler's book "Mein Kampf."

After the last war private property of this sort was returned to its German owners. After this war Congress may decide differently.

Officials of the office of the Alien Property Custodian, which has possession of the royalties, doubt seriously whether Adolf Hitler's heirs or his German publishers will ever see a penny of the money. They think Congress may decide that such funds should be turned into the Treasury—perhaps to offset American claims against Germany.

Seized royalties belonging to authors and musicians in liberated and non-enemy countries are expected to be given to the owners. Sampson Naval Station Funds

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, received today assurance of "full support" for retention of the Sampson, N. Y., Naval Training Station from Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. Funds for continuance of the station, constructed in 1942 at a cost of more than \$50,000,000, were eliminated by the House. The action, if approved by the Senate, would cause closing of the station not later than Sept. 30. Senator Walsh's pledge followed closely action by James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, in which he said that the Senate Appropriations Committee would be asked to restore the funds eliminated by the House.

Grew Credits Franco.

Washington, May 3 (A. P.).—Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, gave Gen. Franco credit today for taking the initiative in arresting Laval. Asked if this Government had taken any action about Laval's arrival in Spain, Mr. Grew replied that the American Ambassador, Norman Armour, had asked the Spanish Foreign Office immediately to order Laval out of the country, and to lock him up if he refused to leave.

Ambassador Armour learned, Mr. Grew said, that Gen. Franco already had decided on these very

measures when he learned of Laval's arrival at Barcelona. Mr. Grew did not indicate if Laval would be turned over eventually to the Free French authorities, or to an Allied War Crimes Commission.

Swiss Bar Quislings

The Swiss Legation at Paris has informed the French Government of Switzerland's intention "to cease giving transit permits to French collaborators wanting to surrender to the French Government," the Paris radio said today. The Swiss Federal Government believes "that these collaborationists should surrender directly to the French troops who now occupy that region of Germany bordering on Switzerland," the broadcast continued, adding that "this point of view has the approval of the French Government."

Paris dispatches said today that "negotiations have already been opened between the French and Spanish governments concerning the extradition of Pierre Laval and other French fugitives now in Spain," the London radio reported in another broadcast recorded here at the Columbia short-wave listening post.

Rocket Inventor Interned

PHILADELPHIA, May 3 (AP).—"The Philadelphia Record" reports that Baron Fritz von Opel, German inventor of the first rocket plane to make a successful flight, is in custody at the United States Immigration Department's Gloucester, N. J., detention camp. Von Opel is to receive a hearing on his appeal for freedom before the Enemy Alien Board here soon, "The Record" said. He has been interned as an enemy alien since 1942.

DECORATION PROPOSED FOR WAR REPORTERS

WASHINGTON, May 3—(AP) A special American decoration was proposed in Congress today for war correspondents who render distinguished service.

Senators Johnson (D-Col.) and Bridges (R-Vt.) introduced legislation to create a "Distinguished Service News medal."

Bridges, in offering the bill, commented that the Congressional Medal of Honor had been proposed for Ernie Pyle but was reserved by law to members of the armed forces.

Sister Kenny Awaits Hearing

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Sister Elizabeth Kenny arrived here today prepared to explain her treatment of infantile paralysis to the House Rules Committee if the committee will hear her.

Pyle's Alma Mater Proposes Memorial

Bloomington, Ind., May 3 (AP)—A memorial to Ernie Pyle, columnist and war correspondent killed by the Japanese on Ie Shima, is being planned by his alma mater, the Indiana University Foundation has announced.

Lawrence Wheeler, executive director of the foundation, said tentative plans provide for expanding the University's journalism department, where Pyle studied three and a half years, and that the memorial would include Pyle scholarship awards.

If sufficient funds are obtained, Wheeler said, the memorial will include a new building for the journalism department. He said the Pyle memorial movement was started by James S. Adams, of New York, president of Standard Brands and a classmate of the columnist.

WRECK EX-PATTON PLANE

Two Boys of 15 Admit Taking Craft Once Owned by General

FAIRMONT, Minn., May 3 (AP)—Two crestfallen but unhurt 15-year-old boys surrendered to police tonight and confessed the theft of a plane which they admitted was wrecked when they made a forced landing near Jewell, Iowa, seventy-five miles north of Des Moines, this afternoon when they ran out of fuel.

The plane, formerly the private property of Gen. George Patton of the Third Army while he was stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., was sought after Arthur Stade, its present owner, reported it missing from the local airport.

The boy who acted as pilot has had seven hours of flight training, which he admitted tonight was not enough.

Chief of Police Henry C. Plenge said the boys would be released to their parents. Neither would discuss why they had taken along a rifle, several boxes of ammunition for it, and binoculars. Mr. Stade indicated that there would be no prosecution.

HANNEGAN APPROVED BY SENATE COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, May 3—(AP) The Senate Post Office committee today approved the nomination of Robert E. Hannegan, of St. Louis,

as Postmaster General.

Hannegan, Democratic National chairman, was named by President Truman yesterday to succeed Frank C. Walker who resigned. The nomination will be on the Senate's calendar for a confirmation vote Monday.

General Wogan Injured In Action In Germany

Washington, May 3 (AP)—The War Department reported today that Maj. Gen. John B. Wogan, commander of the 13th Armored Division, was wounded in action in Germany on April 15.

The 55-year-old General now is in Walter Reed General Hospital here undergoing treatment for a neck wound, the department said.

Wogan is a native of New Orleans. His wife now lives in Bronxville, N.Y.

He assumed command of the 13th Armored in September, 1942. Prior to that he had been with the 2d Armored Division at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Stettinius Pleases

Truman, Says Aide

Washington, May 3 (AP)—Nelson Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State, said today President Truman "expressed himself as eminently satisfied with the work" Secretary of State Stettinius is doing at the San Francisco conference.

Rockefeller and Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, called on the President to discuss the United Nations Conference and the Argentine situation.

The Assistant Secretary returned here yesterday to attend the House budget hearings on the Office of Inter-American Affairs. He will fly back tonight to San Francisco.

"I want to take advantage of this opportunity," Rockefeller said, "to tell you of the magnificent job the Secretary of State has been doing at the conference. I have been with him throughout and I know firsthand."

"I also want to say that the President expressed himself as eminently satisfied with the work the Secretary was doing."

"Does that include Argentina?" Rockefeller was asked.

"It includes the whole job," he replied.

The Assistant Secretary said any comment on details of his conversation on the San Francisco meeting would have to come from the President himself.

Spaniards Seek Jap Records

Washington, May 3 (AP)—Two Spanish diplomats and a safe ex-

pert recently sought to obtain records from the deserted Japanese Embassy building here but were shooed off by police, it was revealed.

Alberto Mateos, Spanish vice consul, said he had been sent to the embassy to complete an inventory of its contents preparatory to turning over complete records to the next protecting power Japan might designate.

Mateos was accompanied by Don Carlos de Goyeneche, second secretary, and the safe expert.

The State Department informed the police after hearing that unidentified civilians were entering the disused building.

Mateos said that they assumed the State Department would have no objection to their winding up their records of Japanese affairs in this manner.

The safe expert was taken along, he added, because the Spaniards—protecting power representatives until Madrid broke diplomatic relations with Tokyo—knew the combination to the main safe, but not that of a small inner safe.

Catholic Effort to Control U.S. Government Alleged

Dr. Ockenga, of Boston, Assails Diplomatic Tie to Vatican

CHICAGO, May 3 (AP)—Dr.

Harold J. Ockenga, a Boston pastor, asserted tonight that the Roman Catholic hierarchy "is now reaching out for control of the government" of the United States.

He called assignment of American diplomats to the Vatican "a sinister portent in America, the activity of an alien political philosophy in American affairs, which is a greater menace than Communism itself."

The pastor of Boston's Park Street (Congregational) Church addressed the third annual convention of the National Association of Evangelicals. The association said it represents 900,000 Evangelicals in sixty-three denominations.

"The political activity of the Roman Catholic hierarchy is doubly dangerous," Dr. Ockenga said, "because Americans are unaware that the philosophy of Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen may involve a change in American culture almost as fundamental as that of Josef Stalin."

[Monsignor Sheen, of the Catholic University of America, Washington, is a Catholic lecturer, educator and author.]

"Political pressures by the na-

tion's biggest Congressional lobby, international scheming, opposition to Protestant missionaries as 'hurtful to the good neighbor policy,' are all phases of a concerted propaganda drive by press, radio, education and motion pictures to transform a fundamentally Protestant culture to a fundamentally Roman Catholic culture in the United States," he said.

Nields Gets Red Cross Post

Washington, May 3 (AP)—James F. Nields, Jr., of Hardwick, Mass., has been appointed American Red Cross delegate for the Mediterranean theater. Nields will direct the entire American Red Cross operation in that sector, including civilian war-relief aid in connection with the Army.

Young Is Named To Commerce Post

Washington, May 3 (A. P.).—Harold H. Young of Texas was nominated today by President Truman as Department of Commerce Solicitor. The President also nominated Joseph J. Lawler of Pennsylvania to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General. Young succeeds South Trimble Jr., who is transferring to the Inland Waterways Corporation. Lawler succeeds Ramsey S. Black, who becomes State Treasurer of Pennsylvania May 6 by virtue of his election last November.

A. F. L. Labor Chiefs Call on Truman

Washington, May 3 (A. P.).—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor called on President Truman today in a body. A. F. of L. president William Green said it was a courtesy call only.

TRUMAN OUSTS

Washington, May 3 (A. P.).—President Truman today signed what amounted to an eviction order for those corpulent ladies on the wall of the Kennebunkport, Me., post office.

The President approved a \$3,150,000,000 independent appropriations bill which carries a rider authorizing the Government to accept a new mural for the post office. The present mural, to recall the description which Senator White (R-Me.) recently gave the Senate, "is a picture which, to speak frankly, depicts a number

of fat women, scantily clad, disporting themselves on a beach."

The picture, again quoting Senator White, "has been an offense to the citizens of that community ever since it was placed in the post office." Kennebunkport citizens have raised \$1,011 for a painting which depicts historically the sea-faring and shipbuilding activities of the community.

New Orleans Clothier Gives Truman 3 Suits

Washington, May 3 (AP)—Three new cotton suits were presented to President Truman today by Senator Ellender (D., La.), but it wasn't an easy job.

When he appeared at the gates to the White House grounds, Ellender was stopped by secret service men.

"They wouldn't let me bring in the box until after they had examined its contents," the Senator said.

The secret service men then took the box into the White House and Ellender presented it to the President.

It contained three cotton suits made by a New Orleans clothing concern.

Ellender said they were presented in the name of the National Cotton Council, which annually provided three suits for former President Roosevelt.

Truman Keeps Maverick As Chairman Of SWPC

Washington, May 3 (AP)—President Truman today nominated Maury Maverick, of Texas, for another term as chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

He also sent to the Senate these names to be directors of the corporation: Patrick W. McDonough, of California; James T. Howington, of Kentucky; Lawrence F. Arnold, of Illinois, and C. Edward Rowe, of Massachusetts. McDonough and Howington are now serving as directors.

Legislation was recently enacted extending the life of the corporation, making it an independent agency with the directorate appointed by the President instead of the War Production Board.

Texan Nominated

Six brigadier generals were nominated by President Truman today to be major generals. They were: Holmes Ely Dager, Union, N.J.; Bryant Edward Moore, Ellsworth, Maine; William Morris Hoge, Lexington, Mo.; Charles Everett Hurd, Arlington, Va.; Herbert Ludwell Earnest, Richmond, Va., and John Matthew Devine, West Point, New York.

731 More Repatriates Reach Los Angeles

Los Angeles, May 3 (AP)—Los Angeles prepared today to celebrate another homecoming, its second in two days. Another transport arrived last night bearing 731 repatriates—352 civilians, 261 service men and 118 service casualties from the Philippines.

Yesterday, 2,499 civilian internees representing eleven nationalities were disembarked, among them 1,100 military personnel home on furlough and new assignments.

There were nearly 500 youngsters on the ship, many born behind barbed-wire inclosures.

All the arrivals, with the exception of the military, were released from the four main prison camps in the Philippines—Santo Tomas, Los Banos, Cabanatuan and Bilibid.

JAPS DETERMINED TO CONTINUE WAR

Suzuki Views 'Golden Chance' To Defeat Allies

San Francisco, May 3 (AP)—Japan's political chieftains declared today the collapse of Germany would not dent Nippon's determination to continue the war, but acknowledged that loss of their Axis partner would make their nation's position "more difficult."

Domei, Japanese news agency, in a Tokyo broadcast dispatch, quoted Premier Kantaro Suzuki as saying "Japan's position in east Asia has become more difficult and her responsibility heavier because of current developments in Germany."

New Jap Efforts Asked

Suzuki said Nipponese military forces were prepared for an expected "golden chance" to defeat America and Great Britain, and summoned them to "renew their determination to crush the haughty enemy completely."

Gen. Jiro Minami, president of the Political Association of Japan, the nation's totalitarian party, urged association members holding seats in the Diet to inspire the people to new efforts.

Regrets On Hitler's Death

"Hereafter, we must literally take a lone stand and fight against the combined power of America and England," Minami said. He was quoted by Domei in the broadcasts recorded by the FCC.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo visited Heinrich Stahmer, Nazi Ambassador to Tokyo, to express his Government's con-

dolence at Hitler's death.

Tokyo radio said Japanese "special attack" submarine units, a counterpart of Nippon's suicide aircraft force, have sunk two large American transports and a destroyer near Okinawa. This was without confirmation from United States sources.

REDS BROADCAST OVER BERLIN RADIO

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Berlin radio went back into operation last night—with the Red army broadcasting.

As recorded by the FCC, one speaker, answering the question "what does Berlin look like today?" declared:

"If the suburbs of the city have remained partially intact, then the central parts are completely devastated. Here is the Reichstag building. We found it in the shape it was following the fires started by the fascists in 1933, with the exception of direct hits by our heavy shells. The Red banner is now flying over the Reichstag."

"Here is the famous Brandenburg gate. The Germans had surrounded it with piles of sandbags and a hospital had been set up there. One part of the gate is smashed. Atop the gate, just like over the neighboring buildings, the Red banner has been flying."

"The new Reich Chancellery—Hitler's Berlin residence—has been destroyed by aerial bombs and heavy shells from our guns. Next to it is the aviation ministry building. It was there that Goering sat and boasted that he would defend the skies over Germany from the enemy's planes. What an irony of fate! Goering's residence has been smashed by heavy air bombs! The Gestapo building was burned down."

The Berlin residents are beginning to emerge on the streets after their long concealment in the basements and shelters. Old men, women, children and people of all ages are beginning to line up for bread. Columns of German war prisoners are marching by, their heads down and a look of hopelessness on their faces. Marching by also are columns of Soviet fighters and officers, all of them lively and happy, on their way to the center of Berlin."

FALL OF TRIESTE DISPUTED BY TITO

Yugoslavs Claim Capture of City Order Allies to Leave

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Yugoslavs declared last night that they alone captured Trieste and Gorizia in disputed northeast Italy, that New Zealanders entered without their consent and that there might be "unwished-for consequences" unless the differences were immediately settled.

The Belgrade radio broadcast a statement by the Yugoslav army headquarters denying an announcement by Allied headquarters in Italy that New Zealanders had captured both cities in Istria, where territorial claims conflicted after the war.

Claim Capture of Cities

The broadcast, heard by the Federal Communications commission, said the New Zealand division "could not occupy Trieste harbor and the towns of Trieste and Gorizia since these towns were liberated after bloody and heavy battles by the Yugoslav army."

"Similarly," it continued, "no German garrison whatsoever could have surrendered in these places, since as early as April 30 these towns were completely cleared of enemy troops by our forces."

"It is true that in Allied forces have above-mentioned consent."

Belgrade said the announcement had been signed for Mars headquarters by Lt. Gen. Terzic.

The Allied announcement from Italy said the German garrison at Trieste surrendered at 4:30 p.m. Wednesday to Lt. Gen. Sir Bernard C. Freyberg, commander of the New Zealand Second corps, which had made a junction with the Yugoslavs after overrunning Gorizia.

At the same time it was announced that Nazi Gen. Schlemmer, who had defied Vietinghoff's unconditional surrender order, had surrendered his Army corps of 40,000 troops pocketed in Liguria at the other end of the Italian front and that "fighting has ceased in northern Italy west of the Isonzo river."

er" on the Istrian boundary.

Surrender of the German garrison at Trieste was received at 4:30 p.m. yesterday by Lt. Gen. Sir Bernard C. Freyberg, commander in chief of the New Zealand Second corps, which advanced 221 miles in 23 days and made a junction with Yugoslav forces west of the city after overrunning Gorizia on the Isonzo.

Report Yugoslavs in City

Reports earlier in the week by the Belgrade radio that Marshal Tito's Yugoslav troops were fighting in the streets of Trieste, subject of conflicting territorial claims, since the last war, led to an Italian demand that the port be controlled by forces of field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander pending post-war settlements.

Allied headquarters announced that more than 230,000 prisoners were taken prior to the surrender of Vietinghoff's forces, estimated at nearly 1,000,000 men, and of German garrisons in Istria.

Shortly before the Belgrade radio came on the air with its announcement, the British radio had reported an order of the day from Marshal Tito announcing the complete occupation of Fiume.

Tito was quoted in Moscow April 15 as saying that the population of Istria and Trieste wanted to become a part of Yugoslavia, and that they should be given over to his country as indemnity "for the damage rendered our country by the Italian army."

Istria was annexed from Austria-Hungary by Italy in the last war and since then Yugoslavs have been insisting that it be included in a Slav state.

Fiume, a center of Italian submarine and torpedo production, was occupied by Croatian and Serbian troops in 1918 who held it for Yugoslavia, but in 1919 the poet D'Annunzio and his legionnaires captured the port for the Italians.

JAP PLANE LOSSES HIT RECORD DURING APRIL

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Japanese warplane losses in the Pacific and over Japan in April, due largely to the Okinawa invasion operations, were the highest for any month since last October, which set a record of nearly 2,000. A compilation of losses announced in official American communiques shows 1,589 Nipponese aircraft destroyed in aerial combat and 189 on the ground during April. The total of 1,778 compares with October's record of 1,920.

American Superfortresses and their escorting fighters in raids over Japan downed 140 of the 1,589 planes destroyed in the air.

Announced American losses totaled 55 planes, including 34 Superfortresses.

PATTON TURNS POET

NEW YORK, May 3—(AP) Gen. George S. Patton is the author of a poem, "May," it was disclosed today.

The poem appears in the May issue of Cosmopolitan magazine.

Describing fear as "that dreadful blighting thing" that rushes "stupendously" through the ranks of war, the poem concludes:

"I spare no class, or cult, or creed,

My course is endless through the year.

I bow all heads, and break all hearts,

All owe me homage—I am fear!"

Adolf Hitler In U.S.?

New York, May 3 (AP)—If Adolf Hitler is alive the place to look for him is the United States, Daniel Eisenberg, founder and president of the 22-year-old Skip Tracers Company, a private agency for locating missing persons, said today.

"If he could get into this country—and several of his spies have been able to—there would be the logical place for him to hide," Eisenberg said, "because he could get by indefinitely without the passports and other identification he would need elsewhere."

Noting that most "missing persons" eventually return to their former way of life Eisenberg said: "If Hitler's body is not found and definitely identified in the near future look for him in a large American city, probably wielding a paint brush."

Tokyo Wary On Hitler

San Francisco, May 3 (AP)—Tokyo newspapers are treating reports of Adolf Hitler's death with caution, Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported today.

In a broadcast recorded here Domei quoted Asahi, prominent Tokyo publication, as saying editorially: "It would be advisable for us to adopt an attitude of watchful waiting until the European situation has become a bit clearer."

Suicide Subs

San Francisco, May 3 (AP)—A suicide submarine corps has been added to Japan's Kamikaze forces, the Nipponese Domei news agency reported today.

The dispatch, recorded here, claimed "special attack" (suicide) submarines sank two large American transports and a destroyer near Okinawa yesterday.

Domei also reported about 100 United States warships were cruising around Okinawa, 325 miles south of Japan, "to conduct sporadic bombardments against our

JAPS LAMENT HITLER'S LOSS

But Premier Says He's Determined to Fight On.

San Francisco, May 3 (A. P.).—The Japanese Premier, Kantaro Suzuki, was quoted today as declaring that Germany's collapse had made Japan's position in East Asia more difficult but that he was "determined to fight through this war with all I have."

In a broadcast speech, recorded by the Domei, the Japanese official news agency, also quoted a similar statement by Gen. Jiro Minami, president of the recently organized Political Association of Greater Japan. Commenting on the death of Hitler, Minami asserted: "We express our deep sympathy to the German people."

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo today called on Heinrich Stahmer, the German Ambassador to Tokyo, to express the official condolences of the Japanese Government on Hitler's death, Domei said earlier.

Truman Heads F.D.R. Memorial

New York, May 3 (AP)—President Truman has accepted the honorary chairmanship of the planning committee of the Roosevelt National Memorial Committee, Basil O'Connor,

temporary chairman, said today.

The committee, which will choose a suitable memorial to the late President, will include 30 persons, "most of whom were close enough to the late President or to some of his interests to comprehend his ideals, hopes and plans," O'Connor said.

Those Who Accepted

Those who have accepted membership include:

Bernard M. Baruch, Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard University; Josephus Daniels, Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas, of California; Stephen Early, Marshall Field, Supreme Court Justice Felix J. Frankfurter, Producer John Golden, Harry Hopkins, Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General United States Navy; Treasury Secretary Morgenthau, Secretary of Labor Perkins, Samuel I. Rosenman, of New York, trustee of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

Author Robert E. Sherwood, C. Mildred Thompson, of Poughkeepsie, dean of Vassar College; Secretary of Commerce Wallace, Postmaster General Walker, Leighton McCarthy, of Toronto, trustee of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Others Named

Frederick B. Adams, of New York, chairman of the executive committee of Air Reduction Company, Inc.; George E. Allen, of Washington, vice president of the Home Insurance Company; Solon J. Buck of Washington, archivist of the United States; John S. Burke of New York, president of B. Altman & Co.

Henry S. Hooker, of New York, lawyer; Joseph Lawrence Hough, of Washington, war finance division of the Treasury Department; Samuel E. Morrison, Harvard University history professor; Representative Mary T. Norton, of New Jersey; Frederick D. Patterson, of Tuskegee, Ala., president of Tuskegee Institute, and Robert M. Woodruff, of Atlanta, Ga., chairman of the board of the Coca Cola Company.

Congressmen Back From Atrocity Trip

New York, May 3 (AP)—Representatives Leonard W. Hall (R., N.Y.) and Gordon Canfield (R., N.J.) arrived at La Guardia Airport by plane today from a tour of Nazi prison camps.

They were among a group of congressmen and newspaper executives who visited the camps at the invitation of General Eisenhower.

Hall said he believed all pictures of the Buchenwald camp, "although revolting in every respect," should be shown to the American people. "Even the pictures cannot show the cruelty and depravity of a

people who would treat human beings as the German people treated those in their detention camps," he said.

3 Great Cities Taken In 4 Days

New York, May 3 (AP)—This week saw the fall in quick succession of the three greatest cities of stricken Germany.

Monday the Americans captured Munich, with a 1942 population of 329,000.

Wednesday the Russians captured Berlin capital and nerve center of the Reich with a normal population of 4,339,000.

Thursday the British captured Hamburg, second city and Germany's greatest port, with a population of 1,712,000.

Of the greater cities of the Reich, only two still fly the Nazi swastika and both have lost their tactical importance. Dresden, population 630,000, was ruined by Allied obliteration air-raids in February. Breslau, 630,000, has been encircled and heavily penetrated by the Russians since February 16.

Of her larger ports, Germany now has but two intact, Kiel, population 274,000, which is under constant aerial assault, and Wilhelmshaven, population 114,000.

New York, May 3 (AP)—CBS Correspondent Charles Shaw reported from Malmoe, Sweden, today, that British troops crossed the Danish frontier in the area of Aabenraa.

Liberated Prisoners

NEW YORK
BATES, Matthew J., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Regina B. Bates, 337 E. 23d st., New York.
BAUMER, Ben P., Pvt., son of Mrs. Florence Baumer, 1314 Stratford av., Bronx.
BULLOCK, Seeler T., Pvt., son of Mrs. Harbuck, 41 Prospect st., White Plains.
BURMEISTER, Roy, Cpl., son of Julius Burmeister, 3034 Albany Crescent, Bronx.
CAVALLARO, Nick, Pvt., husband of Mrs. Helen L. Cavallaro, 260 8th av., Brooklyn.
KRAVITZ, Philip, Pvt., son of Mrs. Celia Kravitz, 463 Sheffield av., Brooklyn.
LA RUSSO, John J., Pfc., son of James La Russo, 44 Fawcett st., Fort Chester.
PIETRAFESA, Vincent L., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Edith C. Pietrafesa, 33 Willow st., Fort Chester.
POWER, Harold, Pvt., son of Mrs. Rose Power, 1729 W. 10th st., Brooklyn.
RAGANO, Felix P., Pvt., son of Mrs. Antonette Ragano, 10113 Woodhaven blvd., Ozone Park.
REGAN, Harold J., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Mary H. Regan, 165 Sherman av., New York.
REINHARDT, Herbert C., Pvt., son of Mrs. Marie E. Reinhardt, 307 73d st., Brooklyn.
SPIRER, Fred, Pvt., son of Mrs. Sadie Spierer, 74th Beach 74th st., Arverne.
THOMAS, Frank M., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Wanda W. Thomas, 309 E. 8th st., New York.
WILLIAMS, Peter J., Sgt., son of Mrs. Huenna Williams, 10 W. 18th st., New York.

NEW JERSEY
ALIBERTI, Domenick L., Pfc., son of Mrs. Mary Aliberti, 365 Lake st., Belleville.
AMBELAS, George G., M/Sgt., son of Mrs. Eleanor K. Ambelas, 103 S. Morris st., Dover.
BAKER, Peter J., Pvt., son of Peter Baker, 65 Avicrist av., Passaic.
BRUMMERHOP, Arthur J., Pvt., son of Mrs. Alice T. Brummerhop, 125 Willow av., Hoboken.
BURCH, John M., 1st Sgt., son of John M. Burch, 1630 Stuyvesant av., Union.
BURKE, Edward F., Pvt., son of Mrs. Mary

Burke, 385 Central av., Jersey City.
CICHORAKI, Theodore J., Pfc., son of Mrs. Sophie Kuharewicz, 62 Gotthart st., Newark.
HACELA, Frank M., Pvt., son of Mrs. Katherine Hacela, 393 Lafayette st., Newark.
KIRCHNER, Leonard, Pfc., husband of Mrs. Margaret Kirchner, 269 Avon av., Newark.
LORELLO, Samuel, Pvt., husband of Mrs. Emma R. Lorello, 121 MacArthur blvd., Rochelle Park.
LUCAS, William H. Jr., T/3, husband of Mrs. Bertha A. Lucas, 139 Lake av., Boonton.
PAUL, Charles L., Sgt., grandson of Mrs. Anna Gray, Route 1, Whippany.
PAWLAK, John E., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Mary Pawlak, 335 Montgomery st., Jersey City.
PLANER, Martin J., Sgt., nephew of Max Krieger, 280 Parker av., Hackensack.
POST, William B. Jr., T/Sgt., husband of Mrs. Vivian Post Jr., 114 Walnut st., Montclair.
WILLIAMSON, Samuel D., Sgt., son of Mrs. Mabel Williamson, 268 Wachtung av., West Orange.

CONNECTICUT
BURKE, Basil G. Jr., Pvt., son of Basil C. Burke sr., 83 Prospect st., Stamford.
CHAMBERLAIN, Herbert L., Pfc., son of Asa Chamberlain, 81 E. Grand av., New Haven.
JERMAN, Leroy U. Jr., Pfc., son of Leroy U. Jerman sr., Bayberry la., Westport.
KIRDEK, John S., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Stephanie J. Kirdek, 21 Maple st., Ansonia.
REPKO, Donald M., Pfc., son of Mrs. Mildred B. Repko, 65 Seymour st., Bridgeport.
ZELINSKY, Joseph J., Pvt., son of Mrs. Agnes Zelinsky, 607 N. Summerfield av., Bridgeport.

LONDON, MAY 3-(AP)-THE BOARD OF TRADE HAS PROTESTED TO THE AMERICAN MOVIE INDUSTRY THAT BRITISH FILMS ARE NOT BEING SHOWN IN THE UNITED STATES, OR ARE BEING SHOWN MERELY IN A FEW ESPECIALLY-RENTED MOVIE HOUSES.

THE BOARD HAS BEEN TOLD, IT SAID, THAT THE SHORTAGE OF RAW FILM WAS THE REASON FOR THE RESTRICTED DISTRIBUTION. THE BOARD INFORMED THE AMERICAN OFFICIALS THAT IT MUST MAKE THE NECESSARY FILM AVAILABLE OR ELSE BRITISH PRINTS WILL BE MADE HERE FROM STOCK ALLOCATED FOR UNITED STATES FILMS EXPORTED TO BRITAIN-- THEREBY CUTTING THE DISTRIBUTION OF HOLLYWOOD FILMS IN THIS COUNTRY.
SN1143PEV

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 4-(AP)-THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO REPORTED EARLY TODAY THAT RUSSIAN FORCES WERE ATTACKING THE DANISH ISLAND OF LAALAND IN THE BALTIC SEA.
SN1147PEV

LONDON--FIRST ADD LUXEMBOURG RADIO X X X BALTIC SEA. THE SAME BROADCAST ALSO SAID THE DANISH ISLAND OF FALSTER, WHICH LIES OFF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF SJOELLAND, WHERE COPENHAGEN IS LOCATED, ALSO WAS BEING ASSAULTED BY RUSSIAN FORCES. BOTH ARE 35 TO 40 MILES OFF THE GERMAN COAST NORTH OF ROSTOCK.

LONDON, THURSDAY, MAY 4-(AP)-A GERMAN RADIO STATION, BELIEVED TO BE BREMEN, DECLARED TODAY THAT GERMANY'S NEW FUHRER, GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ, HAD ARRIVED IN COPENHAGEN YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

THE BROADCAST SAID IT WAS BELIEVED THAT OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAD ACCOMPANIED DOENITZ. THE REPORT THAT DOENITZ WAS IN COPENHAGEN COINCIDED WITH UNCONFIRMED REPORTS FROM STOCKHOLM THAT FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY WAS CONFERRING, OR ABOUT TO CONFERR, WITH GERMAN LEADERS.
SN1220AEV

30.24 - 25417

LONDON, MAY 3-(AP)-THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE SAID TODAY ITS EMERGENCY RESCUE UNIT, WITH RADIO GUIDED CATALINA FLYING BOATS AND LAUNCHES, HAS SAVED HUNDREDS OF FLIERS FROM DEATH IN THE SEA. THE LONG SECRET SPECIAL UNIT, COMMANDED BY MAJ. E. L. LARSON OF PORTLAND, ORE., IS A CLOSELY KNIT GROUP WHICH WORKS SO FAST IT HAS RESCUED PILOTS FROM THE SEA A FEW MINUTES AFTER THEY HAD MADE FORCED LANDINGS.

THE SWIFTEST RESCUE TOOK ONLY FIVE MINUTES FROM THE TIME A FIGHTER PILOT REPORTED HE WAS READY TO BAIL OUT OF A BURNING PLANE UNTIL HE WAS ABOARD A CATALINA. THE CATALINA ARRIVED WHILE HE STILL WAS IN HIS PARACHUTE.

CENSORSHIP FORBIDS THE DISCLOSURE OF THE EXACT NUMBER OF FLIERS RESCUED.

W192PEV

LONDON, MAY 3-(AP)-THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO SAID TODAY MANY GERMAN COMMANDERS IN ZEELAND AND JUTLAND WERE SURRENDERING TO DANISH MAYORS, AND THAT GERMAN RULE IN DENMARK APPEARED TO BE NEARING ITS END.

MK435AEW

LONDON, MAY 3-(AP)-THE HAMBURG RADIO ANNOUNCED TO

THAT GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ, GERMANY'S NEW FUEHRER, HAS DECLARED PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIAN CAPITAL, A "HOSPITAL TOWN"--IN EFFECT AN OPEN CITY.

MAY 4 1945

M612AEW

"NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE POLITICAL LIFE OF THE PROTECTORATE (OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA) HAVE BEGUN," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

"ANY DISTURBANCE OF A QUIET AND ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT--WHICH CAN ONLY SERVE TO SPREAD AND CAUSE BOLSHEVIK CHAOS--WILL BE CRUSHED BY FORCE OF ARMS," SAID THE ORDER, ISSUED BY THE GERMAN MINISTER OF STATE FOR BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA, AT THE DIRECTION OF THE NEW FUEHRER.

JP635AEW

THE ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWED CLOSELY THE HAMBURG RADIO'S REPORT THAT HAMBURG HAD BEEN DECLARED AN OPEN CITY AND THAT THE BRITISH WERE ABOUT TO OCCUPY IT.

IN THE CASE OF PRAGUE, IT WAS THE SECOND TIME THE NAZIS HAD DECLARED IT A "HOSPITAL TOWN." THIS IS THEIR EUPHEMISM FOR AN OPEN CITY. PREVIOUSLY THEY HAD DECLARED CONSTANCE ON LAKE CONSTANCE A "HOSPITAL TOWN," AND THIS CITY SUBSEQUENTLY WAS DECLARED OPEN AND UNDEFENDED.

THE DECLARATION REGARDING THE "REORGANIZATION OF THE POLITICAL LIFE OF THE PROTECTORATE" WAS NOT AMPLIFIED. IT MIGHT MEAN THE END OF THE NAZIS' SOUTHERN REDOUBT--THE FOLDUP OF ITS EASTERN FRONT FOLLOWING THE COLLAPSE OF THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN SIDES BY YESTERDAY'S CAPITULATION TO THE ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY.

THE PRAGUE DEVELOPMENT REVERSED THE REITERATED NAZI PROMISES OF LAST WEEK THAT "EVEN IF BERLIN FALLS, PRAGUE WILL BE THE LAST CITADEL AGAINST BOLSHEVISM."

IT WAS RECALLED HERE THAT THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO ON TUESDAY HAD BROADCAST AN OTHERWISE UNCONFIRMED REPORT THAT A DELEGATION OF GERMAN AND CZECH INDUSTRIALISTS HAD LEFT PRAGUE TO OFFER SURRENDER TO THE ALLIES.

THE HAMBURG RADIO, STILL CALLING ITSELF "REICHSENDER" ONCE AGAIN PREFACED ITS ANNOUNCEMENT WITH THE WORDS, "ACHTUNG! (ATTENTION) HERE IS AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT."

JP641AEW

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMEN SAID THEY COULD NOT INTERPRET THE "POLITICAL REORGANIZATION" ASPECT OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT. IF IT MEANT SURRENDER, THEY SAID, ANNOUNCEMENT COULD BE EXPECTED FROM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OR MOSCOW.

JP644AEW

PRAGUE WAS OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS MARCH 15, 1939, IN A BLOODLESS COUP, AFTER HITLER BEAT DOWN PRESIDENT EMIL HACHA IN CONFERENCES AT BERLIN.

A DAY LATER HITLER MADE AN APPEARANCE IN THE CZECH CAPITAL, AND RECEIVED THE SALUTE OF A PARADE PAST THE BALCONY OF HRADCAN CASTLE.

JP658AEW

LONDON, MAY 3-(AP)-BRITISH MOSQUITOS BROKE A SIX-DAY LULL IN THE ALLIES' BOMBING OFFENSIVE LAST NIGHT WITH FOUR SEPARATE ATTACKS ON THE GERMAN NAVAL BASE AT KIEL, WHERE MANY U-BOATS ARE KNOWN TO BE LYING. THREE OF THE ATTACKING BOMBERS WERE LOST TO ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. OTHER NIGHT RAIDERS CONTINUED DESTRUCTIVE BLOWS AT ENEMY TRANSPORT IN NORTHERN GERMANY, ATTACKED SEVERAL AIRFIELDS IN THE DANISH PENINSULA AND HARASSED GERMAN ELEMENTS SEEKING TO ESCAPE TO DENMARK OR NORWAY BY SEA.

JP848AEW

MAY 5

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, MAY 3-(AP)-AMERICAN FORCES IN THE MUNICH AREA HAVE CAPTURED HUGE QUANTITIES OF GERMAN EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING 85 PLANES, TEN OF THEM JET-PROPELLED, AND MORE THAN 137,000 GAS AND SMOKE SHELLS, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY. AN HUNGARIAN INFANTRY DIVISION SURRENDERED INTACT.

KW518AEW

ALLIED FORCES IN THE WEST CAPTURED 93,797 PRISONERS ON APRIL 30 AND MAY 1, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

KK519AEW

IN GAINS UP TO 25 MILES, PATTON'S TROOPS WON CONTROL OF THE INN RIVER FOR 66 MILES, FROM PASSAU SOUTHWEST TO WASSERBURG, WHICH ALSO WAS CAPTURED.

THE CLOSEST APPROACH TO THE TWO STRONGHOLDS WAS AT HOLZFELD, 25 MILES ALMOST DUE NORTH OF SALZBURG AND 39 MILES FROM BERCHTESGADEN. TANKS AND TROOPS WERE POURING ACROSS THE RIVER IN BOATS OR ON CAPTURED BRIDGES, DETERMINED TO CRUSH THE LAST RESISTANCE IN BAVARIA QUICKLY.

LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M. PATCH'S U.S. SEVENTH ARMY WAS DRIVING IN FAST FROM THE WEST.

THE THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION ROLLED OUT ON A SUPERHIGHWAY 20 MILES EAST OF THE INN RIVER AND SKIRTING CHIEF SEE, A BIG LAKE IN THE MOUNTAINS. LAST WAS REPORTED 25 MILES WEST OF SALZBURG AND THE SAME DISTANCE NORTHWEST OF BERCHTESGADEN.

THE 12TH ARMORED DIVISION WAS RIGHT BEHIND, CROSSING THE INN RIVER SOUTH OF THE SUPERHIGHWAY. THE 42ND DIVISION ALSO WAS IN ACTION EAST OF THE RIVER.

DOWN IN THE UNCONDITIONALLY SURRENDERED SECTOR OF THE REDOUBT IN THE AUSTRIAN PANHANDLE, THE 103RD DIVISION WAS RUNNING INTO MORE

TRouble from snow

ATED ROADS IN THE HIGH ALPS THAN FROM THE ENEMY.

AG. CARRYING OUT GEN. EISENHOWER'S ORDERS TO KEEP RIGHT ON FIGHTING DESPITE THE SURRENDER AS LONG AS A GERMAN RESISTS, THE INFANTRY CAPTURED ZIRL, FIVE AND A HALF MILES WEST OF INNSBRUCK, RI N

AG. CARRYING OUT GEN. EISENHOWER'S ORDERS TO KEEP RIGHT ON FIGHTING DESPITE THE SURRENDER AS LONG AS A GERMAN RESISTS, THE INFANTRY CAPTURED ZIRL, FIVE AND A HALF MILES WEST OF INNSBRUCK. CIVILIANS COMING OUT OF INNSBRUCK, WHERE MANY PROMINENT POLITICAL PRISONERS WERE REPORTED TO BE HELD, DECLARED THAT THE REGULAR GARRISON WAS READY TO OBEY THE SURRENDER ORDER BUT SS TROOPS INTENDED TO IGNORE IT AND PUT UP A FIGHT AT THE WESTERN EDGE OF THE CITY. THE AMERICANS NOW CONTROLLED 10 MILES OF THE ONLY GOOD EAST-WEST HIGHWAY THROUGH THAT SECTOR OF THE ALPS. ONE FORCE OF THE 103RD TURNED WEST AND DROVE TO TELFS AND PFAFFENHOFEN, 15 MILES WEST OF INNSBRUCK.

THE FRENCH FARTHER WEST DECLARED THEY TOO WERE WERE MEETING RESISTANCE IN AUSTRIA DESPITE THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER. THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY WAS ABOUT 15 MILES INTO AUSTRIA, REACHING A POINT NINE MILES SOUTH OF BRESENZ, WHICH STANDS SOUTH OF THE AUSTRIAN BORDER AT THE EAST END OF LAKE CONSTANCE. THE FRENCH COMMUNIQUE SAID THE GERMANS WERE FIGHTING FIERCELY FROM A SYSTEM OF CONCRETE BUILDINGS. (EBS) IN FIRST GRAF AT END READ XXX AND THEY BELIEVE HITLER IS DEAD. 6432PEV

ALL THREE WOULD BE OUTSTANDING PERSONALITIES IN A FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND REPRESENT MAIN POLITICAL SEGMENTS--BLUM, STILL PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, REPRESENTING THE LEFT; MERRIOT, STILL RADICAL SOCIALIST LEADER, THE CENTER; AND REYNAUD, THE MODERATE RIGHT. THE THREE WILL ARRIVE AT A TIME OF WIDESPREAD DISCONTENT OVER BAD ECONOMIC AND FOOD CONDITIONS. THE EFFECT OF THEIR RETURN ON DE GAULLE'S POSITION AS UNDISPUTED LEADER IS AMONG THE QUESTIONS POSED. MERRIOT IS EXPECTED TO GO FIRST TO LYONS, WHERE HE HAD BEEN MAYOR FOR ALMOST 30 YEARS. HE WAS REELECTED TO THAT POST BY THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL SHORTLY AFTER THE LIBERATION AND REELECTED AS COUNCILOR BY THE VOTERS IN LAST SUNDAY'S ELECTIONS. SN922PEV

BY EDWARD D. BALL LANDSHUT, GERMANY, MAY 2 (DELAYED)--(AP)--THE BERLIN ANNOUNCEMENT OF HITLER'S DEATH BROUGHT REACTIONS RANGING FROM "SO WHAT" TO UNRESTRAINED SATISFACTION IN BAVARIA, WHERE NAZISM GOT ITS START. "HE DIDN'T DIE SOON ENOUGH," SAID ONE EMBITTERED OLD GERMAN. AS HE TALKED, FIRES STILL SMOULDERED IN THE DEMOLISHED HOMES AND INDUSTRIES OF THIS CITY OF MORE THAN 20,000, WHERE LESS THAN 200 SS TROOPS MADE A BRIEF AND FINAL STAND. THE SAME FEELING WAS REFLECTED IN LARGER CITIES-- THE FESTIVAL CITY OF NUERNBERG, MUNICH, THE SCENE OF HITLER'S BEER CELLAR PUTSCH AND REGENSBURG--ALL OF WHICH HAVE BEEN BADLY BEATEN UP AND WHOSE PEOPLE HAVE HAD THEIR FILL OF WAR. IN THE SMALLER COMMUNITIES, WHICH WERE HARDLY DAMAGED, THE RELIEVED POPULACE MET THE AMERICANS WITH FLOWERS. PLANES FLYING AHEAD OF THE TROOPS DROPPED PAMPHLETS TELLING OF THE FUEHRER'S ANNOUNCED PASSING AND THE PEOPLE WERE OUT WITH THEIR BOUQUETS

WHEN THE DOUGHBOYS ARRIVED. THERE WAS NO SPONTANEOUS CELEBRATION AMONG GEN. PATTON'S MEN WHO, LIKE THE BAVARIANS, ALREADY KNOW THE WAR IS OVER EXCEPT FOR THE MOPPING UP OF GANGS OF SS TROOPS. THESE BANDS, THOUGH SMALL, FIGHT FANATICALLY AND STILL ARE KILLING AMERICANS. GETTING HOME IS THE MAIN THING TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE THIRD ARMY RATHER THAN WHETHER HITLER IS DEAD OR ALIVE. THEIR THOUGHTS ABOUT HOME ARE SOBERED, HOWEVER, BY THE POSSIBILITY OF SERVICE IN THE PACIFIC OR IN THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION OF THIS SIDE OF THE WORLD.

BY THOBURN WIAINT WITH THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION IN AUSTRIA, MAY 2 (12:18A.M.)-- (AP)-- THE GERMANS NEVER FOUGHT MORE INSANELY THAN THOSE PRESENTLY CAUGHT IN A VISE BEING TIGHTENED BY THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION AND THE THIRD UKRAINIAN ARMY GROUP IN EASTERN AUSTRIA. ALTHOUGH FURTHER RESISTANCE IS POINTLESS, THE GERMANS OPPOSING THE THUNDERBOLT DIVISION'S TWIN THRUSTS NORTH OF THE DANUBE NORTHWEST OF LINZ STILL WERE SEEKING TO DELAY THE INEVITABLE LINKUP OF THE RUSSIANS AND AMERICANS. (CENSORSHIP FORBODE PINPOINTING POSITIONS OF THE CONVERGING ARMIES.)

FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE DAY, GERMAN SUICIDE SQUADS DEFENDING HASTILY CONSTRUCTED ROADBLOCKS SHOWED DOWN THIS THIRD ARMY OUTFIT TEMPORARILY. BUT AFTER DEADLY ARTILLERY PREPARATION WHICH LEFT THE GERMANS AS WELL AS THE ROAD BLOCKS STREWN OVER THE LANDSCAPE, AMERICAN TANKS WENT ON SOUTHEAST. NUMEROUS WRECKED AUSTRIAN TOWNS LAY IN THE PATH OF THE DIVISION. THE GERMANS SIGNED DEATH WARRANTS FOR TOWN AFTER TOWN BY RESISTING STUBBORNLY.

WEATHER HELPED THE GERMANS SLOW THE THUNDERBOLTS AGAIN. SNOW WAS FALLING IN THE EASTERN AUSTRIAN MOUNTAINS. IT MELTED QUICKLY, MAKING THE GROUND AND ROADS SOGGY. LOW CEILINGS KEPT FIGHTERBOMBERS OFTEN BELOW MOUNTAIN TOPS. CHILLY WINDS MADE THE TROOPS WISH THEY HAD NOT DISCARDED THEIR LONG-HANDLED UNDERWEAR SO SOON.

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER MUNICH, MAY 3--(AP)--MANY OF THE ART TREASURES OF MUNICH ARE STORED AWAY IN THE NAZI PARTY'S GIGANTIC STRUCTURES GROUPED AROUND THE KOENIGSPLATZ BUT THE PARTY MEMBERSHIP RECORDS WERE EITHER DESTROYED OR HAVE BEEN HIDDEN AWAY.

I LEARNED THIS DURING MY SECOND AND MORE EXTENDED VISIT TO THE KOENIGSPLATZ IN THE COURSE OF WHICH I ROAMED OVER WHAT SEEMED TO BE MANY BLOCKS FAR UNDERNEATH THE FUEHRER'S PALACE AND ALSO UNDERNEATH THE NAZI PARTY'S ADMINISTRATION AND WOMEN'S BUILDING.

AS ALL OF THESE BUILDINGS ARE CONNECTED BY UNDERGROUND PASSAGES I NEVER KNEW JUST WHERE I WAS. I WAS MERELY AWARE I WAS TWO STORIES UNDERGROUND AMIDST HUNDREDS, IF NOT THOUSANDS OF CANVASSES.

INCIDENTALLY I ALSO UNDERSTOOD HOW EASILY THE SS GUARDS COULD SHED THEIR UNIFORMS AND ESCAPE IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES BLOCKS AWAY FROM WHERE THE GI'S PROBABLY HOPED TO SEE THEM EMERGE. THE PASSAGEWAYS WERE THE MOST INTRICATE AND WINDING AFFAIRS IMAGINABLE. SINCE THEN I LOOK UPON EVERY MALE MUNCHENER WHOM I ENCOUNTER WITH RESERVATION "PERHAPS THAT IS A HITLER GUARD IN DISGUISE."

THOSE GUARDING THE PARTY BUILDINGS WAS A PLATOON UNDER THE COMMAND OF S/SGT. EDMOND A. NAQUIN OF LOUISIANA WHO, ASSIGNED CPL. HOWARD KELMAN OF 1718 EAST 15TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., T/4 JOSEPH RANTUCCIO OF 1116 PIERCE ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., AND PVTS. ROBERT TUTT OF 1147 LUCAS ST., MUSKATINE, IOWA, AND FRED ZIESK OF 2215 GIDDINGS ST.,

CHICAGO, ILL., TO ACCOMPANY US.

MY HOPE THAT THE PARTY ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS MIGHT YIELD IMPORTANT TEST RECORDS, NAMELY THE FAMED CARD INDEX OF ALL THE NAZIS THE WORLD OVER WAS RAISED TO A HIGH PITCH WHEN CPL. KELMAN SAID, "SURE WE FOUND LOADS OF RECORDS IN ONE ROOM ALTHOUGH EVERYWHERE ELSE THE FILING CABINETS WERE EMPTY." HOPE YIELDED TO DISAPPOINTMENT, HOWEVER, WHEN THESE RECORDS WERE MERELY THOSE OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO ONCE BELONGED BUT HAD QUIT THE PARTY.

FACING THE SAME KOENIGSPLATZ AS THE FUEHRER HAUS AND THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING ARE THE GLYPTOTHEK, MUNICH'S SCULPTURE GALLERY, THE NEUE STATS GALLERIE MUSEUM OF PAINTINGS. BOTH ARE SEVERELY DAMAGED.

ADJACENT TO THE PLATZ WAS ANOTHER CELEBRATED CHURCH NAMELY THE BASILICA WHICH WAS ALMOST TOTALLY WRECKED. ACCORDING TO CARDINAL VON FAULHAUER IT RECEIVED THREE DIRECT HITS.

FURTHER ON BEYOND THE KOENIGSPLATZ ARE TWO OTHER FAMED ART GALLERIES, ALTE GLYPTOTHEK AND NEUE GLYPTOTHEK. BOTH OF THEM ARE WRECKED.

MANY OTHER BUILDINGS WERE DAMAGED BUT NEVERTHELESS, MUNICH WAS LUCKY IN SOME RESPECTS. MAJ. EUGENE KELLER, JR., OF 1749 GLENWOOD PLACE, MEMPHIS, TENN., WHO IS MUNICH'S MILITARY GOVERNOR, SAID "THE LIGHT AND WATER SERVICES ARE FUNCTIONING AND THERE HAS BEEN SURPRISINGLY LITTLE LOOTING."

AR940PEW

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

WITH THE U.S. 42ND DIVISION IN GERMANY, MAY 3-(AP)-MAJ. GENS. ARNOLD WILHELM, CHIEF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER, AND RUDOLF SCHRADER, SIGNAL SUPPLY HEAD, OF THE GERMAN HOME AREA, HAVE SURRENDERED BECAUSE THEY CONSIDER THEMSELVES FREED BY HITLER'S DEATH FROM THEIR OATH TO HIM, THEY SAID TODAY.

THE TWO GENERALS AND SCHRADER'S ASSISTANT, COL. OTTO KOLLNER, GAVE UP VOLUNTARILY YESTERDAY.

"NOW THAT HITLER'S DEATH IS ANNOUNCED THERE IS NOTHING TO PREVENT ANY OFFICER'S SURRENDERING," WILHELM SAID. "THE WAR IS OVER SO FAR AS WE ARE CONCERNED."

SCHRADER REPORTED: "I WAS IMPLICATED IN THE GENERALS' PUTSCH OF JULY 20, 1944 (WHEN AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE ON HITLER'S LIFE), BUT WASN'T CAUGHT. THERE HAVE BEEN GREAT DIVERGENCES OF OPINION BETWEEN THE WEHRMACHT AND THE NAZI PARTY FOR A LONG TIME. THE CONTINUATION OF THE WAR IS MADNESS."

WHILE AWAITING TRANSPORTATION TO A PRISONER OF WAR CAMP FROM PRESENT RAINBOW DIVISION HEADQUARTERS IN A FORLORN, RAIN-SOAKED VILLAGE, THE HIGH RANKING GERMAN OFFICERS GAZED WISTFULLY AT THE ENDLESS PROCESSION OF TANKS, HEAVY GUNS, BULLDOZERS AND JEEPS PASSING ALONG THE MUDDY ROAD.

B1207PEW

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

WITH THE RAINBOW DIVISION, GERMANY, MAY 3-(AP)-THE SUBSTITUTION OF COUNT LUTZ SCHWERIN VON KROSIGK FOR JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP AS TATTERING GERMANY'S FOREIGN MINISTER IS CLEARLY A MANEUVER IN THE H

TOTTERING GERMANY'S FOREIGN MINISTER IS CLEARLY A MANEUVER OF DESPAIR IN THE HOPE OF SECURING THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF THIS GERMAN NOBLEMAN A BETTER PEACE THAN THE ARROGANT RIBBENTROP COULD HAVE ACHIEVED.

SCHWERIN VON KROSIGK PROBABLY NEVER DREAMED IN HIS YOUTH THAT HE WOULD BECOME THE REICH'S FINANCE MINISTER, OR LATER THE DIRECTOR OF ITS FOREIGN POLICIES.

THE SCION OF A NOBLE FAMILY, HE WENT INTO FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION AS A CAREER. DURING THE REGIME OF CHANCELLOR HEINRICH BRUENING, HE

ROSE TO DIVISIONAL CHIEF IN THE REICH FINANCE MINISTRY.

HIS REMARKABLE MEMORY FOR FIGURES COMMENDED HIM TO BRUENING, WHO TOOK HIM AS AN EXPERT TO LONDON DURING THE FIVE-POWER CONFERENCE IN 1931 TO DISCUSS GERMANY'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

CONSERVATIVE IN OUTLOOK, HE SERVED VON PAPEN AND VON SCHLEICHER AS FINANCE MINISTER DURING THE HECTIC DAYS AFTER PRESIDENT VON HINDENBURG DISMISSED BRUENING AND BEFORE HITLER ASSUMED POWER.

WHEN THE NAZIS TOOK OVER IN 1933, SCHWERIN VON KROSIGK MAY HAVE HAD QUALMS. AS A MEMBER OF THE REV. MARTIN NIEMOELLER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH ABOUT SERVING THE NAZIS. BUT HE LACKED THE COURAGE TO DECLINE TO COLLABORATE. HE POSSIBLY ALSO WAS ANXIOUS ABOUT THE FATE OF HIS FAMILY OF MANY CHILDREN.

HE CONTINUED AS HITLER'S FINANCE MINISTER.

DURING THE FIRST STRUGGLES OF THE REV. NIEMOELLER WITH THE REGIME IN 1933, THE COUNT WAS SEEN LUSTILY JOINING THE REST OF THE CONGREGATION IN SINGING "EIN FESTE BURG"--A DEFIANT LUTHERAN HYMN-- BEFORE THE CHURCH DOORS WERE FORCIBLY CLOSED BY THE GESTAPO.

AS THE YEARS WENT BY, HE RESISTED LESS AND LESS. IN THE FINANCE MINISTRY HE PLAYED A SORRY SECOND FIDDLE TO HIS FIRST DEPUTY, '5-53'S SECRETARY FRITZ REINHARDT, AN OLD TIME NAZI. DIMINUTIVE, UNMAGNETIC AND UNASSERTIVE.

MINISTRY HE PLAYED A SORRY SECOND FIDDLE TO HIS FIRST DEPUTY, STATE'S SECRETARY FRITZ REINHARDT, AN OLD TIME NAZI.

DIMINUTIVE, UNMAGNETIC AND UNASSERTIVE. SCHWERIN VON KROSIGK CAN HARDLY BE EXPECTED TO CARRY OUT A DYNAMIC FOREIGN POLICY.

W1248PEW

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, GERMANY, MAY 3-(AP)-THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF HITLER'S DEATH SHOULD HAVE FAR-REACHING CONSEQUENCES ON THE FURTHER ACTIONS OF THE GERMAN ARMY AND MAY RESULT IN WHOLESALE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDERS BY HIGH OFFICERS.

SINCE THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT VON HINDENBURG IN 1934 OFFICERS OF THE ARMY HAVE BEEN BOUND SOLELY BY A PERSONAL OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO HITLER.

IN VIEW OF THE CHAOTIC CONDITIONS PREVAILING WITHIN THE GERMAN ARMY IT WOULD SEEM A PHYSICAL IMPOSSIBILITY TO EXACT A NEW OATH OF LOYALTY TO THE NEW FUEHRER, GRAND ADMIRAL DOENITZ, ALTHOUGH THE LATTER IN HIS ORDER TO THE ARMED FORCES TUESDAY CLAIMED THAT THE OATHS TO HITLER HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO HIMSELF.

OFFICERS PROBABLY WILL CONSIDER THEMSELVES FREE TO ACT AS THEIR CONSCIENCES DICTATE.

B1255PEW

BY KENNETH L. DIXON

ALTENGRABOW PRISON CAMP, GERMANY, MAY 3-(AP)-ALL THE MAJOR MISHMISH THAT AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE SUFFERED SINCE THE WAR BEGAN PARADED IN RETROSPECT OUT OF THIS PRISON CAMP THIS AFTERNOON AS THE 83RD INFANTRY DIVISION LIBERATED MORE THAN 1,200 LONG IMPRISONED YANKS AND BEGAN FREEING MORE THAN 19,000 ALLIED WAR PRISONERS.

UNDER FLAGS OF TRUCE AND BY ARRANGEMENT WITH A GERMAN COLONEL, COMMANDANT OF THE CAMP, WE TRAVELED 20 MILES BEHIND ENEMY LINES WITH 83RD DIVISION TRUCKS, AMBULANCES AND JEEPS TO EFFECT THE LIBERATION.

AS SHOOTING, CHEERING YANKS PRISONERS CLIMBED ABOARD THE TRUCKS THEY WERE ASKED WHERE THEY WERE CAPTURED AND THEIR ANSWERS TOLD A THREE-YEAR TALE OF ILL-FATED PHASES OF A WAR WHICH NOW SPELLS ONLY SUCCESS FOR ALLIED AND OTHER AMERICAN ARMIES.

"KASSERINE PASS!" SHOUTED SCORES. OTHERS TOLD OF OTHER PLACES

IN TUNISIA--SIDI BOU SID AND FAID PASS AND HILL 609. THERE WERE BOYS FROM BIZERTE AND SOLDIERS FROM SALERNO. CASSINO'S GRIM CROP WAS REPRESENTED AND SEVERAL RANGERS REPORTED ON THAT FATAL NIGHT OF JUNE 30, 1944, WHEN THEY STRUCK AT CISTERNA FROM THE OUTER RIM OF THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD AND LOST TWO BATTALIONS OF THE NATION'S CRACK TROOPS.

NOT ALL WERE FROM SUCH LONG GONE BATTLES. HUNDREDS OF HAPPY DOUGHBOYS--ACTUALLY GRABBING GLEEFULLY AT K RATIONS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THEIR ARMY LIVES--WERE VICTIMS OF THE ARDENNES BREAKTHROUGH LAST DECEMBER AND JANUARY. HUNDREDS MORE HAD SPENT ONLY A COUPLE OF WEEKS OR SO AS ENEMY PRISONERS. THEY WERE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION BOYS WHO FORCED THE FIRST BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE ELBE RIVER IN MID-APRIL AND THEN WERE CAPTURED WHEN THE BRIDGEHEAD WAS LOST. BUT NOBODY WAS THINKING OF THOSE TIMES THIS AFTERNOON. WHILE RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE ECHOED FAINTLY IN THE DISTANCE AND AN OCCASIONAL SPLATTER OF SMALL ARMS SOUNDED NEARBY, DOUGHBOYS RUSHED OUT OF THE CROWDED, LOUSE-RIDDEN PRISON BARRACKS AND LISTENED TO THE LIBERATION ANNOUNCEMENT WHILE LINED UP TO CLIMB INTO TRUCKS.

A104

THROUGH 20 MILES OF ENEMY-HELD TERRITORY THEY LEANED OVER THE SIDES OF TRUCKS AND ALTERNATELY LAUGHED AND SWORE AT STARING GERMAN SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS, MOST OF WHOM OBVIOUSLY DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO MAKE OF THIS STRANGE AMERICAN CAVALCADE IN THEIR MIDST. HOWEVER THERE WAS NO "INCIDENT" OF ANY SORT TO MAR THE TRUCE, WHICH WAS SET UP BY LT.COL.TIM O'COOK, OF SNYDER, TEX., ACTING REGIMENTAL COMMANDER OF THE INFANTRY OUTFIT WHICH HANDLED THE EVACUATION.

LT.COL.GRANVILLE A.SHARPE OF DAVIDSON AND BURLINGTON, N.C., WENT WITH THE "RECONNAISSANCE" GROUP WHICH MADE THE INITIAL FORAY INTO ENEMY TERRITORY UNDER WHITE FLAGS EARLY THIS MORNING TO SEE IF THE GERMANS REALLY MEANT TO KEEP THEIR BARGAIN. THEY DID, AND HUGE CONVOYS OF TRUCKS, AMBULANCES AND JEEPS SET OUT FOR THE CAMP SHORTLY AFTERWARD. IN ADDITION TO THE YANKS THE CAMP ALSO HELD BRITISH, FRENCH, DUTCH, BELGIAN, POLISH, RUSSIAN, ITALIAN, SERBIAN AND SLOVAKIAN PRISONERS. ALTHOUGH IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO REMOVE

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BELGIAN, POLISH, RUSSIAN, ITALIAN, SERBIAN AND SLOVAKIAN PRISONERS. ALTHOUGH IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO REMOVE THEM ALL TODAY THE TRUCE IS CONTINUING THROUGH TOMORROW AND THOSE STILL IN THE CAMP TONIGHT WERE FED AMERICAN RATINS WHICH THE 83RD'S TRUCKS HAULED IN THIS AFTERNOON.

HOWEVER, ALL THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH AND SEVERAL SCORE OTHERS WERE AMONG THOSE EVACUATED TODAY--AS WELL AS ALL SERIOUSLY WOUNDED. FOR THE MOST PART THE PRISONERS SAID THEY HAD BEEN TREATED "FAIRLY DECENTLY" AND ESPECIALLY WELL DURING RECENT WEEKS. THE NEARER THE AMERICANS AND RUSSIANS CAME TO THE CAMP, THE MORE THE TREATMENT IMPROVED.

SN1012PEW

ALTENGRABOW PRISON CAMP, GERMANY--FIRST ADD DIXON'S LIBERATED PRISONERS (TOP A103) XXX IMPROVED.

ALTHOUGH IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE DUE TO THE NECESSITY OF THE SPEED OF THE OPERATION BEHIND ENEMY LINES TO GET A COMPLETE LIST OF AMERICAN PRISONERS, THOSE LIBERATED INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING:

PVT.MILO SHEEHAN, MAPLETON, MINN.; PVT.JAMES ODLE, FRIENDSHIP, O.; PVT.HAROLD A.ROESSLER, MAPLETON, MINN.; SGT.JOE O.SALYBAUGH, HAWTHORNE, CALIF.; T/3 DONALD M.MOORE, STATE COLLEGE, PA.; T/3 ARTHUR D.WARREN, DOWNINGTOWN, PA.; T/4 RUDOLPH O.PRICE, MOUNT UNION, PA.;

PVT.ALFRID ROZANSKI, PERTH AMBOY, N.J.; PVT.JOSEPH BUSH, PATERSON, N.J.; CORP.RAYMOND HERNDEN, WHITTIER, CALIF.; PVT.JUEL I.KONIAK, JERSEY CITY, N.J.; PFC.GALE B.REILLY, HURON, S.D.; PFC.GLEN M.MCALL, HESSTON, PA.

PFC.STANLEY B.BATTERSON (CABLE COPY), KALONA, IA.; SGT.HENRY S.JARDS, CLEVELAND, O.; PFC.OSCAR M.LYNN, BERWICK, PA.; CORP.CLARENCE K.KAHN, CLEVELAND, O.; CORP.DUANE R.JOSEPHSON, SHENANDOAH, IA.; PVT.WOODROW SAMPLES, BEATTYVILLE, KY.; CAPT.EDWARD L.BAUMGARTNER, KANSAS CITY, MO.; S/SGT.BURNELL F.BRACK, OTIS, KAN.; PFC.FRANCIS E.STENEVS, ALTOONA, PA.; PVT.GEORGE H.GREEN, MIDLAND, MICH.; PVT.RAYMOND GLENN, COLUMBUS, O.; WILLIAM T.MACFARLAND (RANK NOT GIVEN) PITTSBURGH, PA.; PFC.RICHARD T.FINN, WEST SIXTH ST., RACINE, WIS.; PVT.HOWARD RILEY, 34 LINCOLN AVE., IOWA CITY, IA.; PFC.JOSEPH M.ALOISIO, 2347 WEST HURON ST., CHICAGO; PFC.LEONARD C.HANCHES, BOX 906, TUCSON, ARIZ.; PFC.GEORGE FEDERO, BEAVERDALE, PA.; PFC.ROBERT J.BRUNFELDT, 5271 WINDSOR AVE., CHICAGO; ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ PFC.CORNELIUS F.O'SULLIVAN, BYBERRY ROAD, SOMERTON, PA.; SG

GEORGE FEDERO, BEAVERDALE, PA.; PFC.ROBERT J.BRUNFELDT, 5271 WINDSOR AVE., CHICAGO; PFC.CORNELIUS F.O'SULLIVAN, BYBERRY ROAD, SOMERTON, PA.; SGT.EARL A. LORENZ, 8041 WENTWORTH AVE., LANSING, ILL.; PFC.CLYDE C.NANCE, MARSHVILLE, N.C.; PFC.STEPHEN MATOLYAK, JOHNSTOWN, PA.; PFC.EDWARD HONEYSETT, PLAINWELL, MICH.; PFC.M.K.ABELSON, 40 MONROE ST., NEW YORK CITY; SGT.ORVILLE R.OLSON, FENCE, WIS.; PFC.FRANCIS P.FOLEY, GILETTE, WYO.; PFC.NORMAN B.HECKER, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; PFC.JOHN F.HARBAL, OAK HARBOR, O.; SGT.JAMES C.BELL, LEBANON, N.J.; PFC.WILLIAM JACKSON, MAROLE FALLS, TEX.; PFC.JOSEPH J.GRANKO, 512 OAK ST., OLD FORGE, PA.; S/SGT.JOHN D.PETERS, POST FALLS, IDAHO. SGT.ROBERT L.BROWNSTEIN, CHICAGO; PFC.ALBERT J.HUGGINS, DES MOINES, IA.; PFC.BENJAMIN STRAKA, PITTSBURGH, PA.; PVT.FREDERICK L. WILLIAMS, NILES, MICH.; PFC.GEORGE LOOMIS, DOWNINGTOWN, PA.; SGT. KENNETH C.WITT, RICHMOND, KY.; S/SGT.ALLIE EISCHEN, PORT WASHINGTON, WIS.; PFC.THOMAS STAPLETON, HARTFORD, CONN.

B89 PFC.THEODORE S.PARKER, JR., PHILADELPHIA; PFC.CHARLES C.KINSLEY, GIAMPINO, NEWARK, N.J.; PFC.RUFUS J.MUNCY, PINE CITY, MINN.; PFC.RAYMOND H.

B89 PFC.THEODORE S.PARKER, JR., PHILADELPHIA; PFC.CHARLES C.KINSLEY, YORK, PA.; S/SGT.RUFUS J.MUNCY, PINE CITY, MINN.; PFC.RAYMOND H. GIAMPINO, NEWARK, N.J.; PFC.JACINTO MORENO, GREELEY, COLO. PFC.FRANK V.FRENCH, DES MOINES, IA.; PFC.MAYES O.KEY, YONKERS, OKLA.; HOWARD ELLSWORTH (RANK NOT GIVEN), 255 14TH AVE., NORTH ST.PAUL, MINN.; PFC.FRANK HERNANDEZ, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; PFC. PEDRO FIGUEROA, BROWNSVILLE, TEX.; T/SGT. VERNON S.HERCHE, 119 N.STATE ST., NORTH VERNON, IND.

PFC.WILLIS L.GRIFFITH, WOODVILLE, TEX.; PVT.AUBREY A.FORD, CERES, CALIF.; SGT.SOL SNYDER, PHILADELPHIA; PFC.VINCENT GRANAHAN, PITTSBOWN, PA.; PFC.HORACE J.PALMER, JR., EAST MAPLE AVE., LANGHORNE, PA. PFC.JOHN ROLLE, 339 NORTH NINTH ST., CLINTON, IND.; PFC.HOMER A. BOSS, ASHLEY, N.D.; PFC.RALPH NATALE, 1636 W.OHIO ST., CHICAGO; SGT. SGT.RICHARD W.GARLAND, JR., 5137 WALROND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO.; SGT.CHARLES E.SPROWL, STURGIS, MICH.; S/SGT.JOHN G.KAMP, WEST POINT, NEB.

PVT.CHARELS SEAY, PHILADELPHIA; SGT.JOHN R.POOL, KLAMATH FALLS, ORE.; PFC.GEORGE ELLIS, BEREKELEY, CALIF.; PVT.CHARLES PASSIGLIA,

BERGENFIELD, N.D.; PVT. RALPH W. DAY, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; PVT. JOHN E. STOFFLE, CHICAGO; PVT. WILLIAM E. WEST, WAPELLE, ILL.; S/SGT. CLIFFORD S. HANSON, VALLEJO, CALIF.; PVT. PAUL E. RUPPERT, YORK, PA.
 PFC. FRANK R. BARTOS, DETROIT; PFC. H. J. ECHTERMEYER, PHILADELPHIA;
 PFC. PAUL F. BORN, ELGIN, ILL.; PVT. RALPH C. HAMILTON, JR., MARIONA, KY.; PFC. LEO C. FOX, CASS CITY, MICH.; PVT. LEE A. MOORE, TILDEN, NEB.;
 PFC. DONALD I. KRUMM, MT. VERNON, IA.; PFC. STEVEN MALLOZZI, AMBLER, PA.;
 PFC. RUDY J. POLESKMAN, FOREST CITY, PA.; S/SGT. RALPH L. McDONALD, MANSFIELD, NEB. PFC. NICK B. BURRELL, CHICAGO; PFC. GORDON N. BENNETT, FERNDALE, MICH.
 LT. FRANK VON VORSTEL, GRASS VALLEY, ORE.; LT. EDWARD J. SELL, ATTERBIN, IND.; PFC. GRANT WAGGERER, SANTA ANA, CALIF. LT. HOWARD J. RATHBUN, MILWAUKEE, WIS.; CAPT. LYNN MORROW, MOUNT VERNON, IA.; PFC. HUBERT C. ROCKAFELLOW, LANSING, MICH.; PFC. WILMER M. WELSH, GRAXHAM, TEX.;
 PFC. VERNON C. LETZLER, AKRON, O.; PVT. JOHN D. LEWIS, POWHATTAN, KAN.

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T/SGT. FLORENCIO E. HURTADO, DOS CABEZAS, ARIZ.; SGT. WILLIS L. BROUSSARD, PORT ARTHUR, TEX.; PFC. WILLIAM W. LINDMAN, DETROIT, MICH.;
 PVT. DONALD J. DELANEY, DU BOIS, PA.; SGT. ALPIN C. CHADWICK, LONG BEACH, CALIF.; PFC. OSCAR W. MORRISON, WHEELERSBURG, O.; SGT. PAUL D. SCHRECK, SCRIBNER, NEB.; PFC. ROBERT K. BOGGS, BLANCHESTER, O.; PVT. JOSEPH H. DUNCAN, WASHINGTON, PA.
 PVT. RICHARD G. LAW, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.; PVT. ROGER L. MORK, IOLA, WIS.; PVT. LEROY A. REED, CHICAGO; PFC. JAMES M. BERRY, PITTSBURGH; PFC. PAUL A. RAMOS, MONROEVILLE, IND.; PVT. THOMAS F. ROSS, DETROIT, MICH.;
 PFC. LAWRENCE F. KILLO, ALLENTOWN, PA.
 PFC. THOMAS J. HARVER, YOUNGSTOWN, PA.; CORP. CHARLES V. WEGE, WASHINGTON, PA.; CORP. THOMAS Y. CALDWELL, WOODRICH, N.J. SGT. MERRILL J. DE VRIES, ASHTON, IOWA; BARNEY M. ROSS (RANK NOT GIVEN) PADUCAH, KY.;
 PFC. TOIVO PRUSILA, TOIVOLA, MICH. (CABLE COPY)

RQ1047NEW 41945

A204 (2) ~~WAX ITALIAN (NORRARD)~~ YESTERDAY.

GERMAN TROOPS TAKEN IN THE MASS SURRENDER INCLUDED THE 34TH INFANTRY DIVISION AND THE FIFTH ALPINE DIVISION. OTHER UNITS INCLUDED PORTIONS OF THE ITALIAN

AN FASCIST MONTE ROSA AND LITTORIA DIVISIONS AND ALL ENEMY SERVICE TROOPS AS WELL AS NAVAL AND AIR FORCES IN THE LIGURIAN SECTOR.

THE SURRENDER REMOVED THE LAST ENEMY OBSTACLE BETWEEN ALLIED FORCES IN ITALY AND OTHER ALLIED FORCES WHICH HAD INVADDED ITALY FROM THE FRENCH ALPINE FRONTIER.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER TERMS WERE PRESENTED TO COL. MAULLHAUER, GEN. SCHLEMMER'S CHIEF OF STAFF, BY COL. JOHN M. BREIT, COMMANDER OF THE 135TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, AND MAJ. FRED H. LIPUCCHI, 220 GRAND ST., MORGANTOWN, VA., THE REGIMENTAL OPERATIONS OFFICER.

MAULLHAUER PROMISED TO HAVE ALL THE SURRENDERED FORCES ASSEMBLED NEAR BIELLA, 53 MILES WEST OF MILAN, BY NOON TODAY.

MITCHELL BOMBERS TODAY DROPPED THOUSANDS OF LEAFLETS ON ISOLATED POCKETS OF GERMAN TROOPS IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE ALPS AND ELSEWHERE IN NORTHERN ITALY INFORMING THEM OF VIETINGHOFF'S SURRENDER ORDER. THE LEAFLETS, SIGNED BY MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, ALLIED COMMANDER, ORDERED THESE GERMANS TO AWAIT FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

(EDS: IN FIRST GRAF MAKE COPY READ AT 9:15 A.M. INSTEAD 7:15 P.M.)

GH145PEW

BY GEORGE BRIA (170)

ROME, MAY 3-(AP)-THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT'S COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SAID TONIGHT IT HAD LEARNED "WITH GREAT SATISFACTION" THAT NEW ZEALAND TROOPS HAD LIBERATED TRIESTE AND DEMANDED THAT THE PORT REMAIN UNDER ALLIED CONTROL UNTIL THE FINAL PEACE SETTLEMENT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME AFTER STUDENT DEMONSTRATORS CHANTING THE SLOGAN "ITALIAN TRIESTE" HAD CLASHED WITH COMMUNISTS IN FRONT OF THE LATTERS' HEADQUARTERS. ONE STUDENT WAS SERIOUSLY HURT AND SEVERAL OTHERS BADLY BRUISED. SHOTS WERE HEARD BUT NO ONE WAS WOUNDED.

THE FEELING OVER TRIESTE HAS RISEN STEADILY SINCE THE REPORT SEVERAL DAYS AGO THAT MARSHAL TITO'S YUGOSLAV PARTISANS WERE FIGHTING THE GERMANS INSIDE THE CITY. ROME NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED REPORTS INDICATING THE YUGOSLAVS INTENDED TO KEEP THE PORT, WHICH LONG HAS BEEN A POINT OF CONTEST BETWEEN ITALY AND HER EASTERN NEIGHBOR.

"ALL TERRITORIAL QUESTIONS REGARDING ITALY'S EASTERN FRONTIERS MUST NOT BE PREJUDICED BEFORE PEACE COMES," INSISTED TONIGHT'S ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE COUNCIL.

GEN. RAFFAELE CADORNA, SON OF AN ITALIAN ARMY COMMANDER IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND COMMANDER OF ALL PATRIOT ARMED FORCES IN NORTHERN ITALY, HAS BEEN APPOINTED CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ITALIAN ARMY.

SN506PEW

BY GEORGE PALMER

U.S. FIFTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, MAY 3-(AP)-DESPITE THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF THE GERMANS IN ITALY, THERE WERE REPORTS HERE TONIGHT OF ISOLATED FIRING IN AREAS IN THE BRENNER PASS REGION, WHERE THE TENTH MOUNTAIN DIVISION IS OPERATING.

ALTHOUGH THE INTENSITY OF THE FIGHT IS UNKNOWN, ONE AMERICAN OFFICER WHO VISITED THE AREA OF SOUTH TRENTO LATE THIS AFTERNOON REPORTED THAT MILITARY POLICE GUARDING THE HIGHWAY WERE PROHIBITING THE PASSAGE NORTHWARD OF ANYONE EXCEPT THOSE AUTHORIZED TO PROCEED ON DUTY.

THE OFFICER RELATED THAT HE PERSONALLY HEARD GUNFIRE AND WAS TOLD "THE GERMANS STILL HAVE SOME EIGHTY-EIGHTS UP THERE," THE IMPLICATION BEING THAT THEY WERE USING THEM.

WHETHER THERE IS ENEMY FIRING ON AMERICAN POSITIONS IN ANY ORGANIZED MANNER COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED DUE TO THE DIFFICULTY OF COMMUNICATIONS, BUT FIFTH ARMY STAFF OFFICERS WERE INCLINED TO DOUBT THAT WERE EXCHANGES WHICH COULD BE CLASSIFIED AS "SERIOUS."

ONE AMERICAN OFFICER SAID THE FIRST 72 HOURS AFTER THE SURRENDER "IS A DIFFICULT PERIOD WHEN ALMOST ANYTHING CAN HAPPEN."

"IF SHOOTING IS STILL GOING ON," HE SAID, "THERE COULD BE ANY NUMBER OF REASONS WHY--AND ALL OF THEM REASONABLE. FOR EXAMPLE 36 HOURS AGO THERE MIGHT HAVE BEEN A GERMAN PATROL ISOLATED FROM ITS UNIT. THIS PATROL MIGHT WELL BE UNAWARE THAT SURRENDER TERMS HAVE BEEN AGREED TO."

"IF SUCH A PATROL SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH AN AMERICAN PATROL IN A SIMILAR POSITION, THEN IT'S QUITE REASONABLE TO ASSUME THAT THEY'D OPEN FIRE."

SK&SN1046PEW

BY SID FEDER

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, MAY 3-(AP)-THE ABRUPT END OF THE WAR IN ITALY DIDN'T COME A MOMENT TOO SOON FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO HAD BATTLED MUD, MOUNTAINS AND GERMANS FOR 19 MONTHS IN THIS COUNTRY.

AFTER GETTING ON FLATLANDS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE SALERNO BY BREAKING INTO THE PO VALLEY, THEY WERE JUST STARTING IN ON MORE MOUNTAINS AND THE PROSPECT WAS NOT PLEASANT OF FIGHTING ALL THE WAY TO AUSTRIA IN THE SNOW-TOPPED ALPS. A REISSUE OF WINTER

CLOTHING ALREADY HAD BEEN MADE TO COMBAT TROOPS.

THAT WAS THE REASON FOR THE CHIEF FEELING OF GLADNESS OVER THE SURRENDER OF ALL GERMAN TROOPS IN ITALY-- THE FACT THAT THERE WERE NO MORE MOUNTAINS TO FIGHT THROUGH.

"YOU KNEW THE END WAS COMING, YOU EXPECTED IT ANY TIME," EXPLAINED LT. JOE VOKOUN, OAKLAND, CALIF., "BUT NOW THAT IT ACTUALLY IS HERE YOU ALMOST CAN'T BELIEVE IT. YOU FEEL SORT OF LET DOWN, LIKE THE BOTTOM FELL OUT OF EVERYTHING."

AS A MATTER OF FACT THE FRONT HAD MOVED SO FAR FORWARD AND OUT OF TOUCH THAT AT LEAST ONE DIVISION, THE 88TH, FOUGHT THE GERMANS FOR FOUR HOURS AFTER THE PEACE DEADLINE AT 2 P.M. YESTERDAY AND SUFFERED AT LEAST 10 CASUALTIES.

COMMUNICATIONS DIFFICULTIES WERE SO GREAT THAT AS LATE AS 6 P.M. ONE CORPS COMMANDER ORDERED A DIVISION TO "PROCEED TO THE NEXT OBJECTIVE WITH GREATEST SPEED."

MANY UNITS DID NOT KNOW ABOUT THE SURRENDER UNTIL THE NEWS WAS BROADCAST ON THE RADIO. CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE FIFTH ARMY DID NOT LEARN THE NEWS UNTIL LAST MIDNIGHT WHEN A CUB PLANE LANDED IN MILAN TO BRING THE WORD.

AS A RESULT OF THIS AND OF THE GENERAL ANTICIPATION OF THE SURRENDER THERE WAS LITTLE FESTIVITY. SOME UNITS FIRED THEIR RIFLES INTO THE AIR.

"THIS IS TOO BIG A THING," SAID PVT. JOHN MURPHY, FRONTLINE INFANTRYMAN FROM CHICAGO. "WHAT CAN YOU SAY THAT MAKES ANY SENSE EXCEPT MAYBE 'THANK GOD'? HE'S THE ONLY ONE WHO CAN REALLY UNDERSTAND HOW A GUY FEELS RIGHT NOW."

IN MANY PLACES DOUGHBOYS JUST SAT AND STARED AT EACH OTHER MUTTERING BACK AND FORTH "IT'S OVER, IT'S OVER."

"SURE WE'RE HAPPY," SGT. WILLIAM DOW, WRAY, COLO., PUT IN. "BUT WE'RE TIRED, TOO. IT IS GOOD TO KNOW THAT NOW WE CAN SLEEP FOR A WHILE."

FORWARD OUTPOSTS REFUSED TO TAKE CHANCES AND CONTINUED TO MAN POSITIONS THROUGH THE NIGHT, PEERING INTO NO MAN'S LAND AND WARY FOR ANY FOOTSTEP, BUT AS A MATTER OF FACT THE GERMANS KNEW THE NEWS BEFORE OUR TROOPS DID, AS SGT. DEMPSEY SHEPHERD, OF SIX, W.VA., AND CPL. JOHN BARKER, 1825 BAILEY AVE., BUFFALO, N.Y., DISCOVERED.

THEY WERE IN THE PROCESS OF MOVING WITH 88TH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS WHEN A COUPLE OF GERMAN PRISONERS WHO HAD BEEN TAKEN THE DAY BEFORE OFFERED TO HELP THEM UNLOAD A TRUCK. WHILE WORKING THEY STRUCK UP A CONVERSATION IN MIXED ITALIAN-ENGLISH-GERMAN AND THE PRISONERS TOLD THEM ALL THE NAZIS IN ITALY HAD SURRENDERED. IT WAS NOT UNTIL HOURS LATER THAT THE WORD CAME THROUGH OFFICIAL CHANNELS.

IT REMAINED FOR TWO GI'S TO PAINT THE COMPLETED PICTURE OF HOW THE END OF THIS PARTICULAR ROUGH AND TOUGH WAR AFFECTED SOLDIERS.

"WAIT TILL THE EUROPEAN WAR IS OVER-- THAT IS THE TIME TO BE EXCITED," WAS THE REACTION OF SGT. JOHN CHIODA, HEADQUARTERS CLERK FROM JOHNSTOWN, PA.

"I MADE IT," REMARKED PFC. FRANCIS LENAHA, ROXBURY, MASS., MORTARMAN WITH THE 349TH REGIMENT, IN A VOICE OF AWED ASTONISHMENT--A REMARK ALMOST OF UNBELIEF WHICH ECHOED THE SENTIMENTS OF EVERY FRONTLINE FIGHTING MAN.

B1250PEW

BY GEORGE PALMER

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN ISTRIA, MAY 3--(AP)--ARMORED CARS OF THE NEW ZEALAND SECOND DIVISION WERE ROLLING ALONG THE COASTAL ROAD OF THE GULF OF TRIESTE YESTERDAY WHEN THEY SIGHTED A GARRISON OF 800 GERMANS WHO HAD MANNED WHAT MUST HAVE BEEN ONE OF THE MOST LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED COASTAL DEFENSE STATIONS IN THE WORLD. THE GARRISON, COMPRISING THREE COASTAL BATTERIES AND ANTIAIRCRAFT

GUNS FORMIDABLY ENPLACED IN ROCKY CLIFFS, WAS HOUSED IN THE MAGNIFICENT CASTLE OF THE LATE DUKE OF AOSTA. ONE-TIME COMMANDER OF THE ITALIAN FORCES IN EAST AFRICA WHO DIED OF ILLNESS IN A BRITISH PRISON CAMP. WHEN THE KIVI COLUMN APPROACHED ALONG THE ROAD RUNNING BEHIND THE CASTLE A GERMAN OFFICER WAS WAITING TO OFFER SURRENDER. THE NEW ZEALAND OFFICER CAPT. J. WELLS OF WELLINGTON INFORMED THE GERMAN THAT THE FORMAL SURRENDER WOULD BE RECEIVED IN ONE HOUR. IT WAS A BUSY HOUR FOR THE GERMANS: WHILE NEW ZEALAND INFANTRYMEN STOOD BY WATCHING, THE GERMANS WERE EXTREMELY MATTER OF FACT. SYSTEMATICALLY PACKING ALMOST AS THOUGH THEY WERE GOING ON LEAVE. HAVESACKS WERE FILLED TO THE BRIM AND CASE AFTER CASE OF BISCUITS OTHER RATIONS WERE CARRIED FROM THE GARRISON STOREROOMS TO WAITING VANS. THE GERMANS LINED UP AND AN OFFICER CALLED THE ROLL. 500 WERE TAKEN AWAY IN THE TRUCKS.

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, MAY 3--(AP)--

AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY TROOPS WERE MOVING SO FAST WHEN THE WAR IN ITALY CAME

TO A CLOSE THAT THE COMMANDING GENERAL AND HIS STAFF CHIEF HAD TO MAKE

AIRPLANE TRIPS TO INFORM FORWARDMOST UNITS OF THE GERMAN SURRENDER.

(LT. GEN. LUCIAN K. TRUSCOTT FLEW TO HEADQUARTERS OF THE FOURTH

CORPS, WHERE THE AMERICANS WERE SMASHING WESTWARD SO RAPIDLY THEY HAD

BEEN OUT OF TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION FOR THREE DAYS, WHILE BRIG. GEN. DONALD

CARLETON, FIFTH ARMY STAFF CHIEF, FLEW TO INFORM LEADING ELEMENTS OF

TWO CORPS SLASHING NORTHWARD DEEP ALONG THE BRENNER PASS LINE TOWARD AUSTRIA.

FEDERS' 02245 JG352A

ROME, MAY 3--(AP)--THE VATICAN ORGAN OSSERVATORE AND TODAY
TERMED COL. GEN. HEINRICH VON VIETTINGHOFF'S SURRENDER A STEP TOWARD
PEACE AND SAID THERE WAS A NEED OF "LOYAL AGREEMENTS" TO REPLACE
WARFARE IN THE SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL MATTERS. MAY 4 1945
"EVERY SINGLE STEP THAT PEACE TAKES REPRESENTS A STEP AHEAD IN
THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY, IN THE RIGHTS OF CIVILIZATION AND IN THE
HOPES OF THE PEOPLE FOR A CONCRETE CHRISTIAN PEACE CAPABLE OF CALMING
PASSIONS AND SOLVING POLITICAL PROBLEMS AND LEADING THE WORLD TO THAT
COLLABORATION WITHOUT WHICH IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE CONSTRUCTIVE
EFFORTS OF MAN TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS IN THE MIDST OF THE RUINS
THAT PRESENTLY CONFRONT THE WORLD," THE PUBLICATION SAID.

THE PAPER DECLARED THAT "THE COMMON IDEALS OF ALL PEOPLES MUST BE
SATISFIED BY MEANS OF AN OBJECTIVE AND CALM EVALUATION OF RESPECTIVE
RIGHTS AND BY MEANS OF LOYAL AGREEMENTS WHICH ARE REPLACING, FROM
THIS VERY MOMENT AND FOREVER, THE FORCE OF ARMS."

AR405PEV

Rome, May 3--(AP)--Headquarters announced tonight that Field

Marshal Sir Harold Alexander had received this cabled congratulation from

MAY 4 1945

President Truman:

"I convey to you from the president and people of the
United States congratulations on this momentous occasion of surrender
of German armed forces in Italy and on the signal success of allied
armies, navies and air forces under your command, which has been gained

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only by persistent and heroic effort through many months of the
most difficult campaign.

"I send to you personally our great appreciation of the high
order of your leadership, which has led our armies to their complete
victory." MAY 4 1945

Rome Norgaard 01854 rm 119p

BERN, MAY 3--(AP)--ARMED VIGILANCE ON THE SWISS FRONTIERS FACING
GERMANY, ITALY AND FRANCE WILL BE MAINTAINED TO UPHOLD SWISS
NEUTRALITY AND PREPARE FOR ANY ATTEMPTED GERMAN FLIGHT TO SWITZ-
ERLAND AFTER A GENERAL CAPITULATION, THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.
A STRONG STANDING ARMY IS CONSIDERED NECESSARY BECAUSE DURING THE
PAST YEAR 60,000 REFUGEES HAVE APPROACHED THE SWISS FRONTIERS AND
SINCE APRIL 20 APPROXIMATELY 4,000 REFUGEES HAVE BEEN ARRIVING DAILY.
THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE AFTER AUTHORITIES CONSIDERED
PARTIAL DEMOBILIZATION OF THE SWISS ARMY TO MEET MANPOWER NEEDS.
JP837AEW

BY MAJ SHOU

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, (BY TELEPHONE TO STOCKHOLM) MAY 3--(AP)--
THE FALL OF HAMBURG AND ITS CONSEQUENCES WHICH MAY INVOLVE THIS
COUNTRY WERE STUDIED EAGERLY TODAY BY DANES.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT HAVE ARRIVED IN THE CAPITAL IN GREAT
NUMBERS DESPITE TRAVEL DIFFICULTIES. SOME SOLVED THE PROBLEM BY
SPLITTING THE COST OF HIRING TRUCKS. OTHERS PERSUADED RAILWAY
AUTHORITIES TO ADD EXTRA CARS ON TRAINS.

BY WEDNESDAY MOST OF THE MEMBERS HAD ARRIVED AT THE PALACE OF
CHRISTIANBORG, WHERE THE PARLIAMENT MEETS. THE PARLIAMENT HAS
NOT BEEN SUMMONED YET, BUT THERE ARE SO MANY MEMBERS IN TOWN THAT
IF IT SHOULD BE CALLED ENOUGH ARE AVAILABLE TO MAKE A PLENARY
SESSION ON SHORT NOTICE. B1101AEW

BY DANISH JOURNAL (530)

STOCKHOLM, MAY 3--(AP)--A STATE OF UNDERGROUND RESISTANCE WHICH
FLOURISHED ON THE VERY DOORSTEP OF THE NAZI REICH IN DENMARK HAS
EMERGED FROM THE WAR AS A LIVING MOCKERY TO THE MEMORY OF THE GERMAN
GESTAPO.

THE FIGHTING DANES LIST THESE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THEIR NATION TO
THE ALLIED CAUSE:

FOUR THOUSAND ACTS OF INTERNAL SABOTAGE AGAINST GERMAN-CONTROLLED
WAR INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

DESTRUCTION OF \$1,000,000 WORTH OF DANISH PROPERTY VITAL TO THE
ENEMY'S MILITARY ECONOMY.

ONE THOUSAND LIVES LOST IN RESISTANCE TO THE GERMAN SS (ELITE
GUARD) TERROR.

MASS SUPPORT FOR THE DANISH-ALLIED ESPIONAGE NETWORK WITHIN THE
COUNTRY AND A RESCUE SYSTEM FOR ALLIED AIRMEN.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DANISH VOLUNTEERS SERVING IN THE ALLIED ARMED

FORCES AND MERCHANT NAVY ABROAD.

ONCE DESCRIBED AS A PAMPERED PROTECTORATE, DENMARK TURNED OUT TO BE ONE OF ADOLF HITLER'S MANY PAINFUL DISAPPOINTMENTS. IT WAS THE PLACE WHERE NAZI GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER'S PLANS WERE OFTEN FOILED.

IN THE MIDST OF 1,200 GERMAN PLAINCLOTHESMEN IN COPENHAGEN, THE DANES DIRECTED UNDERGROUND WARFARE WITHOUT EVEN BOTHERING TO MOVE THEIR HEADQUARTERS FROM A WELL-KNOWN STREET. THEIR TRAFFIC EXPERTS SHUTTLED INFORMATION BETWEEN DENMARK AND NEARBY SWEDISH OUTPOSTS WITH PEACETIME PRECISION.

DESPITE A CLOSE GERMAN GUARD, AGED KING CHRISTIAN X MAINTAINED CONTACT WITH THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT AND CONSENTED TO A POSTWAR COALITION GOVERNMENT.

THE UNDERGROUND IN DENMARK WAS CREATED ENTIRELY BY WARTIME CONDITIONS WHICH CONVERTED A LAW-ABIDING CITIZENRY INTO SKILLED SPIES AND WRECKERS. FOR YEARS AFTER THE GERMAN OCCUPATION IN APRIL, 1940, THE DANES WERE SLOW TO ANGER, BUT BY THE TIME OF STALINGRAD AND EL ALAMEIN THEY WERE IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHT.

ALONG THE HISTORIC MILESTONES ON THE DENMARK ROAD BACK TO FREEDOM WAS THE GENERAL ELECTION IN THE SPRING OF 1945 WHEN THE NAZIS GOT ONLY THREE PER CENT OF THE VOTES AND A POLITICAL SITDOWN STRIKE WAS BEGUN BY THE DANISH GOVERNMENT THAT SUMMER, TO SAVE ITSELF FROM THE STIGMA OF QUILTING-ISM.

THEN THE FREEDOM COUNCIL, COMBINING TOGETHER SCATTERED RESISTANCE GROUPS, TOOK ACTIVE PART.

UNTIL NOW, MOST MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL SHIELDED THEIR IDENTITIES FOR SECURITY REASONS.

THE COUNCIL PLEDGED ITSELF TO RESIGN WHEN DENMARK WAS AGAIN COMPLETELY FREE. MEANWHILE, IT EXECUTED NOT ONLY ITS OWN PLANS BUT THOSE SUGGESTED BY THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MILITARY COMMAND IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF WAR.

AGAINST THIS DISCIPLINED COORDINATED RESISTANCE THE GERMANS SOUGHT REVENGE WITH COUNTER-SABOTAGE AGAINST THE PROPERTY OF DANISH PATRIOTS IN WHICH NAZIFIED GUNMEN OF THE SO-CALLED SCHALBURG CORPS PARTICIPATED.

BUT THE FREEDOM COUNCIL MERELY INTENSIFIED AND EXPANDED ITS ACTIVITIES. EVENTUALLY 130 ILLEGAL NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES WERE CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT DENMARK. EIGHT DAILY PAPERS REPORTED THE WAR ON THE INTERNAL FRONT.

THE FREEDOM COUNCIL ISSUED A WEEKLY COMMUNIQUE SUMMARIZING THE OPERATIONS OF ITS PARTISANS. IT KEPT IN TOUCH WITH FREE DANISH ORGANIZATIONS IN 25 FOREIGN COUNTRIES. IT SENT TALL, WHITE-HAIRED, SOFT-SPOKEN THOMAS DOESSING TO MOSCOW, WITH THE RANK OF MINISTER, REPRESENTING "FIGHTING DENMARK."

THANKS TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL RESISTANCE, THE ALLIED AIR FORCES RARELY BOMBED GERMAN TARGETS IN DENMARK. THE COUNCIL REPORTED THIS SPRING, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT SABOTAGE AND THE LACK OF FUEL HAD CUT ENEMY TRAFFIC ON DANISH RAIL LINES TO EIGHT PER CENT OF THE WARTIME AVERAGE.

DURING RECENT WEEKS THE CONTROL OF DENMARK SLIPPED MORE AND MORE FROM THE CLUTCHES OF THE NAZI GESTAPO. EXECUTIONS OF PATRIOTS STEADILY INCREASED BUT AS A TERROR IT WAS FUTILE. THE UNDERGROUND WAS SO WELL ORGANIZED THERE WAS A STANDING INVITATION TO ANY ACCREDITED AMERICAN OR BRITISH NEWSPAPERMAN IN SWEDEN TO VISIT THE FREEDOM COUNCIL IN COPENHAGEN -- AN INVITATION WHICH WAS NOT ACCEPTED ONLY BECAUSE OF ALLIED TECHNICALITIES.

NK628AEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MAY 3-(AP)-THE HUSH OF A DEAD NATION LAY OVER SMOKING BERLIN TODAY, BROKEN ONLY BY OCCASIONAL EXPLOSIONS IN THE RUINS AND BY THE SHUFFLE OF THOUSANDS OF ONCE ARROGANT STORM TROOPERS MOVING OFF TO PRISON.

A TOLL OF 70,000 PRISONERS TAKEN WHEN THE NAZI COMMANDERS LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS YESTERDAY ROSE TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF 100,000 AS SCORES OF STUNNED GERMANS CONTINUED TO DRAG THEMSELVES FROM THE SUBWAYS AND CELLARS OF THE CITY.

THERE WAS NO FURTHER WORD FOR THE MOMENT ON THE FATE OF HITLER, BUT BELIEF GREW THAT HIS BODY MIGHT TURN UP. HE AND GOEBBELS, BY NAZI ACCOUNT, HAD COMMITTED SUICIDE AS THEIR DREAMS CRUMBLED ABOUT THEM.

SYMBOLICALLY THE LAST POINT THE RUSSIANS STORMED WAS THE FRIEDERICH EBERT STRASSE WHICH RUNS THROUGH THE BRANDENBURG GATE AT THE EAST END OF THE TIERGARTEN. HERE, AT THIS GATE, STANDS THE GERMAN "COLUMN OF VICTORY," WITH ITS STONE STATUE OF MARS, GOD OF WAR.

IT IS NEAR HERE THAT THE LAST NAZI SHOT WAS FIRED. IT WAS AROUND THIS SPOT THAT HUNDREDS OF GERMAN OFFICERS MARCHED STIFFLY FROM THEIR TIERGARTEN HIDEOUT, HANDS ABOVE THEIR HEADS, IN SILENT SURRENDER. FROWNING DOWN UPON THE SCENE WAS THE STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

FROM DAWN ON, RUSSIAN SOLDIERS, FLUSHED WITH THEIR VICTORY, STROLLED UP AND DOWN UNDER DEN LINDEN AND THROUGH THE TIERGARTEN, INSPECTING NAZI DEFENSES.

M539AEW

CAIRO, MAY 3-(AP)-CMDR. JACK DEMPSEY OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD THRILLED TWO EGYPTIAN GRADE SCHOOLS TODAY WHEN HE MADE SURPRISE APPEARANCES AT THEIR PHYSICAL EDUCATION CLASSES AND HANDED OUT PERSONAL INSTRUCTIONS ON THE ART OF SELF DEFENSE.

THE FORMER WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING CHAMPION IS MAKING A TOUR OF U.S. MILITARY STATIONS AND VISITED THE CAIRO SCHOOLS AS A GOODWILL GESTURE.

MOPHAEW

GUAM-1ST ADD N L OKINAWA (TOP ON AYE) X X X LITTLE POSITION.

IN ACTION WITH THE 96TH DIVISION, CAPT. LOUIS REUTER, JR., OF RICHWOOD, N.J., AND TWO DIVISION SERGEANTS CLEARED THE JAPANESE OUT OF AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE CAVE-LIKE FORT. THEY USED GRENADES AND MACHINEGUNS. ONE OF THE SERGEANTS WAS GEORGE G. RANDALL OF ROYAL OAK, MICH.

J0516PCW

ADD MANILA-BORNEO COAST GUARDIAN
EVIDENTLY THE JAPANESE REBUILT SOME OF THESE INSTALLATIONS. JAMES HUTCHESON, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE SEVENTH FLEET, SAID THE TARAKAN BEACH AREA AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT WAS A LITTER OF CRUMPLED STORAGE TANKS, THE NATIVES RUNNING AROUND WITH THEIR BARE FEET AND ANKLES SMEARED WITH OIL.

JUST AHEAD OF THE ADVANCING ALLIES IS THE BEGINNING OF THE FABULOUSLY RICH NETHERLANDS INDIES OIL AND RUBBER EMPIRE, ON BORNEO, JAVA AND SUMATRA.

HEAVY BOMBERS AGAIN RAIDED FORMOSA, FUEL STORAGE AREAS, RAILROAD EQUIPMENT AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS. OTHER AIRCRAFT SANK SIX JAPANESE FREIGHTERS IN THE CHINA SEA.

PM1142BPW NM

WAM 1329 DODGE ST. X X AND KOKUBU.
A JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH SAID AMERICAN LIBERATOR BOMBERS AND SMALLER TYPE PLANES, "APPARENTLY BASED ON OKINAWA," HAD APPEARED SOUTH OF KYUSHU BEFORE THE SUPERFORTRESS RAID BUT WITHDREW WITHOUT ATTACKING THE MAINLAND ISLAND.
"IT IS THE FIRST TIME," THE DISPATCH SAID, "THAT OKINAWA-BASED PLANES HAVE MADE AN APPEARANCE IN THE VICINITY OF KYUSHU." THERE WAS NO AMERICAN CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT.
GM1108ACW NM

LT. COL. BEVERLY H. WARREN (3106 DODGE ST.) OMAHA, NEB., DEPUTY GROUP COMMANDER, SAID THE B-29S RAN INTO MODERATE

OPPOSITION TODAY, INCLUDING A FEW JAPANESE WHO DEFINITELY PRESSED THEIR ATTACKS.

LT. BERT H. RUEF (2911 EAST 37TH ST.) CHATTANOOGA, TENN., REPORTED "FIGHTERS PICKED UP OUR PLANE AND STAYED WITH US OVER THE TARGET DURING OUR BOMB RUN. THEY CONSTANTLY PRESSED THEIR ATTACKS AND CAME VERY CLOSE."

SGT. CHESTER MOSCIKI (377 FIFTH ST.) BROOKLYN, N.Y., SAID ONE FIGHTER CAME WITHIN 200 YARDS OF HIS SUPERFORT "CITY OF BROOKLYN." MOSCIKI, A TAIL GUNNER, SAID "WE FIRED AT HIM AND HE PEELED OFF." THURSDAY, BETWEEN 50 AND 100 ETC., SECOND GRAF NIGHT LEAD.
JRS19PPW NM

MANILA, MAY 3-(AP)-KATHLEEN LLOYD GURACHARRI, DAUGHTER OF FRANK LLOYD OF SOUTH BEND, IND., COMPTROLLER OF MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY, WAS LIBERATED WITH HER HUSBAND AND DAUGHTER AT DAGOLOD NEGROS ISLAND, WHEN THE 40TH ARMY DIVISION OCCUPIED THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL.

THE GURACHARRIS HAD HIDDEN IN THE HILLS FOR SEVERAL MONTHS. AMONG THE LIBERATORS MRS. GUARACHARRI MET A HOMETOWN FRIEND, CPLM. RAYMOND J. TOMASZEWSKI OF SOUTH BEND.
XZ337ACW

ABOARD HOSPITAL SHIP COMFORT AT A WESTERN PACIFIC BASE, THURSDAY, MAY 3-(AP)-TWENTY-NINE PERSONS WERE KILLED WHEN A JAPANESE SUICIDE PLANE CRASHED INTO THE HOSPITAL SHIP COMFORT OFF OKINAWA SATURDAY NIGHT. BUT ONE OF THE SHIP'S PHYSICIANS SAID THAT "EVERYBODY DID HIS JOB."

ALL THE DOCTORS AND NURSES KILLED WERE AT WORK OPERATING. FIRE BROKE OUT AFTER THE EXPLOSION BUT THE SHIP'S SKIPPER, COMDR. A. TOOKER OF SAYBROOK, CONN., SAID IT WAS EXTINGUISHED IN 30 MINUTES.

MAJOR DORSEY BRANNAN OF MORGANTOWN, W.VA., WHO WAS FINISHING AN OPERATION SAID THE SHIP'S LIGHTING SYSTEM WAS KNOCKED OUT. ALTHOUGH SUFFERING FROM SHOCK, BRANNAN DIRECTED THE FINDING AND PICKING UP OF THE BLAST CASUALTIES.

"IT WAS A HARD JOB TO FIND THEM IN THE DARK," HE RELATED. "WE COULDN'T DO ANYTHING FOR THEM EXCEPT GIVE THEM PLASMA AND BLOOD FOR SHOCK AND PUT SPLINTS ON FRACTURES. WE BROKE OUT FLASHLIGHTS TO WORK BY."

"THE THING I REMEMBER IS THAT EVERYBODY DID HIS JOB. RIGHT AFTER THE THING HAPPENED EVERYBODY WAS PRETTY JITTERY. BUT AFTER WORD WAS PASSED THAT IT WAS A KAMIKAZE PLANE EVERYBODY SETTLED DOWN."

AT DAYLIGHT NEXT MORNING AN EMERGENCY OPERATING ROOM WAS SET UP. BRANNAN AND LT. ROBERT D. DOANE, OF PORTLAND, ORE., WORKED IN IT ALL DAY. BY THAT TIME, TOOKER SAID, ANOTHER SHIP ARRIVED ALONGSIDE WITH DOCTORS AND ADDITIONAL SURGICAL EQUIPMENT.

THE PATIENT ON WHOM BRANNAN WAS OPERATING WHEN THE PLANE STRUCK

30.24 25425
SURVIVED.

SOME OF THE 37 NURSES ABOARD WHO WERE NOT IN SURGERY AT THE TIME HAD NARROW ESCAPES.

LT. LOUISE THOMA, OF LITTLE FALLS, MINN., WAS IN THE WARD NEXT TO SURGERY. THE WARD HAD BEEN FILLED WITH PATIENTS THAT DAY AND MISS THOMA WAS AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF A RELIEF NURSE. THE RELIEF NURSE, REACHING THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE ROOM, WAS KILLED.

LT. FRANCIS (COPY) LAJEVIC, OF CANONSBURG, PA., SAID SHE THOUGHT THE SHIP'S BOILER HAD EXPLODED.

2ND LT. MAY DEVEY, OF CHICAGO, ILL., SAID, "I KNEW THEY FINALLY HAD HIT US. THEY HAD BEEN ATTEMPTING IT FOR SO LONG." THE SHIP LISTED UNTIL A REPAIR CREW COULD SHIFT ITS BALLAST. 2ND LT. HELEN FAHANE, OF NORWALK, CONN., WHOSE TWO ROOMMATES WERE KILLED, RECALLED HOW THOSE ABOARD HAD PREPARED TO ABANDON SHIP.

GUAM, MAY 3 (AP)-JAPAN'S BIG SHIZUOKA AIRCRAFT ENGINE PLANT, 90 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TOKYO, WAS 86 PER CENT DESTROYED BY A B-29 GROUP FORCED TO USE THE PLANT AS A SECOND-CHOICE TARGET. THE NINE SKY GIANTS ROARED OFF SAIPAN BASES LAST MONDAY BOUND FOR THE NAKAJIMA MUSASHINO AIRCRAFT ENGINE PLANT 11 MILES FROM THE JAPANESE CAPITAL. BAD WEATHER AND INSTRUMENT TROUBLE PREVENTED THEM FROM BOMBING THE INSTALLATION, SO THE PLANES WHEELED FOR SHIZUOKA.

THE VETERAN CREW, WHOSE DESTRUCTION RATIO AT SHIZUOKA WAS SHOWN BY RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS, WAS LED BY 1ST LT. ALEX C. BONNER OF (923 NORTH MARKET ST.) WASHINGTON, N.C.

WHEN IT WAS EVIDENT THAT THE ORIGINAL TARGET COULD NOT BE ATTACKED, FLIGHT LEADERS SELECTED THE SHIZUOKA WORKS EVEN THOUGH IT MEANT LOSING THEIR P-51 MUSTANG ESCORT.

THE SUDDEN CHANGE IN COURSE FORCED J.O. LAPLANTE OF (42 BAILEY AVE.) PLATTSBURG, N.Y., TO PLOT A NEW BOMB RUN WHILE THE FORMATION FLEW THROUGH FLAK.

CONSTANT INTERPHONING KEPT LEAD PLANE'S CREW ADVISED OF CHANGES IN PLANS BUT THE OTHER EIGHT SUPERFORTRESSES WERE COMPLETELY IN THE DARK. THEY FOLLOWED BONNER, AND 20 MINUTES LATER A VISUAL BOMB RUN WAS BEGUN OVER THE TARGET.

BECAUSE OF THE LONG FLIGHT OVER THE JAPANESE HOME ISLAND, SIX OF THE PLANES LANDED ON IWO JIMA FOR REFUELING.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE LEAD PLANE CREW WERE KENNETH A. MOORE, PILOT, OF (RUGBY ROAD) DAYTON, OHIO; SGT. FREDERICK A. KELLEY, FLIGHT ENGINEER, OF (1536 NINTH ST.) KEOKUK, IOWA;

TECH. SGT. FONTENOT, GUNNER, WHOSE SISTER, MRS. A.F. DUHON, LIVES AT LAKE CHARLES, LA.; SGT. BLAIR F. PETERSON, GUNNER, OF (1014 BRUNNEL ST.) EVANSTON, ILL.; SGT. MARK J. COX, GUNNER, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF. (COX WAS CREDITED WITH ONE ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED ON THE TOKYO APPROACH); STAFF SGT. CHARLES V. GREER, PRECISION INSTRUMENT SPECIALIST, OF (68 ESTIL ST.) SCOTTSBURG, IND., AND STAFF SGT. FREDERICK W. COLSMAN, TAIL GUNNER, OF WARRIOR, ALA.

GG757ACW NM
BY VERN HAUGLAND (275)
ABOARD A U.S. NAVAL VESSEL OFF OKINAWA, MAY 3 (AP)-WHEN THIS SHIP'S RADIO BROADCAST PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CONFIRMATION OF ADOLF HITLER'S DEATH AND OTHER REPORTS OF THE WIDESPREAD NAZI COLLAPSE THIS MORNING, ENLISTED MEN TOOK THE NEWS CALMLY. "THERE HAS BEEN SO MUCH BIG NEWS EVERY DAY FOR A COUPLE OF

WEEKS NOW--THE WHOLE THING IS HAPPENING BY DEGREES," SAID ONE OF THE MEN.

FIREMAN 2/C STANLEY SZELC (CORRECT), 153 43 1/2 ST., PITTSBURGH, PA., AND SEAMAN 1/C GEORGE CHRISTOPHERSON, 722 EAST 106TH ST., CHICAGO, HALTED THEIR SPARRING WITH THE BOXING GLOVES TO LISTEN TO THE BROADCASTS.

"I HOPE THEY SEND OUR MEN HOME FROM THE EUROPEAN THEATER RATHER THAN BRING THEM OUT HERE," SZELC SAID. "THERE'S HALF A MILLION MEN IN UNIFORM IN THE STATES WHO HAVE NEVER BEEN OVERSEAS AND THEY OUGHT TO BRING THEM OUT HERE TO HELP US FINISH THE JAPS."

"I HAVE A BROTHER IN THE NAVY WHO PROBABLY WILL BE COMING HERE AND TWO BROTHERS IN THE ARMY IN GERMANY."
BECHROUPEKINENTSAHAVE THOUGHT IT WOUL EXPERIEN

MAY 4 1945

CHRISTOPHERSON SAID HE THOUGHT IT WOULD BE A GOOD THING TO HAVE EXPERIENCED MEN FROM EUROPE BROUGHT OUT HERE, BUT SZELC INSISTED THAT MEN NOW IN THE STATES HAVE HAD MORE TRAINING THAN MOST OF THE MEN WHO WENT TO EUROPE HAD RECEIVED.

"TOO BAD HITLER DIDN'T LIVE A DAY LONGER TO SEE THAT HE WASN'T A SUPERMAN," GRUMBLED SEAMAN 2/C JAMES BURROUGH, BENTONIA, MISS. "HE SURE CHEATED US."

SEAMAN 1/C HARRY BISHOP, COLUMBUS, GA., SAID IT WAS "TOO BAD" PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DIDN'T LIVE FOR THIS. "WE'LL NEVER GET ANOTHER PRESIDENT LIKE HIM."

SEAMAN 1/C HAROLD NORTON, 9 DIVISION ST., NEW LONDON, CONN., RAISED HIS HAND IN MOCK HITLER SALUTE AND SAID OF THE FUHRER "GOOD RIDDANCE."

"BUT NOBODY HERE FEELS LIKE CELEBRATING ANYTHING BECAUSE WE HAVE A LONG, TOUGH FIGHT AHEAD OF US," NORTON SAID.

JQ516PCW

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

TENTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, OKINAWA, MAY 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BATTLE-WEARY YANKS WHO HAVE SLUGGED AWAY AT ENTRENCHED JAPANESE ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA GOT A RESPIRE TODAY AS RELIEF TROOPS MOVED IN.

THE 96TH ARMY DIVISION, FOR 930 DAYS POUNDING AT THE CENTER OF THE SOUTHERN OKINAWA LINE, WAS RELIEVED BY ELEMENTS OF THE 77TH. THE 27TH DIVISION, IN THE LINE FOR 15 DAYS, GAVE OVER TO THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION.

LT. GEN. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR., 10TH ARMY COMMANDER, PRAISED HIGHLY THE WORK OF UNITS RELIEVED. THE NEW UNITS, HE ADDED, "WILL GIVE FRESH IMPULSE TO THE DRIVE AS THEY RELIEVE TWO TIRED AND UNDER-STRENGTH DIVISIONS."

THE 96TH WAS "PHYSICALLY EXHAUSTED BUT HIGH IN SPIRIT," BUCKNER SAID. THE 27TH "SUFFERED CONSIDERABLE CASUALTIES" WHILE DOING A "SPLENDID FIGHTING JOB."

FJ620ACW

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

WITH THE ALLIED FLEET AT TARAKAN, BORNEO, MAY 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BLACK SMOKE FROM SHELLS OIL STORAGE FACILITIES HUNG OVER TARAKAN TODAY AS COMBINED ALLIED GROUND FORCES Poured ASHORE AT 8:15 A.M. TO STRIKE THE FIRST BLOW TO REGAIN JAPAN'S STOLEN EAST INDIES OIL EMPIRE.

FOUR DAYS OF INTERMITTENT BOMBING AND SHELLING OF TARAKAN'S OIL STORAGE TANKS AND WELLS SENT SMOKE UPWARD IN HUGE COLUMNS. IT THICKLY BLANKETED THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ISLAND AS A FAMED DIVISION OF AUSTRALIAN INFANTRYMEN STORMED ASHORE WITHOUT RESISTANCE.

THEY LANDED UNDER THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN AIR AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENTS.

THE BEACH AREA WAS A DRAB PICTURE OF BATTERED, BURNED AND

CRUMPLED STORAGE TANKS. OIL SEEPED THROUGH THE MUD INTO SHELL-HOLES. THE LANDING AREA WAS DIRTY AND GRIMY. NATIVES FLOCKING ABOUT HAD BARE FEET AND ANKLES COVERED WITH OIL. THE WHOLE THING WAS A DIRTY MESS.

ACTUALLY, SUCCESS OF THE OPERATION, UNDER THE AMPHIBIOUS COMMAND OF REAR ADM. FORREST ROYAL OF WASHINGTON, D.C., WAS VIRTUALLY ASSURED YESTERDAY WHEN THE JAPANESE FAILED TO CHALLENGE SERIOUSLY SHORE DEMOLITION SQUADS ALONG THE TARAKAN BEACH OR THE AUSSIE ARTILLERY FORCE WHICH LANDED ON NEARBY SADAK ISLAND TO SET UP GUNS.

JAPANESE TORPEDOES FIRED FROM THE MOUTH OF A NEARBY RIVER CAUSED A MOMENTARY SCARE TO THE 100-SHIP FORCE THIS MORNING. ONE LANDING CRAFT WAS HIT, BUT THE TORPEDO WAS A DUD.

DEMOLITION CREWS DREW MODERATE MACHINEGUN AND MORTAR FIRE WHILE CLEARING A DOZEN CHANNELS THROUGH ROWS OF POSTS SET AS BARRIERS CLOSE TO SHORE.

DESTROYERS AND GUNBOATS HAMMERED THE LANDING BEACHES. ONE AMERICAN DESTROYER WAS BRACKETED REPEATEDLY FOR A HALF HOUR BY ARTILLERY FIRE. A DESTROYED LATER WAS DAMAGED BY A MINE, BUT CASUALTIES WERE EXTREMELY LOW.

THE NAVIGATION PROBLEM WAS ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS FACTORS OF THE OPERATION. ONLY DESTROYERS COULD MOVE IN CLOSE BECAUSE OF MUD BARS. CRUISERS HAD TO BE KEPT IN THE CELEBES SEA, 10 MILES AWAY.

PM833PPW

BY SPENCER DAVIS

TARAKAN ISLAND, BORNEO, MAY 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HARD-DRIVING AUSTRALIAN TROOPERS WHO SAW ACTION IN NORTH AFRICA WERE SOMEWHAT DISGRUNTLED AT THE LACK OF OPPOSITION IN THEIR INVASION OF TARAKAN ISLAND TODAY.

THEY SWORE AT AN ENEMY WHO "MUCKED OFF TOO FAST," AND SET OUT IN PURSUIT.

THE AUSSIES HAD NO INTENTION OF GIVING THE JAPANESE A BREATHER. A FURIOUS NAVAL BOMBARDMENT, FOLLOWED BY ROCKET AND MORTAR BARRAGES, LEFT THE BEACH FRONT AND OIL TANK FARM A SCENE OF UTTER DEVASTATION. IT INSURED THEIR LANDING WITHOUT A CASUALTY.

THE JAPANESE FOLLOWED THE USUAL TACTIC OF WITHDRAWING FROM THE INVASION BEACH.

A SMALL DETACHMENT OF DUTCH INDONESIAN COMBAT TROOPS LANDED WITH THE AUSTRALIANS BUT WERE HELD IN RESERVE AND DID NOT TAKE PART IN THE INITIAL ADVANCE.

SEVERAL HOURS AFTER THE LANDING, JAPANESE 75 MM. FIELD GUNS SHELLED THE AREA WHERE LANDING CRAFT WERE SNUBBED UP ON THE BEACH. TREACHEROUS LOW TIDE EXPOSED THE VESSELS, WHICH WERE STUCK FAST IN THE MUD, BUT BEYOND A FEW NEAR MISSES NO HARM WAS DONE.

THE LOW TIDE ALSO EXPOSED EXTENSIVE UNDERWATER BARRIERS SOME 300 FEET OFFSHORE. INSTALLED ORIGINALLY BY THE DUTCH. AN INTERLACING NETWORK OF STEEL RAILS AND WOODEN POSTS FESTOONED WITH BARBED WIRE PRESENTED A CONSIDERABLE OBSTACLE TO THE ASSAULT TROOPS, BUT THE CHANNEL ENTRANCE HAD BEEN BLASTED BY ENGINEERS THE DAY BEFORE.

ANTI-TANK OBSTACLES ON THE BEACH LIKEWISE FAILED TO HALT THE INVADERS. BULLDOZERS SMASHED INTO PARAPET-FILLED DITCHES AND CLEARED THE WAY FOR MATILDA TANKS, VEHICLES AND CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.

ESTIMATES ON JAPANESE STRENGTH VARIED. BEFORE THE LANDING INTELLIGENCE PLACED THE NUMBER AT 4,000, INCLUDING 1,500 GARRISON TROOPS. LARGE GROUPS OF CHINESE, WHO HAD BEEN HELD IN VIRTUAL SLAVE LABOR DURING THE ENEMY OCCUPATION, SAID THERE WERE BETWEEN 4,000 AND 5,000 NIP TROOPS IN THE HINTERLAND.

AS THE AUSSIES APPROACHED WITHIN 2,000 YARDS OF THE TARAKAN AIRFIELD A HALT WAS CALLED TO PERMIT RAAF AND 13TH U.S.

AIRFORCE PLANES TO BOMB CERTAIN TARGETS.
THE AUSTRALIANS TOOK FULL ADVANTAGE OF THE LULL. TH CALMLY
PREPARED TEA.

JR957PPW

BY SPENCER DAVIS (330)

WITH THE AUSTRALIAN FORCES ON TARAKAN, MAY 2--(DELAYED)--(AP)--
JAPANESE REMOTE CONTROL LAND MINES AND HEAVY SNIPER FIRE SLOWED
BUT FAILED TO HALT THE TWO-WAY DRIVE OF AUSTRALIAN INFANTRYMEN
TODAY AS THEY PRESSED WITHIN A QUARTER MILE OF TARAKAN'S AIRFIELD
AND FOUGHT WITH FIXED BAYONETS INTO HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING THE ISLAND'S
DERRICK STUDDER OIL TOWN.

THE SWIFT ADVANCE WHICH CHARACTERIZED THE FIRST DAY OF THE DRIVE
HAS GIVEN WAY NOW TO BITTER FIGHTING ON BOTH FLANKS, BUT THERE SEEMED
LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE RICH PAMOESEAN (CORRECT) OIL FIELDS WOULD
BE IN AUSTRALIAN HANDS BEFORE THE CAMPAIGN IS MUCH OLDER.

IN GAINING A RIDGE NEAR THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN THE AUSSIES
ON THE RIGHT FLANK BLASTED THROUGH A SERIES OF BUNKERED STRONGPOINTS
AND IN ONE INSTANCE STORMED A THREE-TIERED PILLBOX WHICH THE COMMAND-
ING GENERAL DESCRIBED AS "A BIT OF A MANSION."

THE AUSTRALIANS SCATTERED THIS NIPPONESE POCKET OF RESISTANCE
WITH A BAYONET CHARGE AND THEN STOOD OFF A COUNTERATTACK WITH GRENADES
AND OVEN GUNS. AT NIGHTFALL THEY STILL WERE BATTLING FOR POSSESSION
OF A SPUR RUNNING INTO THE TOWN.

SINCE THE MAIN JAPANESE STRENGTH MAY BE ENTRENCHED ON RIDGES
NORTH OF THE AIRSTRIP, THE DIGGERS ADVANCE CAREFULLY FROM ONE HIGH
POINT TO ANOTHER. UNTIL THE NIPPONESE THERE ARE KNOCKED OUT THE
AIRFIELD WILL BE VIRTUALLY A NO MAN'S LAND.

MATILDA MEDIUM TANKS MET DIFFICULTY BECAUSE OF A THICK SPRINK-
LING OF LAND MINES ON THE HIGHWAY APPROACHING THE AIRSTRIP. A NUMBER
OF MINES DETONATED ALONG THE THOROUGHFARE BY ELECTRICALLY CONTROLLED
FIRING DEVICES LEFT 30-FOOT CRATERS IN THE MACADAM ROAD.

IN THE BATTLE FOR HIGH GROUND THE JAPANESE RESORTED TO CUNNINGLY
CONCEALED BOOBY TRAPS. MORE THAN ONCE THE ENGINEERS WERE CALLED
UPON TO DELOUSE THE TRAPS SO THE DIGGERS COULD ADVANCE.

AS THE TROOPS RESTED IN THE SHADE OF GARDENIA BUSHES IN FULL BLOOM,
ONE SOLDIER PHILOSOPHICALLY COMMENTED, "ALONG HERE YOU CAN DRINK
TEA EVERY HUNDRED YARDS -- THAT'S THE BEAUTY OF THE BLOODY PLACE."

HIS REMARK WAS NO EXAGGERATION. HUNDREDS OF TEA FIRES SHOULDERED
IN THE TROPICAL FORESTS.

DURING THE DAY ANOTHER AUSSIE COLUMN CAPTURED A WATER POINT WHICH
WOULD PROVIDE 6,000 GALLONS OF SPRING WATER EVERY FOUR HOURS. THE
JAPANESE DAMAGED THE PUMP AND POURED OIL INTO THE SPRING BUT FAILED TO
RENDER THE WATER UNFIT FOR USE.

JR827PPW NM

BY HAROLD STREETER

MANILA, MAY 2-(AP)-IN MANILA'S OLD BILIBID PENITENTIARY,
WHERE THE BRUTAL JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE TORTURED IMPRISONED
AMERICANS, THE ANCIENT CELLS ARE NOW OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE,
FORMOSANS, COLLABORATIONISTS, GERMANS AND OTHER ENEMY ALIENS.

BUT THE CELLS TODAY HAVE BEEN SCRUBBED AND DISINFECTED -- IT
SMELLS LIKE A HOSPITAL -- IN SHARP CONTRAST TO THE FILTHY, VERMIN-
RIDDEN HOLES THEY WERE WHEN THE JAPANESE THREW AMERICAN PRISONERS INTO
THEM.

WHERE ONCE 20 AMERICANS WERE FORCED TO CROUCH FOR HOURS IN A
CELL, EACH NOW HOUSES TWO OR THREE JAPANESE, FORMOSANS AND OTHER
PRISONERS TAKEN IN BY AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES. THERE ARE
SEVERAL HUNDREDS OF THESE PRISONERS.

GERMANS OCCUPY ONE SECTION OF THE OLD PRISON WHICH DATES BACK TO
SPANISH SOVEREIGNTY. JUST BEFORE THE WAR THE PENITENTIARY WAS SUCH
AN ANCIENT, FILTHY HOLE THAT THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ABANDONED

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IT AND OPENED A NEW PRISON FARM. THE JAPANESE, HOWEVER, REOPENED
IT SOON AFTER THE OCCUPATION OF MANILA AND THREW IN SEVERAL THOUSAND
AMERICAN MILITARY PRISONERS AND CIVILIANS.

THE CELL HOUSE WHERE THE JAPANESE TIED THE THUMBS OF PRISONERS
TOGETHER, THEN ATTACHED THE ROPES TO IRON RINGS SO THAT A MAN COULD
BARELY TOUCH THE FLOOR WITH HIS TOES, IS NOW A STORAGE HOUSE. BUT
THE RINGS STILL ARE THERE.

OUTSIDE IN THE PRISON YARDS IS ANOTHER BITTER MEMORY -- CROSSES
MARKING ROW ON ROW OF AMERICANS WHO DIED IN CELLS AND WHERE HUMAN FILTH
WAS LEFT UNSWEPT BY THE FOE.

JR1006PPW

CANBERRA, MAY 3-(AP)-AUSTRALIA'S ACTING PRIME MINISTER
A.W. CHIFLEY TODAY INFORMED THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT THE
GOVERNMENT HAS MADE REPRESENTATIONS TO GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR
TO SUPPLY THE FULLEST DETAILS POSSIBLE ON THE PROGRESS OF THE AUSTRAL-
IAN INVASION OF BORNEO.

CHIFLEY ANNOUNCED TUESDAY'S BORNEO INVASION A DAY AHEAD OF THE
MACARTHUR COMMUNIQUE, MAKING THE NEWS AVAILABLE TO AUSTRALIANS
BEFORE IT OFFICIALLY REACHED THE UNITED STATES.

LAST JANUARY THE GOVERNMENT ASKED MACARTHUR FOR MORE OFFICIAL
WORD ON AUSTRALIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE PACIFIC WAR.

PM813PPW

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, THURSDAY, MAY 3-6 3-(AP)-TWO: SYDNER NEWSPAPERS
TODAY QUOTED THEIR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS' BLUNT CRITICISM
OF THE MINORITY ELEMENT OF THE AMERICAN PRESS COVERING THE SAN FRANCISCO
WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE REFERRING TO IT AS "SCREWBALL JOURNALISM."

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, IN A SPECIAL NEW YORK DISPATCH, SAID THAT
SOME OF THE "LESS AUTHORITATIVE NEW YORK PAPERS X X X ARE DOING
THEIR BEST TO MAKE THE CONFERENCE LOOK MORE LIKE A WORLD'S FAIR THAN
A MEETING OF THE WORLD'S LEADING STATESMEN."

THE SUN, IN A SAN FRANCISCO DISPATCH, SAID:
"A GOOD THIRD OF THE INNER 'PRESS' HAVE NO BUSINESS HERE X X X
THERE ALSO ARE A LARGE NUMBER OF NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, ADVISERS
AND EXPERTS AND THEIR WIVES WHO ARE HERE ONLY FOR EXCITEMENT AND THEY
LEAN OVER THE REPORTERS' COPY AND SAY: 'I DON'T LIKE THAT LEAD.'"
BOTH PAPERS DEPLORED WHAT THEY REGARDED AS THE FLIPPANT TREATMENT
OF SUCH SUBJECTS AS WIVES AND DIPLOMATS.
IN A SERIOUS VEIN, ALL AUSTRALIAN PAPERS ARE GIVING THE CONFER-
ENCE AS LENGTHY TREATMENT AS STORIES REPORTING HITLER'S REPORTED DEATH
AND THE COLLAPSE OF THE GERMAN ARMS.

- - - D A S H - - -

EDRS: MAKE FIRST LINE ABOVE READ

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, THURSDAY, MAY 3-(AP)-TWO SYDNEY NEWSPAPERS, ETC
FJ1241ACV

BUENOS AIRES, MAY 3-(AP)-ARGENTINA WILL RECEIVE A SUFFICIENT SUPPLY
OF AUTOMOBILE TIRES, TUBES AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER TO SATISFY THE
COUNTRY'S ESSENTIAL ECONOMIC NEEDS DURING THE WAR PERIOD UNDER TERMS OF
AN AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL, THE FOREIGN OFFICE
ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE AGREEMENT, DESIGNED TO PROMOTE ARGENTINA'S WAR EFFORT, TO THE
MUTUAL ADVANTAGE OF ALL THE UNITED NATIONS, REQUIRES THAT ARGENTINA
LIMIT THE USE OF RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS TO ESSENTIAL NEEDS AND
PREVENT SALES AT EXCESSIVE PRICES.

ARGENTINA AGREED TO HALT ALL CONTRABAND IN RUBBER BETWEEN THIS AND
OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

JP743AEW

MEXICO CITY, MAY 3-(AP)-MEXICO CITY AND 22 STATES WILL BE WITHOUT LIGHT TONIGHT FOR TEN MINUTES. A SITDOWN STRIKE WAS CALLED TODAY BY THE NATIONAL ELECTRICIANS FEDERATION FOR 7 P.M. (9 P.M. EDT.)

THE WORK STOPPAGE WAS ORDERED BY THE UNION IN PROTEST AGAINST DELAY BY THE WAR LABOR DEPARTMENT IN GRANTING IT FORMAL RECOGNITION. RA411PCV

OTTAWA, MAY 2-(AP)-CPL. JOHN JAMES CURRIE, B142059, OF THE CANADIAN ARMY OVERSEAS HAS DIED OF WOUNDS. IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN AN ARMY CASUALTY LIST. HIS WIFE LIVES AT (14605 ROCKDALE ST.) DETROIT.

LISTED AS DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED WAS TROOPER JOHN RUTHERFORD LAKES, K49590, WHOSE FATHER, A.J. LAKES, LIVES AT (200 RADIO CENTRAL BLDG) SPOKANE, WASH. SAPPER ROBERT GLASS, B29778, WHOSE BROTHER K.H. GLASS, LIVES AT (344 W. 43RD ST.) ASHTABULA, OHIO. WAS AS SEVERELY INJURED. MAY 4 1945

6. THE BRITISH COMPLETED A PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIPS OVER EX-ENEMY TERRITORIES WHICH OPPOSES THE UNITED STATES PLAN FOR STRATEGIC TRUSTEESHIPS TO COVER MILITARY BASES. THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL WOULD LET THIS COUNTRY KEEP EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OVER KEY ISLANDS CAPTURED FROM JAPAN.

UO

(MORE)

NY/JP257AEW

SAN FRANCISCO--THIRD ADD CONFERENCE X X X FROM JAPAN. CONFERENCE ROUTINE TODAY WAS LIMITED TO ORGANIZATION MEETINGS OF COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES. THEIR JOB IS TO WORK OVER THE SCORES OF AMENDMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN PROPOSED TO THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN WRITTEN BY THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND CHINA AT WASHINGTON LAST FALL.

BUT BEHIND THE SCENES, THE REAL ISSUES THAT WILL HAVE TO BE SETTLED HERE WERE BEGINNING TO TAKE DEFINITE SHAPE. AMONG THESE THE QUESTION OF THE POWERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL SEEMED CERTAIN TO BECOME THE MOST HOTLY DEBATED.

UNDER THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN THE COUNCIL OF FIVE PERMANENT POWERS--THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, FRANCE, CHINA AND BRITAIN--WOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO CALL OUT SECURITY FORCES ANY TIME EFFORTS TO PREVENT A BREACH OF THE PEACE FAILED. A NEGATIVE VOTE OF ONE OF THE POWERS COULD BLOCK ACTION.

THIS PLAN WAS EXPRESSLY BASED ON THE THEORIES (1) THAT THE NATIONS WHICH HAD THE ARMIES SHOULD HAVE MOST OF THE AUTHORITY IN DECIDING HOW TO USE THEM AND (2) THAT THE BIG POWERS MUST CONCUR ON ALL IMPORTANT ACTIONS IF THEY ARE TO AVOID TROUBLE AMONG THEMSELVES.

ONE CHANGE IN THIS SYSTEM IS FORMALLY PROPOSED BY BELGIUM. UNDER THE BELGIAN PLAN, A BIG POWER COULD VETO THE USE OF FORCE ONLY WHEN THAT FORCE WAS TO BE EMPLOYED IN ITS OWN REGION. RUSSIA COULD TURN THUMBS DOWN ON ACTION IN EASTERN EUROPE, SAY, BUT NOT IN SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZIL, ON THE OTHER HAND, PROPOSED TO MAKE REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, SUCH AS THE PAN-AMERICAN SYSTEM, INDEPENDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL EXCEPT WHEN AN AGGRESSION THREATENED THE PEACE OF THE WORLD, RATHER THAN OF A SINGLE REGION.

CHILE SIMILARLY PROPOSED THAT THE COUNCIL SHOULD NOT TAKE ANY ACTION ON A LOCAL DISPUTE WHICH THREATENED THE PEACE IF THERE WAS A REGIONAL ORGANIZATION CAPABLE OF HANDLING THE SITUATION.

FRANCE PROPOSED THAT REGIONAL PACTS, SUCH AS HER TREATY OF ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA, BE ALLOWED TO FUNCTION INDEPENDENTLY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, THOUGH OFFICIALLY REGISTERED WITH IT.

THUS IF A RESURGENT GERMANY, OF WHICH FRANCE AND RUSSIA HAVE BOTH

EXPRESSED FEAR, STARTED BEATING THE WAR DRUMS AGAIN, SUCH AN ALLIANCE COULD GO INTO OPERATION AUTOMATICALLY.

THOSE AMERICAN OFFICIALS WHO BACK THE IDEA THAT THE BEST WAY TO PRESERVE PEACE IS TO HAVE A SECURITY COUNCIL WITH WORLD RESPONSIBILITIES SAY THAT THEIR MAIN TASK IS TO MAKE SURE THE COUNCIL WILL WORK SO SWIFTLY AND EFFECTIVELY THAT NO NATION WILL FEEL IT NEEDS SPECIAL PROTECTIONS TO SAFEGUARD ITS OWN SECURITY.

MM1207APW

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., MAY 3-(AP)-~~MME.~~ VIJAYA LAKSHMI PANDIT, INDIAN

NATIONALIST LEADER AND WRITER AND SISTER OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, SAID HERE TODAY THAT "UNLESS THE IDEA BEHIND THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO IS TO FACE ALL PROBLEMS SQUARELY, IT CAN HARDLY BE EXPECTED TO ACHIEVE THE DIFFICULT TASK IT HAS SET OUT TO PERFORM."

SHE SAID IN A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE SO FAR HAS NOT DEALT SPECIFICALLY WITH ANY PLAN OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE, WHICH WILL GIVE HOPE TO SUBJECT NATIONS AND SMALL NATIONS SO THAT THEY WILL ULTIMATELY HAVE A PLACE IN THE NEW WORLD.

"INDIVIDUAL LEADERS HAVE REFERRED TO THIS AND ARE HOPEFUL THAT SUFFICIENT WEIGHT WILL BE GIVEN TO THE FACT THAT PEACE DOES NOT MEAN PEACE IN EUROPE ONLY, BUT A WORLD PEACE, AND THAT NOT SUCH PEACE CAN BE PERMANENT VALUE UNLESS IT IS SHARED IN BY ALL THOSE PEOPLE OF ASIA WHO ARE MORE OR LESS OUT OF THE PICTURE," SHE SAID.

FJ123KACW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 3-(AP)-RUSSIA IS REPORTED HERE TO HAVE AGREED IN PRINCIPLE TO JOINT BIG-THREE OCCUPATION AND SUPERVISION OF AUSTRIA UNTIL THAT COUNTRY IS READY FOR ITS PROMISED FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE.

DETAILS OF OCCUPATION ZONES HAVE BEEN WORKED OUT THROUGH THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION AT LONDON, SAY RANKING ALLIED OFFICIALS HERE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE. FORMAL AGREEMENT IS SLATED AS SOON AS A FEW TECHNICALITIES HAVE BEEN CLEARED AWAY.

OFFICIALS SAID THAT, IN THE MAIN, THE PLAN CALLS FOR THREE ZONES. PRESUMABLY THE RUSSIANS WILL HAVE THE EASTERN ZONE, OF AUSTRIA, THE BRITISH A SOUTHERN ZONE JOINING THEIR ITALIAN THEATER COMMAND, AND THE UNITED STATES A NORTHERN ZONE LINKING WITH THE AMERICAN ZONE IN GERMANY PROPER.

THE PLAN FOR JOINT CONTROL HAS GONE FORWARD WITHOUT RESPECT TO THE FACT THAT THE RUSSIANS RECENTLY RECOGNIZED A NEW GOVERNMENT FOR AUSTRIA IN A SINGLE-HANDED MANNER THAT DREW CRITICISM FROM BOTH WASHINGTON AND LONDON.

INDICATIONS HERE ARE THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN FP (MORE)-NY517AEW

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SAN FRANCISCO-1ST ADD AUSTRIAN XXX AND LONDON.

INDICATIONS HERE ARE THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN FIND NOTHING OBJECTIONABLE IN THE POLITICAL MAKEUP OF THIS GOVERNMENT, WHICH INCLUDES ONLY TWO COMMUNISTS ALONG WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS OTHER PARTIES CONSIDERED ACCEPTABLE TO THE ALLIES.

WHAT DREW CRITICISM, IT WAS LEARNED, IS THAT RUSSIA FAILED TO CONSULT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ABOUT THE NEW GOVERNMENT BEFORE HAND AND ONLY SENT WORD OF ITS FORMATION WHEN IT WAS TOO LATE FOR THEM TO SAY WHETHER OR NOT THEY LIKE IT.

FROM THIS REPORTORIAL POINT THERE IS NO HARD AND FAST AGREEMENT FOR JOINT CONTROL OF THE POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF AUSTRIA AT THE OUTSET. BUT AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICIALS HAVE EXPECTED IT WOULD WORK OUT THAT WAY UNDER BOTH THE MOSCOW DECLARATION, PROMISING AUSTRIA HER EVENTUAL INDEPENDENCE, AND THE YALTA BIG-THREE AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR COMMISSIONS, WHEN NEEDED, TO HANDLE THE AFFAIRS OF LIBERATED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

EFFORTS TO GET A BIG-THREE AGREEMENT ON AUSTRIA HAVE BEEN UNDERWAY FOR MONTHS. THE WESTERN ALLIES, ACCORDING TO WASHINGTON DIPLOMATS, ARE CONCERNED LEST RUSSIAN DOMINATION OVER EASTERN EUROPE BE EXTENDED INTO CENTRAL EUROPE.

THEY HAVE NEVER RECOGNIZED ANY PRIMARY INTEREST AS FAR WEST AS AUSTRIA AND THAT COUNTRY HAS COME TO BE REGARDED AS A SORT OF TESTING GROUND OF THE ABILITY OF THE ALLIES TO COOPERATE. SINCE AUSTRIA IS TO BE PREPARED FOR INDEPENDENCE RATHER THAN TO BE TREATED AS A DEFEATED ENEMY LIKE GERMANY, THE IMMEDIATE POST-WAR PERIOD MAY PRODUCE MANY DELICATE PROBLEMS.

MM222APW

BY SIGRID ARNE

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 3-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES, CHINA, THE UNITED KINGDOM HAVE AGREED INFORMALLY THAT THERE MUST BE SOME PROVISION IN A WORLD CHARTER TO LEAVE THE GATE OPEN FOR REVISION.

IN DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN EDWARD STETTINIUS, T.V. SOONG AND ANTHONY EDEN, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY, VIRTUAL AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED THAT ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE MAY BE CALLED WHENEVER THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NATIONS IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND A MAJORITY OF THE 11 NATIONS ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL FEEL THE CHARTER NEEDS CHANGING OR EXTENSION.

THE THREE DELEGATIONS TO THE CHARTER-DRAFTING UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE HAVE NOT YET DECIDED WHETHER A MAJOR POWER SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO VETO THE CALLING OF SUCH A SUBSEQUENT WORLD MEETING.

THEIR IDEAS HAVE BEEN COMMUNICATED TO THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION. AS YET THE RUSSIANS HAVE MADE NO REPLY.

AN AGREEMENT ON REVISION WOULD BE DESIGNED TO ANSWER A DEMAND OF SEVERAL MIDDLE AND SMALL POWERS THAT THE WORLD CHARTER MUST BE FLEXIBLE. SOME OF THE SMALL AND MIDDLE NATIONS ARE PREPARING TO REQUEST THAT THE WORLD CHARTER CARRY A PROVISION THAT THE MEMBER NATIONS OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION GET TOGETHER AT THE END OF A DEFINITE PERIOD OF TIME TO CONSIDER REVISION.

OTHERS WOULD LIKE TO SEE A CONFERENCE CALLED AT ANY TIME THAT A SIMPLE MAJORITY OF THE MEMBER NATIONS DESIRED.

FJ536ACW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 3-(AP)-LEADERS OF THE WORLD LABOR CONGRESS, NOW IN SESSION AT OAKLAND, CALIF., HAVE ASKED THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TO GIVE FORMAL RECOGNITION TO THEIR GROUP FOR CONSULTIVE PURPOSES.

A LETTER CONTAINING THE REQUEST WAS PRESENTED YESTERDAY TO SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS, HEAD OF THE U.S. DELEGATION, WHO WAS ASKED TO RELAY IT TO FOREIGN MINISTERS OF BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND CHINA.

"WE BELIEVE," THE LETTER SAID, "THAT WE MUST BE GIVEN A VOICE

IN DETERMINATION OF THE HISTORIC ISSUES WHICH YOUR CONFERENCE IS CALLED UPON TO DECIDE."

THE MISSIVE WAS SIGNED BY SIDNEY HILLMAN OF THE CIO, SIR WALTER CITRINE OF GREAT BRITAIN, LOUIS SAILLANT OF FRANCE, AND M. TARASOV OF THE SOVIET UNION.

THEY CLAIM THE PROPOSED WORLD TRADE UNION, FOR WHICH A CONSTITUTION NOW IS BEING DRAFTED IN OAKLAND, WILL REPRESENT 60,000,000 MEMBERS OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN 40 COUNTRIES. THE CONSTITUTION WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR RATIFICATION AT A PARIS CONVENTION IN SEPTEMBER.

THE FOUR LABOR LEADERS ARE ASKING THE RIGHT TO APPEAR PERSONALLY AT THE CONFERENCE AND SIT IN ON COMMITTEE WORK.

THEIR JOINT STATEMENT ASSERTED "THE WORKERS WHOM WE REPRESENT WOULD FIND IT DIFFICULT, INDEED, TO UNDERSTAND THE REFUSAL OF THE CONFERENCE TO GIVE THEIR REPRESENTATIVES AN OFFICIAL CONSULTIVE STATUS" ON MATTERS IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE.

SOVIET COMMISSAR MOLOTOV PREVIOUSLY DISCLOSED THAT A REQUEST FOR REPRESENTATION AT THE CONFERENCE BY INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNIONS HAD MET OPPOSITION IN THE STEERING COMMITTEE.

FJ603ACW

BY JACK BELL

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 3-(AP)-SENATORIAL INFLUENCE ON THE DECISIONS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE APPEARED TO BE INCREASING SHARPLY TODAY.

SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS, MAY CALLED SENATORS CONNALLY (D-TEX) AND VANDENBERG (R-MICH) INTO HIS CONSULTATION WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE OTHER SPONSORING POWERS LAST NIGHT, PREPARED TO MEET A NEW GROUP OF FOUR SENATORS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE TODAY.

SENATORS BYRD (D-VA), EASTLAND, (D-MISS) AND TOBEY (R-NH), ALL MEMBERS OF THE NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, HAVE BEEN INVITED TO TAKE AN INSIDE LOOK AT THE NEGOTIATIONS OVER A TRUSTEESHIP POLICY WHICH WILL COME TO A HEAD AT A MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BIG FOUR SPONSORING POWERS TONIGHT.

THE FOURTH VISITING SENATOR, CAPEHART, (R-IND), IS BRINGING TO SAN FRANCISCO A PROPOSAL THAT ALL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARE WAR ON JAPAN. SINCE SUCH A MOVE MIGHT BE EMBARRASSING TO RUSSIA AT THIS TIME, THERE SEEMED LITTLE LIKELIHOOD IT WOULD FIND MUCH ENCOURAGEMENT WITHIN THE AMERICAN GROUP.

THE NAVAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS ARE PRIMARILY INTERESTED IN POSTWAR NAVAL AND AIR BASES IN THE PACIFIC. THIS QUESTION CAN BE SETTLED FINALLY ONLY AT THE PEACE TABLE. BUT THE POLICY UNDER WHICH FORMER ENEMY TERRITORY WILL BE ADMINISTERED IS EXPECTED TO BE WRITTEN INTO THE PROJECTED PEACE-KEEPING CHARTER HERE.

A LATER VISIT BY ANOTHER CONGRESSIONAL GROUP WILL BRING STILL MORE SENATORS INTO INTIMATE CONTACT WITH THE WORK

SENATE VISIT BY ANOTHER CONGRESSIONAL GROUP WILL BRING STILL MORE

A LATER VISIT BY ANOTHER CONGRESSIONAL GROUP WILL BRING STILL MORE SENATORS INTO INTIMATE CONTACT WITH THE WORK GOING ON HERE. SENATOR MCKELLER, (D-TENN), PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, AND WHITE OF MAINE, THE REPUBLICAN LEADER, ARE INCLUDED IN THIS GROUP.

SECRETARY STETTINIUS HAS MADE IT CLEAR HE WANTS SENATORIAL ADVICE ON PRACTICALLY EVERY IMPORTANT QUESTION THAT ARISES BEFORE THE CONFERENCE.

PURSUING THIS POLICY, HE ASKED CONNALLY AND VANDENBERG, DELEGATES TO SIT IN WITH HIM LAST NIGHT WHEN HE DISCUSSED PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DUNBARTON OAKS FORMULA WITH SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV, BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER EDEN AND CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER SOONG.

HE ALSO HAS ASKED CONNALLY AND VANDENBERG TO ATTEND WITH HIM WHEN CONTROVERSIAL QUESTIONS COME BEFORE MEETINGS OF THE CONFERENCE EXECU-

FIVE AND STEERING COMMITTEES OF WHICH HE IS CHAIRMAN.
PREDICTIONS HERE ARE THAT AS THE CONFERENCE GOES ALONG THE INFLUENCE
OF SENATE -- WHICH MUST CONSIDER ANY TREATY THAT IS AGREED UPON
-- WILL INCREASE.

(UN) BERKELEY, CALIF., MAY 3--(AP)--THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOMORROW WILL AWARD THE HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS TO SECRETARY
OF STATE STETTINIUS AND THESE OTHER LEADERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO:
BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER ANTHONY EDEN, CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER
T.V. SOONG, PRIME MINISTER JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS OF SOUTH AFRICA,
MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER EZEQUIEL PADILLA AND FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER
GEORGES BIDAULT.

SN1018PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 3--(AP)--THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION AND THE
NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD TODAY MADE VARYING RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE KIND
OF WORLD COURT THEY THINK THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE SHOULD CREATE.
LEADERS OF BOTH LAWYER GROUPS ARRANGED TO CARRY THEIR VIEWS TO
SENATOR TOM CONNALLY AND COMMANDER HAROLD STASSEN, MEMBERS OF THE
AMERICAN DELEGATION.

THE CONFERENCE IS SEEKING TO WORK OUT THE RULES FOR A WORLD COURT
WHICH COULD SETTLE INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES BY LEGAL MEANS.

THE NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD THINKS THE RULES FOR THE PRESENT WORLD
COURT -- IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS NO PART -- SHOULD BE SCRAPPED
AND NEW ONES WRITTEN.

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION THINKS THE PRESENT COURT SHOULD BE
RETAINED.

THE LAWYERS GUILD THINKS THAT WHEN THERE IS A THREAT TO PEACE THE
PROBLEM SHOULD GO FIRST, NOT TO THE WORLD COURT, BUT TO THE SECURITY
COUNCIL WHICH WOULD ACT OR REFER THE CASE TO THE COURT.

(THE SECURITY COUNCIL, UNDER PRESENT PLANS, WOULD BE THAT PART OF
THE WORLD ORGANIZATION THAT COULD DECIDE ON THE USE OF FORCE TO PRE-
SERVE PEACE, EVEN IF IT MEANT HURLING ARMIES AGAINST A NATION THREATEN-
ING PEACE.)

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION THINKS THE COURT SHOULD HAVE COMPULSORY
JURISDICTION OVER CERTAIN KINDS OF LEGAL DISPUTES.

CONNALLY AND STASSEN ARE ON THE CONFERENCE COMMISSION WHICH IS
WORKING ON THE RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR A WORLD COURT.

AR810PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 3--(AP)--THE POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS, SAYING
IT REPRESENTS 6,000,000 AMERICANS OF POLISH ORIGIN, ASKED SECRETARY
OF STATE STETTINIUS TODAY TO INQUIRE OF SOVIET COMMISSAR MOLOTOV AS
TO THE FATE OF A GROUP OF MISSING POLISH POLITICAL LEADERS.

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON SEVERAL WEEKS AGO REPORTED THEY
DISAPPEARED AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH RUSSIAN ARMY REPRESENTATIVES.

THE APPEAL TO STETTINIUS SAID:

"WE ADDRESS TO YOU, MR. SECRETARY, THE MOST URGENT REQUEST THAT
YOU OBTAIN FROM MR. MOLOTOV, BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
A CLEAR AND DEFINITE REPLY TO THE QUESTION: 'WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE
SIXTEEN KIDNAPPED POLISH UNDERGROUND LEADERS?'

"WITH EVEN GREATER INSISTENCE WE ASK YOU, MR. SECRETARY, HOW MUCH IS
KNOWN TO YOU AND WHAT ACTION HAS BEEN UNDERTAKEN BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
STATE REGARDING THE CHARGES MADE BY COMMANDER BOWER, BRITISH MEMBER OF
PARLIAMENT, THAT 'TWO AMERICAN CITIZENS OF POLISH DESCENT WERE SHOT BY
SOVIET AUTHORITIES ON APRIL 15.'"

AR813PEW

A150

NEW YORK, MAY 3--(AP)--A BRITISH TASK FORCE TODAY SHELLED GREAT COCO
ISLAND, NORTHERNMOST OF THE ANDAMAN GROUP IN THE INDIAN OCEAN, THE
TOKYO RADIO SAID.

THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
SAID THE BOMBARDMENT LASTED ABOUT 30 MINUTES.

SN111AEW

NEW YORK, MAY 3--THE SWEDISH HOME RADIO SAID TODAY
AT 1 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME THAT BRITISH FORCES WERE EXPECTED TO ENTER
DANISH TERRITORY "THIS EVENING" AND REPORTED THAT A HEAVY BATTLE
BETWEEN GERMAN ARMY AND SS TROOPS HAD BROKEN OUT NEAR THE DANISH
CITY OF AARHUS.

QUOTING A DISPATCH "RECEIVED A MOMENT AGO" FROM DENMARK, THE
SWEDISH BROADCAST SAID THAT BRITISH FORCES HAD CROSSED THE KIEL
CANAL AND REACHED ECKENFOERDE, NORTHWEST OF KIEL ON THE KIEL BAY,
AND WERE EXPECTED AT AABENRAA, SOME 12 MILES INSIDE DENMARK, TONIGHT.

THE SWEDISH BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION, SAID THE BRITISH HAD FOUND THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE KIEL
CANAL INTACT.

G249PEW

NEW YORK, MAY 3--(AP)--FOUR OF BRITAIN'S LARGEST AND MOST
POWERFUL AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, H.M.S. INDOMITABLE, INDEFATIGABLE,
VICTORIOUS AND ILLUSTRIOUS, NOW ARE OPERATING IN THE PACIFIC,
THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES SAID TODAY.

B1036AEW

NEW YORK, MAY 3--(AP)--THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITA-
TION ADMINISTRATION HAS ALLOCATED TO 13 FOREIGN COUNTRIES THE FIRST
40,000,000 POUNDS OF CLOTHING CONTRIBUTED BY AMERICANS FOR OVERSEAS
RELIEF DURING THE CURRENT UNITED NATIONAL CLOTHING COLLECTION,
IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE COUNTRIES AND THE AMOUNT OF CLOTHING ALLOCATED FOLLOW:
ALBANIA, 300,000 POUNDS; BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG, 1,500,000;
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 2,000,000; FRANCE, 3,200,000; GREECE, 3,000,000; ITALY,
3,000,000 OF WHICH 500,000 POUNDS WILL GO TO DISPLACED ALLIES IN ITALY,
MANY IN UNRRA REFUGEE CAMPS; NETHERLANDS, 2,000,000; NORWAY, 500,000;
PHILIPPINES, 2,000,000; POLAND, 5,500,000; RUSSIA, 12,000,000 AND
YUGOSLAVIA, 5,000,000.

UNRRA ALSO HAS RESERVED 10,000,000 POUNDS OF OTHER CLOTHING WHICH
WILL BE SHIPPED TO ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES, INCLUDING DENMARK AND
CHINA, AS SOON AS THEY ARE LIBERATED AND SHIPPING FACILITIES PERMIT.

AR827PEW

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., MAY 3--(AP)--FIFTY SIX PACIFIC VETERANS WERE
DECORATED TODAY AT THE NAVAL HOSPITAL FOR DUTY IN THE PHILIPPINES,
MARIANAS, MARSHALLS, PALAUS, GILBERTS AND SOLOMONS.

AWARDS INCLUDED:

LT. MELVIN J. SPOTTS, 24, PROPHETSTOWN, ILL., NAVY CROSS AND BRONZE
STAR MEDAL FOR AIDING WOUNDED ON SAIPAN AND HEROISM ON TINIAN.
LEGION OF MERIT--LT. COL. GEORGE R.E. SHELL, 36, (2914 5TH) HAMPTON,
VA., A FORMER MARINE FOOTBALL STAR, FOR OUTSTANDING COURAGE ON SAIPAN.
SILVER STAR--LT. COL. ROBERT V. BOYD, 31, COVINGTON, VA., FOR LEADER-
SHIP IN REPULSING A COUNTERATTACK.

JQ518PCW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 3--(AP)--FOREIGN MINISTER SHIGENORI TOGO
CALLED ON HEINRICH STAHRER, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO TOKYO, TODAY
TO EXPRESS OFFICIAL CONDOLENCE OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ON
ADOLF HITLER'S DEATH.

THE INCIDENT WAS RELATED IN A BROADCAST BY THE JAPANESE DOMEI
NEWS AGENCY RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

B918ACW NM

30.24 25431
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 2-(AP)-RADIO TOKYO, IN AN UNCONFIRMED BROADCAST, REPORTED THAT "AN ENEMY TASK FORCE, INCLUDING TWO CONVERTED CARRIERS AND TWO BATTLESHIPS AS ITS MAINSTAY, BOMBARDED BLAIR IN THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS, INDIAN OCEAN, EARLY TODAY." THE BROADCAST WAS INTERCEPTED BY THE BLUE NETWORK.
THE SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HAS REPORTED TWO CONSECUTIVE RAIDS EARLIER THIS WEEK BY THE EAST INDIES FLEET.
JR1008PPW NM

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 3-(AP)-BRITISH-BORN CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. JOHN ADMITS HE MADE A MISTAKE IN WORLD WAR I WHEN HIS CONVOY SLOOP H.S.S. SNAPDRAGON, RESCUED ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ, THEN COMMANDER OF A SUBMARINE AND NOW FUHRER OF GERMANY.
"I SHOULD HAVE KILLED HIM RIGHT THEN AND THERE," SAID CAPT. JOHN, NOW A UNITED STATES CITIZEN. "HE WAS VERY ARROGANT, AND WAS VERY MUCH INSULTED BECAUSE WE HAD SUNK HIS SUBMARINE."
"I ASKED HIM HOW THINGS WERE IN GERMANY--THAT WAS A MONTH BEFORE THE ARMISTICE. HE SAID THE ONLY DIFFERENCE FROM PEACETIME GERMANY WAS THAT THE PUBLIC HOUSES CLOSED AT MIDNIGHT."
MH1214ACW

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (THURS) NIGHT:
NORTHERN SECTOR: BRITISH OCCUPIED HAMBURG AND DROVE ON TOWARD DANISH BORDER; FORMED NEW JUNCTIONS WITH RUSSIANS AND TOOK THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS.
CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS MADE NUMEROUS NEW JUNCTIONS WITH RUSSIANS NORTHWEST OF BERLIN, SWEEPING UP MASSES OF PRISONERS AND VIRTUALLY ENDING NAZI RESISTANCE IN THAT REGION.
SOUTHERN SECTOR: AMERICANS PUSHED WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF LINZ IN AUSTRIA, OCCUPIED BRAUNAU IN FINAL ASSAULT ON SOUTHERN REDOUBT.

ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST: OCCUPIED OLDENBERG, STRONGHOLD GUARDING EMDEN AND WILHELMSHAVEN.
BRITISH SECOND: OCCUPIED HAMBURG, THRUST ON TOWARD DENMARK.
U.S. NINTH: MET RUSSIANS AT THREE MORE POINTS, TOOK 15,000 PRISONERS NORTHWEST OF BERLIN.
U.S. FIRST: HOLDING LONG STRETCH OF ELBE OPPOSITE RUSSIANS.
U.S. THIRD: PUSHED WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF LINZ, OCCUPIED BRAUNAU.
U.S. SEVENTH: REACHED POINTS 25 MILES WEST OF SALZBURG AND BERCHTESGADEN, AND WITHIN FIVE MILES OF INNSBRUCK, ALL IN AUSTRIA.
FRENCH FIRST: REACHED POINT 15 MILES INSIDE AUSTRIA EAST OF LAKE CONSTANCE.

U.S. DIVISIONS:
THIRD INFANTRY: HIT SUPERHIGHWAY 25 MILES WEST OF SALZBURG.
EIGHTH AIRBORNE: HOPPED UP ENEMY POCKETS EAST OF HAMBURG.
11TH ARMORED: DROVE 21 MILES INTO AUSTRIA, WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF LINZ.
12TH ARMORED: CROSSED INN RIVER WEST OF SALZBURG.
13TH ARMORED: COMPLETED OCCUPATION OF BRAUNAU.
26TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED BEYOND PASSAU.
29TH INFANTRY: TOOK 10,000 PRISONERS ON ELBE.
42ND INFANTRY: ACCEPTED SURRENDER OF 50,000 GERMANS NEAR MUNICH.
80TH INFANTRY: REACHED POINT 39 MILES FROM BERCHTESGADEN.
82ND AIRBORNE: HOPPED UP IN HAMBURG AREA.
84TH INFANTRY: LINKED UP WITH RUSSIANS NORTHWEST OF BERLIN.
86TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED EAST OF MUNICH.
90TH INFANTRY: DROVE WITHIN 29 MILES OF PILSEN IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
102ND INFANTRY: TOOK THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS ON NINTH ARMY FRONT.
103RD INFANTRY: APPROACHED INNSBRUCK.
106TH CAVALRY GROUP: CAPTURED HUNGARIAN DIVISION EAST OF MUNICH.
AR740PEV

THE SWEDISH RADIO QUOTED DANISH CIRCLES IN STOCKHOLM LAST (THURS) NIGHT AS SAYING THAT THE "SITUATION IN DENMARK IS CHARACTERIZED ENTIRELY BY DISINTEGRATION."

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THAT IN AARHUS, CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE OF JUTLAND, REGULAR GERMAN ARMY SOLDIERS AND THE NAZI SS (ELITE GUARD) TROOPS "WERE INVOLVED IN SERIOUS CLASHES WITH EACH OTHER."
IN SOUTHERN JUTLAND BRITISH GUNS "CAN NOW BE HEARD IN THE DISTANCE, BUT THEIR ROAR IS COMING CLOSER AND CLOSER, AND SO IS THE INVOLVING OF DENMARK IN THE ACTUAL FIGHTING," SAID THE BROADCAST.
SN1111PEV

PREMIER EDWARD B. OSUBKA-MORAWSKI OF THE SOVIET-SPONSORED POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AT WARSAW SAID LAST (THURS) NIGHT IN A BROADCAST THAT REPRESENTATION OF HIS GOVERNMENT AT THE SAN FRANCISCO SECURITY CONFERENCE WAS "ESSENTIAL IN THE INTERESTS OF ENDURING PEACE."

THE BROADCAST, OVER THE LUBLIN RADIO, WAS RECORDED BY THE FCC.
"THE REALITY OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT CANNOT BE CHANGED, NOT EVEN BY NON-INVITATION X X X TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE," OSUBKA-MORAWSKI SAID.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS NOT BEEN RECOGNIZED BY THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.
THE PREMIER SAID HIS GOVERNMENT'S NEW TREATY WITH RUSSIA WAS THE "FIRST LINK IN A CHAIN OF TREATIES THAT WE DESIRE TO CONCLUDE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND OTHER NATIONS."
"IT IS HARDLY NECESSARY TO ADD THAT WE DESIRE MOST CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH THE GREAT NATIONS OF BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES," HE ADDED.

OSUBKA-MORAWSKI SAID ANOTHER TREATY SOON WOULD BE SIGNED COVERING THE REPATRIATION OF POLES FROM THE SOVIET UNION.
ANOTHER LUBLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC SAID BOLESŁAW BEIRUT, PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, HAD ANNOUNCED THAT OSUBKA-MORAWSKI HAS RESIGNED HIS POST AS FOREIGN MINISTER AND THAT WINCENTY RZYMOWSKI SUCCEEDED HIM AFTER RESIGNING AS MINISTER OF CULTURE.
SN1110PEV

THE PACIFIC FRONTS LAST (THURS) NIGHT:
BORNEO--AUSTRALIANS EXPANDED TARAKAN ISLAND BEACHHEADS, DROVE TO APPROACHES OF LINGKAS TOWN AND AIRFIELD.
PHILIPPINES--EIGHTH ARMY PENETRATED DAVAO CITY, CONTINUED DRIVE UP CENTRAL MINDANAO; SIXTH ARMY ON LUZON SMASHED INTO ANTAMOK GOLD MINE AREA NEAR BAGUIO.
RYUKYUS--TENTH ARMY REACHED NEW NEAR-STALEMENT ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA.
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ARMY AND MARINE DIVISIONS:
24TH ARMY DIVISION PENETRATED DAVAO CITY, MINDANAO.
31ST ARMY DIVISION AD

ARMY AND MARINE DIVISIONS:
24TH ARMY DIVISION PENETRATED DAVAO CITY, MINDANAO.
31ST ARMY DIVISION ADVANCED TWO MILES TOWARD DEL MONTE AIRFIELD CENTER ON NORTH-CENTRAL MINDANAO.
33RD ARMY DIVISION KILLED 167 JAPANESE IN DRIVE INTO ANTAMOK.
FIRST MARINE DIVISION SCORED SMALL GAINS ON WEST FLANK OF OKINAWA LINE.
77TH AND SEVENTH ARMY DIVISION ON OKINAWA HELD STABLE.
RAS26PCW

MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, ALLIED COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN
BROADCAST INSTRUCTIONS TO AUSTRIANS TODAY TO "FOIL THE LAST DESTRUCTIVE ACTIONS OF THE GERMANS" AND TO DEMONSTRATE THAT THEY HAVE RENOUNCED THEIR PAST ASSOCIATION WITH THE NAZIS.

"THUS THE AUSTRIANS CAN DO THEIR SHARE AND LAY THE FOUNDATION ON WHICH AN INDEPENDENT AUSTRIAN STATE IS TO BE BUILT," SAID THE PROCLAMATION RECORDED BY THE OWI.

XB153PEW

THE LAST SURVIVORS OF THE ONCE GREAT GERMAN ARMY WERE TRAPPED TODAY IN A SERIES OF UNTENABLE POCKETS, WHERE THEY MUST SURRENDER OR BE DESTROYED.

THE PRINCIPAL POCKETS WERE LAST REPORTED AS THESE:

NORWAY: CONTAINING THE GERMAN 20TH ARMY OF GEN. FRANZ BOEHME OF PERHAPS 150,000 TO 300,000 MEN, 300 SUBMARINES, A FEW PLANES.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA), EASTERN AUSTRIA, NORTHWEST YUGOSLAVIA AND A SLIVER OF SOUTHERN BAVARIA: PARTS OF THE GERMAN EIGHTH ARMY OF GEN. OTTO WOEHLEER ARE FACING ENTRAPMENT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN 1ST AND 19TH ARMIES, COMMANDED BY FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING, PLUS SOME SS FORMATIONS ARE IN BAVARIA AND EASTERN AUSTRIA. ALSO IN AUSTRIA ARE REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN 6TH AND PARTS OF THE 8TH ARMY, AND PERHAPS THE SECOND PANZER AND SIXTH SS PANZER ARMIES. PROBABLY SIX TO TEN DIVISIONS OF ARMY GROUP F ARE IN YUGOSLAVIA. THE FORCE IN THIS LARGEST REMAINING POCKET IS RATHER STRONG, PERHAPS UPWARDS OF 350,000 MEN.

WESTERN HOLLAND: THE GERMAN 25TH ARMY OF UP TO 100,000 MEN, LAST REPORTED UNDER COMMAND OF GEN. FRIEDRICH C. CHRISTIANSEN.

LATVIA: REMNANTS OF FROM 15 TO 30 DIVISIONS OF THE 16TH AND 18TH ARMIES TRAPPED SINCE LAST FALL IN AN AREA OF LESS THAN 5,000 SQUARE MILES AROUND LIBAU AND VENTSPILS.

DENMARK: SIX TO EIGHT DIVISIONS OF PERHAPS 120,000 MEN UNDER COMMAND OF COL. GEN. GEORG LINDEMANN.

NORTH SEA PORTS: UP TO 65,000 MEN, REMNANTS OF SEVERAL DIVISIONS, CAUGHT BETWEEN THE ELBE AND THE EMS RIVER DEFENDING EMDEN, WILHELMSHAVEN AND BREMENHAVEN.

AEGEAN ISLANDS BELOW GREECE: ABOUT 10,000 GERMANS WERE LAST REPORTED HOLDING PART OF CRETE AND PERHAPS 20,000 MORE ARE SCATTERED IN OTHER HOLDOUT ISLANDS.

ELBE RIVER BETWEEN WITTENBERGE AND DESSAU: AN UNESTIMATED NUMBER OF GERMANS ARE TRAPPED BETWEEN JUNCTIONS OF THE RUSSIANS WITH THE NINTH AND FIRST ARMIES.

FRENCH PORTS: SOME 91,000 GERMANS STILL HOLD FOUR FRENCH PORTS. DUNKERQUE HAS 12,000, LORIENT 25,000, ST. NAZAIRE 35,000 AND LA ROCHELLE 19,000.

A135

BRITISH CHANNEL ISLANDS: BETWEEN 26,000 AND 31,000 GERMANS, STRONG IN ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY, HOLD OUT ON JERSEY, GUERNSEY AND SARK UNDER COMMAND OF LT. GEN. GRAF VON SCHMETTOW.

FRISIAN ISLANDS AND HELGOLAND IN THE NORTH SEA: AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF GERMAN TROOPS AND MARINES HOLD THESE BASES OF THE

VIRTUALLY DESTROYED GERMAN NAVY.

BRESLAU: A FEW THOUSAND GERMANS STILL ARE FIGHTING THE RUSSIANS IN THE SURROUNDED PRUSSIAN CITY.

HELA PENINSULA NEAR DANZIG: A FEW THOUSANDS LAST WERE REPORTED HOLDING OUT.

FRISCHE NEHUNG NEAR THE VISTULA: A SMALL NUMBER STILL REMAINED TO BE MOPPED UP BY THE RUSSIANS.

FD255AEW

THE WESTERN FRONT: BRITISH AND RUSSIANS LINK UP NEAR WISMAR, 29 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CAPTURED ROSTOCK; GERMANS PROCLAIM HAMBURG AN OPEN CITY AND BRITISH ENTER GREAT PORT; GERMANS TERM PRAGUE A "HOSPITAL CITY"; INDICATING THE CZECHOSLOVAK CAPITAL WILL NOT BE DEFENDED; U.S. THIRD ARMY DRIVES TOWARD PILSEN; U.S. SEVENTH ARMY APPROACHES INNSBRUCK.

THE EASTERN FRONT: RUSSIANS OCCUPY BERLIN AND WITH THE BRITISH SPLIT THE NAZIS IN THE NORTH INTO SEPARATE POCKETS; OTHER SOVIET FORCES RACE WESTWARD THROUGH CZECHOSLOVAKIA TOWARD PRAGUE.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: FIGHTING CEASES IN NORTHERN ITALY AND WESTERN AUSTRIA WHERE GERMANS SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY; NEW ZEALAND TROOPS OCCUPY TRIESTE.

THE PACIFIC FRONTS: BRITISH TROOPS ENTER BURMESE CAPITAL OF RANGOON; AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES ATTACK JAPANESE HOME ISLAND OF KYUSHU; AMERICANS ON MINDANAO ISLAND IN THE PHILIPPINES APPEAR ABOUT TO ENTER DAVAO; AMERICANS GAIN IN SOUTHERN OKINAWA DRIVE.

JP245AEW

BORNEO: AUSTRALIAN TROOPS PUSH TOWARD TOWN AND AIRFIELD IN INVASION CAMPAIGN ON TARAKAN ISLAND OFF BORNEO COAST.

PHILIPPINES: OUTSKIRTS OF DAVAO, MINDANAO, REACHED BY EIGHT ARMY. SIXTH ARMY FIGHTS MOUNTAIN POCKETS OF JAPANESE ON NORTHERN LUZON.

RYUKYUS: TENTH ARMY MOVES FORWARD 1,400 YARDS IN ONE SALIENT OF OKINAWA LINE. REPLACEMENT TROOPS MOVE IN.

-DASH-

ARMY AND MARINE DIVISIONS

PHILIPPINES:

24TH DIVISION AT OUTSKIRTS OF DAVAO, MINDANAO.

31ST DIVISION DRIVES NORTHWARD ON CENTRAL MINDANAO.

25TH DIVISION WORKS ON JAPANESE POCKETS IN BALETE PASS, LUZON.

33RD AND 37TH DIVISIONS ENLARGE HOLDINGS AROUND BAGUIO, LUZON.

RYUKYUS:

1ST MARINE DIVISION ADVANCES ON RIGHT SIDE OF OKINAWA LINE.

77TH ARMY DIVISION PUSHES FORWARD IN CENTER OF LINE.

7TH ARMY DIVISION GOES AHEAD 1,400 YARDS ON LEFT FLANK OF OKINAWA LINE AS FRESH OFFENSIVE IS LAUNCHED.

WW5APW NM

THE EUROPEAN WAR NOW HAS BECOME A BATTLE OF POCKETS.

SURRENDER OF NEARLY 1,000,000 ENEMY TROOPS IN NORTHERN ITALY AND WESTERN AUSTRIA YESTERDAY REDUCED THE NAZIS' SO-CALLED SOUTHERN REDOUBT TO A SECTION OF BAVARIA EAST OF SALZBURG, BUT THEY STILL HAVE A LARGE WESTERN CHUNK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

NORTH OF BERLIN THERE IS ANOTHER POCKET, RAPIDLY BEING CRUSHED BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND RUSSIAN ARMIES GRINDING ALONG THE BALTIC COAST.

THE GERMANS STILL HOLD THE GREAT PORT OF HAMBURG, THE REICH'S SECOND LARGEST CITY, AS WELL AS THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN AREA ADJACENT TO DENMARK. THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN REPORTED TO HAVE 15 DIVISIONS IN DENMARK AND THE SAME NUMBER IN NORWAY.

AN ESTIMATED 100,000 GERMAN TROOPS STILL ARE FIGHTING IN HOLLAND AND THERE ARE AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF THE ENEMY IN LATVIA, LONG IGNORED BY THE RUSSIANS.

NAZI HOLDOUT GARRISONS REMAIN IN THE FRENCH PORTS OF LA ROCHELLE,

LORIENT AND ST. NAZAIRE ON THE ATLANTIC COAST AND DUNKERQUE ON THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. THE ISLANDS OF SARK, GUERNSEY AND JERSEY IN THE CHANNEL ALSO STILL ARE HELD BY THE ENEMY.

SN1148PEW

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IN ITS DAILY COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST HOURS LATE LAST (THURS) NIGHT SAID THAT THE NAVAL BASE OF KIEL AND FLENSBURG ON THE DANISH BORDER HAD BEEN DECLARED OPEN CITIES.

RS450PEW

THE COMMUNIQUE, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WAS BROADCAST OVER A HOOK-UP OF NORTH GERMAN STATIONS STILL IN GERMAN HANDS.

UP UNTIL YESTERDAY, THE COMMUNIQUE HAD COME FROM THE RADIO STATION OF FALLEN HAMBURG.

RS411PEW

THE SECTION DEALING WITH KIEL AND FLENSBURG SAID:

"THE HIGH COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES HAS DECLARED THE NAVAL BASES OF KIEL AND FLENSBURG OPEN CITIES AND HAS ORDERED THAT THEY SHOULD NOT BE DEFENDED."

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO DECLARED THAT "OUR TROOPS CONTINUE TO FIGHT THEIR WAY BACK FROM THE WEST ALPINE FRONT TO THE NORTHEAST UNDER MOST DIFFICULT CONDITIONS" AND THAT "ENEMY PRESSURE CONTINUES AT THE NORTHERN PART OF LAKE GARDA."

"NORTHEAST OF BRNO (BRUNN)," THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED, "THE ENEMY EXTENDED HIS PENETRATION AREA AND CAPTURED WISCHAU AFTER HEAVY FIGHTING. SOUTHEAST OF MORAVSKA OSTRAVA THE SOVIETS WERE HELD BY IMMEDIATE COUNTER-THRUSTS AFTER SOME GAINS OF GROUND DURING THE FORENOON."

"ON THE FRESCHÉ NEHRUNG HEAVY DEFENSIVE FIGHTING CONTINUES. FROM KURLAND ONLY LOCAL FIGHTING IS REPORTED."

"THE ENEMY AIR FORCE MADE MANY LOW-LEVEL ATTACKS, PARTICULARLY IN THE NORTH GERMAN AREA, AND CONTINUED THE TERROR AGAINST THE CIVILIAN POPULATION."

IMPERFECT RECEPTION CONDITIONS MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO RECORD THE TEXT IN FULL.

AR930PEW

WASHINGTON, MAY 3-(AP)-FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF BOTH STRATEGY AND LOGISTICS, THE OIL-RICH ISLAND OF BORNEO WILL BE "EXTREMELY VALUABLE" TO THE ALLIED WAR PROGRAM, AN OFFICIAL NAVY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE IS THE ISLAND'S RICH PETROLEUM DEPOSITS, INCLUDING SOME OF THE PUREST IN THE WORLD. THOUSANDS OF MILES CLOSER TO THE FLEET'S THEATER OF OPERATIONS, WHICH WOULD MEAN A TREMENDOUS SAVING IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT OF MANY THOUSANDS OF TONS OF OIL TANKERS NOW HAULING FUEL ACROSS THE BROAD PACIFIC.

IN ADDITION, POSSESSION OF THE ISLAND WOULD PROVIDE MORE ALL-IMPORTANT AIRFIELDS FROM WHICH TO STRENGTHEN THE ALREADY TIGHT CONTROL OVER THE SOUTH CHINA SEA.

THE ISLAND, THE SPOKESMAN POINTED OUT, PROVIDES A NUMBER OF GOOD ANCHORAGES. ONE OF THE BEST, BRUNEI BAY, ON THE NORTHWEST COAST, WAS MUCH USED BY THE JAPS AS A FLEET REFUGE. IT IS WELL PROTECTED AND NEAREST SOME OF THE RICHEST OIL FIELDS.

THE ISLAND IS WELL FILLED WITH AIRFIELDS AND LOCATIONS CAPABLE OF BEING DEVELOPED INTO AIRFIELDS.

BORNEO IS SECOND ONLY TO SUMATRA IN TOTAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTION, AND EQUALLED SUMATRA IN FUEL OIL OUTPUT. IT ACCOUNTED FOR ABOUT A THIRD OF THE ENTIRE EAST-INDIAN OIL PRODUCTION BEFORE THE WAR.

THE LARGEST REFINERY IS AT BALIKPAPEN, ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST. MOST OF THE OIL INSTALLATIONS WERE DEMOLISHED BEFORE THE JAPANESE INVADDED THE ISLAND IN JANUARY, 1942, BUT PRESUMABLY MOST OF THEM HAVE NOW BEEN RESTORED, THE NAVAL SPOKESMAN SAID.

UNTIL RECENT MONTHS, WITH THE NAVY'S TIGHT CONTROL OF THE SOUTH

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CHINA SEA AND STRANGULATION OF JAP SUPPLY LINES. HE SAID, THE ENEMY GOT A "LOT OF OIL" OUT OF THE ISLAND, AND ITS LOSS WOULD BE AN "IMPOSEDBACK" TO THE JAP.

THE ISLAND'S MAJOR AIRFIELDS ARE IN THE VICINITY OF MIRI, JESSELTON, TARAKAN AND BALIKPAPEN.

TARAKAN, WHERE THE AUSTRALIAN AND DUTCH INDONESIAN TROOPS LANDED, IS A SOURCE OF THE WORLD'S PUREST CRUDE OIL, WHICH REQUIRES ONLY THE SIMPLEST TREATMENT BEFORE BEING USEFUL FOR DUNKER FUEL.

AMONG BORNEO'S RICHER OIL FIELDS ARE TARAKAN, WITH ANNUAL PREWAR PRODUCTION OF ABOUT 5,000,000 BARRELS ANNUALLY; MIRI, WITH MORE THAN 1,000,000 BARRELS ANNUALLY; SERIA, NEAR BRUNEI BAY, WITH 6,000,000 BARRELS ANNUALLY; AND LOUISE, NEAR BALIKPAPEN, WITH 4,000,000 BARRELS ANNUALLY.

BALIKPAPEN IS THE PRINCIPAL REF. FOR ALL THE MAJOR PRODUCING FIELDS.

WASHINGTON, MAY 3-(AP)-AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES STEPPED UP THEIR ATTACK OF HOMELAND JAPANESE AIR BASES TODAY (MAY 4 JAPANESE TIME) BY SENDING OVER TWO RAIDING FORCES ONLY A FEW HOURS APART.

TO A FIRST ATTACK BY VISUAL MEANS WITH RESULTS DESCRIBED AS "GOOD," THE B29S ADDED A SECOND ATTACK LATER TODAY AGAINST FOUR UNIDENTIFIED BASES ON THE HOME ISLAND OF KYUSHU. REPORTS ON THE SECOND RAID RESULTS AWAITED RETURN OF THE PLANES TO THEIR MAR- IANAS BASES.

THE 20TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS SAID GOOD BOMBING RESULTS WERE REPORTED BY CREWS AT ALL TARGETS ON THE FIRST RAID AGAINST BASES AT MIYAKONOJO, MIYAZAKI, KOAUBU, KANOYA, KANOYA EAST AND TACHIARAI, ALL ON KYUSHU ISLAND. NO AMERICAN PLANE WAS LOST IN THIS RAID, WHICH HEADQUARTERS HERE SAID MET WITH AIR OPPOSITION RANGING FROM NONE TO HEAVY AND WITH MEAGER FLAK.

HEADQUARTERS DID NOT SAY WHERE PLANES OF THE FIRST RAID WERE BASED, BUT THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED "THE FIRST APPEARANCE" OF OKINAWA-BASED U.S. AIRCRAFT.

PERHAPS AS MANY AS 100 OF THE HUGE PLANES PARTICIPATED IN EACH RAID.

MR1050PEW

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 3-(AP)-DR. ROBERT M.W. KEMPNER, CHIEF LEGAL ADVISER OF THE PRE-HITLER GERMAN POLICE, SAID TODAY ADOLF HITLER POSSESSED CERTAIN PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS WHICH WOULD ENABLE THE ALLIES TO POSITIVELY IDENTIFY HIS BODY.

KEMPNER, WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF THE INVESTIGATION OF HITLER FOLLOWING THE FEUHRER'S ARREST AFTER THE FAMOUS MUNICH "BEER HALL PUTSCH," SAID HITLER HAD AN ABNORMALLY LONG RIGHT THUMB, HIS RIGHT EAR WAS DECIDEDLY POINTED ON TOP AND HE HAD A RECEDING MOUTH.

THE FORMER GERMAN POLICE OFFICIAL SAID THE EX-DICTATOR'S EXACT HEIGHT WAS FIVE FEET, EIGHT AND ONE HALF INCHES. HIS SHOULDERS WERE HABITUALLY STOOPED AND ALTHOUGH HE ALWAYS TRIED TO CORRECT THIS CONDITION IN PUBLIC, THE BONE STRUCTURE WOULD REVEAL THE STOOP, HE ADDED.

KEMPNER, WHO FLED GERMANY IN 1939 AND IS NOW LIVING IN SUMERDAN LANDSDOWNE, SAID THESE FACTS AND THE NAME OF A PROMINENT BERLIN PHYSICIAN WHO COULD MAKE POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION HAVE BEEN TURNED OVER TO FEDERAL AUTHORITIES.

EE947PEW NM

MANCHESTER, N.H., MAY 3-(AP)-A COAST GUARD HELICOPTER DROPPED TO WITHIN EIGHT FEET OF THE GROUND 11 TIMES IN A BLEAK AND ISOLATED SPOT IN NORTHERN LABRADOR TO SAVE THAT NUMBER OF MAROONED CANADIAN

AVIATORS.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION, AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND WHICH DIRECTED THE RESCUE OPERATIONS, DESCRIBED THE RESCUE TODAY. THE EPISODE BROUGHT ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCES, ROYAL AIR FORCE, U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE AND COAST GUARD PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT INTO ACTION.

ON THE NIGHT OF APRIL 19 A RCAF PLANE WAS FORCED DOWN ON A FLIGHT FROM MUNGAN, QUEBEC TO GOOSE BAY, LABRADOR. FOR 43 HOURS, NINE PLANES OF THE RAF, PILOTED BY BRITISH AVIATORS, SEARCHED THE BARREN AREA. THEY FINALLY SIGHTED THE WRECKED CANADIAN CRAFT. TWO PLANES ATTEMPTED RESCUES BUT WERE UNABLE TO TAKE OFF AFTER LANDING.

LIEUT. COMMANDER RAY W. BLOUIN AT BOSTON'S COAST GUARD HEADQUARTERS, LOCATED A SMALL HELICOPTER AT FLOYD BENNET FIELD, NEW YORK. THE HELICOPTER WAS DISMANTLED AND FLOWN TO GOOSE BAY WHERE IT WAS ASSEMBLED. IT SET OUT AT ONCE ON THE 125-MILE JOURNEY TO THE STRANDED FLIERS.

THEN, FROM A HEIGHT OF EIGHT FEET, A ROPE LADDER WAS DROPPED AND, ONE AT A TIME, THE FLIERS WERE EVACUATED.

ARMY OFFICIALS SAID THAT BUT FOR THE USE OF THE HELICOPTER, THE MEN COULD NOT HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THE SPOT IN LESS THAN TWO MONTHS.

G318PEW

WASHINGTON, MAY 3-(AP)-SENATOR FERGUSON (R-MICH) URGED TODAY THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT OPEN UP RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED AREAS OF EASTERN EUROPE TO AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN "SO THAT MISTRUST AND SUSPICION CAN BE ELIMINATED."

IN A SENATE SPEECH, THE MICHIGAN LAWMAKER SAID THIS NATION'S KNOWLEDGE OF WHAT IS TAKING PLACE IN A VAST SECTION OF RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED EUROPE IS "RUDIMENTARY OR ZERO."

"THIS LACK OF KNOWLEDGE MAKES A FERTILE GROUND FOR THE WILDEST OF RUMORS," HE ASSERTED. "SUSPICION GROWS ON LACK OF KNOWLEDGE. THIS SUSPICION WILL BREED RECRIMINATION, ILL FEELING AND EVEN PROFOUND DISTRUST."

"IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE ONLY WAY IN WHICH THESE EVIL RESULTS CAN BE ELIMINATED IS THAT LIGHT SHOULD BE THROWN ON THESE OBSCURE CORNERS."

"IN THE INTERESTS OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND OURSELVES WE CANNOT URGE TOO STRONGLY THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AMERICAN PRESS BE ALLOWED TO VISIT AND CIRCULATE FREELY IN THESE LANDS OF EASTERN EUROPE AND BE ALLOWED TO REPORT CONDITIONS WITH THE FULLEST FRANKNESS SO THAT MISTRUST AND SUSPICION CAN BE ELIMINATED."

FERGUSON SAID THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV IN THIS COUNTRY FURNISHES AN OPPORTUNITY TO CLEAR UP THE SITUATION.

"I PAY THE FULLEST TRIBUTE TO RUSSIAN BRAVERY AND MILITARY GENIUS," HE SAID. "INDEED, THE EFFORT OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE THROUGH THIS WAR HAS BEEN BEYOND ALL PRAISE, AND EVERY AMERICAN RECOGNIZES THAT FACT. JUST BECAUSE I HOLD THE RUSSIANS IN THIS ESTEEM, I FEEL THAT TWO STRONG MEN, RUSSIA AND AMERICA, CAN TALK TO EACH OTHER IN COMPLETE CANDOR AND SHOULD SO TALK. X X X"

"I AM PROFOUNDLY CONVINCED, AS MUST BE ANYONE WHO STUDIES THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, THAT FUTURE PEACE HINGES UPON A FIRM UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION. I DIFFER WITH THE ADMINISTRATION ONLY IN THE METHOD OF ACHIEVING THAT UNDERSTANDING."

FERGUSON SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THE UNITED STATES MILITARY MISSIONS IN BULGARIA AND ROMANIA ARE "RESTRICTED" IN THEIR MOVEMENTS, AND ADDED:

"SO FAR AS IS REPORTED THERE ARE NO AMERICANS IN BUDAPEST; THERE ARE NONE IN VIENNA, IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT A NEW GOVERN-

MENT HAS COME I TO BEING, IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT THE U.S.S.R., GREAT BRITAIN AND OURSELVES UNITED IN A POLICY TOWARDS AUSTRIA IN THE MOSCOW DECLARATION. X X X

"THERE ARE NO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES--MILITARY OR PRESS--IN POLAND, SO FAR AS I HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ASCERTAIN."

KANSAS CITY, MAY 3-(AP)-RELATIVES HERE HAVE RECEIVED WORD THAT JOHN D. BOYLE, 30, ARMY MACHINE GUNNER, AND BROTHER OF HAL BOYLE, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT IN GERMANY, WAS WOUNDED IN ACTION RECENTLY ON OKINAWA. HIS CONDITION WAS REPORTED AS NOT SERIOUS. ANOTHER BROTHER, NEIL, IS IN THE INFANTRY WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN ITALY.

B139PCWNM

BY D. HAROLD OLIVER

WASHINGTON, MAY 3-(AP)-DEMOCRATIC LEADERS LOOK FOR A NEW LABOR SECRETARY OR ATTORNEY GENERAL SOON TO JOIN PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FIRST CABINET APPOINTEE--ROBERT E. HANNEGAN AS POSTMASTER GENERAL.

MEANWHILE, THEY WAITED TO SEE WHAT REACTION MR. TRUMAN'S RE-NOMINATION OF TVA CHAIRMAN DAVID E. LILIENTHAL WOULD HAVE ON ONE OF THEIR OWN NUMBER -- SENATOR MCKELLAR (TENN).

FEDERAL JUDGE B. SCHWELLENBACH OF WASHINGTON STATE, A FORMER SENATOR, IS SAID BY FRIENDS TO BE IN LINE FOR THE LABOR POST HELD MORE THAN 12 YEARS BY MISS FRANCES PERKINS.

SOME, HOWEVER, ARE PLUGGING HIM FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL TO SUCCEED FRANCIS BIDDLE. THE LATTER CALLED AT THE WHITE HOUSE TUESDAY, BUT SAID HIS FUTURE WAS NOT DISCUSSED.

MR. TRUMAN GAVE NO INDICATION AT HIS NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY WHEN HE MIGHT DETAIL FURTHER SHIFTS IN THE CABINET HE INHERITED FROM THE LATE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT APRIL 12.

HE ANNOUNCED THE LONG-EXPECTED RESIGNATION OF FRANK C. WALKER, OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK, AND THE NOMINATION OF HANNEGAN, A MISSOURIAN, TO SUCCEED HIM. HANNEGAN WILL RETAIN HIS DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIP.

MR. TRUMAN AT THE SAME TIME TOLD REPORTERS HE WAS PROPOSING A SECOND NINE-YEAR TERM FOR LILIENTHAL AS CHAIRMAN OF THE VAST TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. MCKELLAR, LONG-TIME OPPONENT OF LILIENTHAL, DECLINED COMMENT.

BOTH NOMINATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO SENATE CONFIRMATION. THE CHAMBER WAS NOT IN SESSION YESTERDAY.

WALKER WILL RETURN TO SCRANTON, PA., TO RUN HIS CHAIN OF THEATERS. HE RESIGNED APRIL 16, BUT HIS RESIGNATION WAS ACCEPTED "RELUCTANTLY AND GRUDGINGLY" AS OF JUNE 30. MEANWHILE HE WILL COMPLETE A REORGANIZATION OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

HANNEGAN WILL BE 42 JUNE 30. A FORMER U.S. COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE AND ST. LOUIS DEMOCRATIC LEADER, HE SUCCEEDED WALKER AS DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN JAN. 22, 1944.

WALKER HAS BEEN POSTMASTER GENERAL SINCE 1940 AND WAS DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN A YEAR.

EG219AEW

BY PAUL M. YOST

WASHINGTON, MAY 3-(AP)-ROBBED BY DEATH OF HIS TWO PRIZE DEFENDANTS, ROBERT H. JACKSON NEVERTHELESS SET OUT TODAY TO BRING TO MILITARY JUSTICE THE ARCH WAR CRIMES COHORTS OF HITLER AND MUSSOLINI.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN ANNOUNCED SELECTION OF THE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE YESTERDAY AS THIS COUNTRY'S CHIEF PROSECUTOR OF THOSE WHOSE OFFENSES IN EUROPE HAVE BEEN SO WIDESPREAD THEY HAVE "NO PARTICULAR GEOGRAPHICAL LOCALIZATION."

HITLER'S AND MUSSOLINI'S DEATH, MR. TRUMAN SAID, MEANS

30.24 25435
THAT HAPPILY THE TWO PRINCIPAL WAR CRIMINALS WILL NOT HAVE TO COME TO TRIAL. BUT THERE ARE OTHERS, HE SAID, AND THEY MUST BE BROUGHT TO BOOK.

NOTING THAT THE MOSCOW DECLARATION OF NOV. 1, 1943, CALLED FOR LOCAL TRIALS OF THOSE WHO TOOK PERSONAL PART IN ATROCITIES, THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE ADDED:

"THERE ARE LEFT, HOWEVER, THE CASES OF OTHER WAR CRIMINALS -- PARTICULARLY THE MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS AND THEIR PRINCIPAL AGENTS AND ACCESSORIES, WHOSE OFFENSES HAVE NO PARTICULAR GEOGRAPHICAL LOCALIZATION.

"I HOPE AND EXPECT THAT AN INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL WILL SOON BE ORGANIZED TO TRY THIS SECOND CATEGORY."

THAT FORMED THE PATTERN FOR JACKSON'S TASK. SUMMING IT UP, HE SAID HE IS CONVINCED IT PRESENTS:

"AN OPPORTUNITY TO DO SOMETHING TOWARD BRINGING TO A JUST JUDGMENT THOSE WHO HAVE HERETOFORE THOUGHT IT SAFE TO WAGE AGGRESSIVE AND RUTHLESS WAR."

JACKSON WILL NOT QUIT HIS SEAT ON THE HIGH TRIBUNAL. THE COURT LATE YESTERDAY HEARD FINAL ARGUMENTS FOR THE PRESENT TERM. IT WILL MEET AGAIN ON THREE OR FOUR MONDAYS TO ANNOUNCE DECISIONS AND THEN ADJOURN FOR THE SUMMER.

"IT IS HOPED," MR. TRUMAN SAID YESTERDAY, "THAT THE TRIAL OF THESE WAR CRIMES CASES WILL HAVE BEEN COMPLETED NEXT OCTOBER WHEN THE COURT RECONVENES."

JACKSON CAME TO WASHINGTON IN 1934 AS GENERAL COUNSEL FOR THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE. HE WAS NAMED ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL IN 1936, SOLICITOR GENERAL IN 1938, ATTORNEY GENERAL IN 1940 AND ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT IN 1941.

RECENTLY IN ADDRESSING THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, JACKSON PLEADED THAT NO "FARCICAL" TRIALS BE PUT ON FOR WAR CRIMINALS.

"YOU MUST PUT NO MAN ON TRIAL IF YOU ARE NOT WILLING TO SEE HIM FREED IF NOT PROVEN GUILTY," HE SAID. "IF YOU ARE DETERMINED TO EXECUTE A MAN IN ANY CASE, THERE IS NO OCCASION FOR A TRIAL."

(EDS: ABOVE SHOULD BE SLUGGED "WITH BUDGET")
EG352AEW

WASHINGTON, MAY 3-(AP)-SECRET SERVICE AGENTS' EFFORTS TO KEEP PRESIDENT TRUMAN OUT OF THE RAIN WENT FOR NAUGHT TODAY.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE SCORNE AN AUTOMOBILE THEY HAD DRAWN UP IN FRONT OF HIS TEMPORARY LIVING QUARTERS AT THE BLAIR HOUSE BECAUSE OF OVERCAST SKIES AND A DRIZZLE. INSTEAD, HE WALKED, AS USUAL, TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

AS HE CROSSED PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, A TROLLEY MOTORWOMAN CLANGED HER BELL AND WAVED A GREETING. MR. TRUMAN GAVE HER A FRIENDLY WAVE IN RETURN.

FR946AEW
(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, MAY 3-(AP)-A POSTHUMOUS PROMOTION WAS RECOMMENDED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY FOR COL. WILLIAM ORLANDO DARBY, WHO LED AMERICAN RANGER BATTALIONS THROUGH NORTH AFRICA AND SICILY.

DARBY'S NOMINATION AS A BRIGADIER GENERAL WENT TO THE SENATE DESPITE WORD OF HIS DEATH IN NORTH ITALY JUST TWO DAYS BEFORE THE WAR ENDED THERE. IT WAS AT SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON'S SUGGESTION THAT MR. TRUMAN ACCORDED POSTHUMOUS RECOGNITION OF THE ARKANSAS RANGER HERO'S EXPLOITS.

DARBY'S PERMANENT RANK WAS CAPTAIN OF FIELD ARTILLERY.
(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED ABOUT NOON,
EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, MAY 3)

SU1107AEW

WASHINGTON, MAY 3-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON SUBSCRIBED TODAY TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S BELIEF THAT ADOLF HITLER IS DEAD.

SAID STIMSON:
"IT IS APPARENT THAT THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY HAS NOT LONG TO RUN."

HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE HE HAD "NO MORE EVIDENCE THAN HAS BEEN GIVEN IN GENERAL SOURCES, MOSTLY IN THE PRESS, BUT THAT (BELIEF THAT HITLER IS DEAD) IS MY CONCLUSION."

THE SECRETARY ASSERTED THAT "THE NEWS OF THE EXECUTION OF MUSSOLINI AND THE REPORTED DEATH OF HITLER HAD A TIMELY APPROPRIATENESS."

THEN HE ADDED:

"SINCE INFORMATION INDICATES THAT THE NAZI LEADER HAS, IN FACT, DIED, BOTH MEN HAVE ESCAPED TRIAL AS WAR CRIMINALS. BUT THEY BOTH STAND CONVICTED IN THE MINDS OF ALL PEOPLES AND IN THE ANNALS OF HISTORY AS MEN WITH THE BLOOD OF INNOCENT MILLIONS ON THEIR HANDS."

"MUSSOLINI'S ESTABLISHMENT OF FASCISM WAS THE FIRST DELIBERATE ATTEMPT DURING THIS CENTURY TO STOP THE ONWARD MARCH OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AMONG THE LEADING NATIONS OF EUROPE WHICH HAD BEGUN IN 1792 WITH THE FIRST FRENCH REPUBLIC. BUT 1945
"HITLER'S NAZIISM WAS A FAR MORE SINISTER AND EFFECTIVE ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH A DOMINANT EMPIRE OF DESPOTISM THROUGHOUT EUROPE BASED UPON THE NEGATION OF FREEDOM AND RELIGION AND SEALED IN BLOOD AND TOIL OF ENSLAVED NEIGHBOR NATIONS."

"THESE LAST WEEKS IN THE LIVES OF THE NAZI AND FASCIST DICTATORS SHOULD DISCOURAGE EVEN WICKED MEN IN THE FUTURE FROM FOLLOWING IN THEIR FOOTSTEPS."

FR1144AEW

MIAMI, FLA.-FIRST ADD DUKE OF WINDSOR (B37) XXX FIVE YEARS.
TONIGHT THE ROYAL COUPLE WERE THE GUESTS OF MISS GRACE AMORY, PALM BEACH SOCIALITE GOLFER, STEPDAUGHTER OF FLIGHT LIEUT. HERBERT PULITZER, SON OF THE LATE PUBLISHER JOSEPH PULITZER. IT IS THEIR THIRD VISIT TO THE PULITZER HOME IN PALM BEACH AND THEIR FOURTH IN FLORIDA. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS WILL REMAIN IN PALM BEACH UNTIL NEXT WEEK AND THEN SPEND SEVERAL DAYS IN MIAMI BEFORE LEAVING FOR NEW YORK. THEREAFTER, TENTATIVE PLANS CALL FOR AN EARLY VISIT TO THE DUKE'S RANCH IN CANADA.

MJ1127PEW

Nazis Give Up Denmark, Holland And North Germany: Surrender Of Norway and Pockets Awaited

MAY 5 1945

PARIS Saturday, May 5.—(AP) All enemy troops in Denmark, Holland and Northwestern Germany surrendered unconditionally yesterday in the greatest mass capitulation since the armistice of 1918, and Gen. Eisenhower declared the enemy was beaten "on land, sea and in the air."

Only formal admission from Adolf Hitler's son-in-law, Gen. Karl Doenitz, that further fighting was useless was needed to bring peace to Europe five years and eight months after the dead or missing Hitler plunged the continent into the most terrible war in the history of mankind.

A half million Germans in the north will surrender today to Field Marshal Montgomery under terms of the capitulation order, and with the 500,000 captured on the British-Canadian front yesterday will account for one million more. This overshadows even the mass capitulation in northern Italy and western Austria Wednesday.

It was estimated that no more than 500,000 Germans remained to fight of an army that once made all Europe tremble.

By these estimates there were 300,000 in Czechoslovakia and Austria, where the enemy was surrendering almost as fast as the Americans approached, 150,000 in isolated Norway, and 50,000 in the French ports and channel islands.

Associated Press Correspondent Daniel De Luce reported that negotiations were in progress for the surrender of both the Norway and Czechoslovak pockets, with Doenitz apparently delaying capitulation to let as many troops as possible escape the Russian occupation zone. From north to south, this was the story of the fall of the military machine with which Hitler set out to conquer Europe.

1. The Germans agreed yesterday to surrender at 8 a. m. today (2 a. m. Eastern War Time) all northwestern Germany, Holland, Denmark, Helgoland and the Frisian islands.

For Beaten, Says Eisenhower

2. Gen. Eisenhower declared Germany was "thoroughly whipped" and called on all enemy troops holding out in Norway, Czechoslovakia, Austria, the channel islands and the French coastal pockets to surrender.

3. Germans in flight to Norway, possibly with their fuhrer, Admiral Doenitz, were under a terrible aerial scourge that sank or damaged 74 of their vessels.

4. The remnants of the German Ninth and 12th armies, beaten by the Russians, gave up to the U. S. Ninth army west of Berlin near Stendal.

5. The Bavarian-Austrian redoubt vanished, with the U. S.

Seventh army seizing Hitler's Berchtesgaden, the bastion of Salzburg, and Innsbruck, key to communications in the Alps. Organized resistance virtually ceased on a 70-mile front and 50,000 prisoners were taken.

6. The Seventh army flowed on into Italy through the Brenner Pass, meeting the U. S. Fifth army's Italian veterans.

7. The U. S. Third army accepted surrender of an entire Panzer division at the Czechoslovak border, then drove 10 miles or more unopposed inside, threatening to outflank the arsenals of Pilsen.

8. The Third army last was reported three miles from the strong hold of Linz, and the German communique said the Americans had entered that third largest city of Austria.

Flee from Russians

9.—Pilots back from Czechoslovakia bombing missions said thousands of civilians were in flight from Prague, fleeing toward the American lines ahead of the Russians. Apparently they were German civilians.

Involved in the surrender of Denmark, Holland and Northwest Germany were these forces under the overall command of Field Marshal Ernst Von Busch:

Col. Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz's armies in the Netherlands.

Col. Gen. Georg Lindemann's armies in Denmark.

Gen. Schlemm's first paratroop army.

A makeshift army under the command of Gen. Gunther Blumentritt. The German 25th army.

Supreme headquarters discounted reports that Doenitz himself fig-

ured in the surrender, asserting that the capitulation was strictly a "battlefield surrender" and Doenitz now is considered head of Germany.

The abrupt capitulation of the Germans to Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces stilled the guns of Europe's northern battlefields for the first time since fateful Sept. 1, 1939.

(A CBS broadcast from the field said the surrender order was signed by Montgomery and Admiral Von Friedeberg, commander-in-chief of the German Navy, in a tent on Luneburg Heath just south of Hamburg.)

All the Reich that Hitler ruled when he came to power had vanished save for a tiny shred of Bavaria around fallen Berchtesgaden.

All the soldiers who on that September day struck at Poland to erect a Reich for 1,000 years were dead, captured or were backed into isolated Norway, the southern pocket, already cut in two, around Dresden and in surrounded French ports.

Gen. Eisenhower, who brought American armies across an ocean, rallied British, French, Poles, Dutch, Belgians in Britain, and invaded fortress Europe, announced the surrender order.

It becomes effective at 8 a. m., British Double Summer Time, (2 a. m., Eastern War Time) tomorrow.

Eisenhower's Announcement Said Eisenhower's announcement:

"Field Marshal Montgomery has reported to the Supreme Allied Commander that all enemy forces

in Holland, northwest Germany and Denmark, including Helgoland and the Frisian islands, have surrendered to the 21st Army group effective at 0800 tomorrow, B.D.S.T.

"This is a battlefield surrender involving forces now facing the 21st Army group on their northern and western flanks."

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery had been negotiating with the German commander in Denmark since Thursday.

Montgomery's tanks had broken through the enemy's last positions in northern Germany. His soldiers had taken at least 500,000 prisoners.

While they negotiated, British tanks and troops drew up short of the Kiel canal to avoid unnecessary casualties, but the enemy in flight still was dying.

During the fighting lull, the Germans were trying to escape to Norway, and Allied warplanes in endless procession attacked their motley armada, sinking or damaging more than 100 of their ships.

Releases Big Force

The fall of the German armies in the north released the British Second, Canadian First and U. S. First and Ninth armies for the invasion of Norway or the attack on the broken enemy retreat in Austria and Czechoslovakia.

The surrender embraced many a symbol of German might, both military and economic.

There were the great naval base of Kiel, the rock of Helgoland which Kaiser Wilhelm fortified to defy the British in another generation, the port of Bremerhaven from which ocean liners used to sail,

and the U-boat nests of Emden and Wilhelmshaven.

It ended five years of bondage and starvation for the greatest cities of Holland—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht, and the Hague, where the nations once met to try to abolish wars.

Holland was invaded May 10, 1940, and Denmark April 9 of the same year.

There was no immediate suggestion where the surrender was signed.

(Stockholm's Afton Tidningen reported earlier that Montgomery had met at Flensburg, near the Danish border, with Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, who has proclaimed himself Hitler's heir.)

Also unanswered was whether Doenitz intended to flee to Norway. The broadcast of the German High command communique from Copenhagen indicated that he was in the Danish capital.

Germans to Be Purged

With the crushing of resistance in the south, all the continent of Europe will be purged of belligerent Germans except those long holed up in ports along the coast of France.

The German radio up to the time of the Allied announcement made no reference to impending surrender, but Nazi commentators spoke of "the last hours of the war" and told Germans to bear themselves "with dignity" under Allied occupation.

The total number of German troops involved in the surrender was not immediately known.

Denmark's garrison had been estimated at 165,000, but many had

fled to Norway and others had retreated into Denmark from the Allied armies of the north.

The Germans in western Holland had been estimated at 100,000 but there were no immediate estimates on the garrisons of the Frisian Islands or Helgoland, or what was left in Schleswig-Holstein, the German province adjoining Denmark.

The German armies of the north in this one momentous week had surrendered 1,000,000 men to British, Canadian and American forces.

The remnants of the German Ninth and 12th Armies, cut to pieces by the Russians, surrendered to the Americans.

Collapse in the north was being followed quickly by collapse in the south.

The U. S. Seventh army broke clear through Brenner Pass into Italy after overrunning the key city of Innsbruck and joined forces with the U. S. Fifth Army's veteran Italian campaigners 10 miles beyond the pass.

Salzburg, bastion standing at the entrance of the so-called southern redoubt, surrendered unconditionally to armored cavalry of the Seventh Army.

With Salzburg's fall, Hitler's old hideout of Berchtesgaden, 11 miles south, remained the only swastika-flying stronghold left in what the Nazis once called their "national redoubt."

It was all but isolated, and American columns were closing in from less than 10 miles away.

Germans Give Up to Montgomery in Field— Armies in Norway and in South Alone Continue Holding Out.

PARIS, May 4 (A. P.).—The Allies liberated all Holland and Denmark and won northwestern Germany today, with Gen. Eisenhower announcing that German troops there had surrendered to Field Marshal Montgomery, agreeing to lay down their arms at 2 A. M., Eastern war time, tomorrow.

This wholesale surrender came two days after the surrender of the German forces in Italy and part of Austria, and left only Norway and minor pockets in Germany, France and Czecho-Slovakia to be swept up. Eisenhower's headquarters made this announcement at 8:20 P. M. (2:20 P. M., Eastern war time):

"Field Marshal Montgomery has reported to the Supreme Allied Commander that all enemy forces in Holland, northwest Germany and Denmark, including Helgoland and the Frisian Islands, have surrendered to the Twenty-first Army Group effective at 0800 (Double British summer time) tomorrow.

"This is a battlefield surrender involving the forces now facing the Twenty-first Army Group on their northern and western flanks."

The surrender took out of the war the second major grouping of German forces in two days, following closely on the capitulation of German armies in northern Italy and western Austria.

The wholesale surrender in the north followed the capture of 500,000 German troops in Montgomery's territory in the last forty-eight hours.

The remnants of two German armies, the Ninth and Twelfth, surrendered today to the United States 102d Division, it was announced here tonight.

Queen Wilhelmina already has returned to the previously liberated portion of the Netherlands awaiting return to the Dutch capital, and Allied truck convoys and planes have been penetrating German lines for several days to take food to the famished population.

In a broadcast picked up by CBS, the British radio late today broadcast a recording of Field Marshal Montgomery reading the text of the instrument of surrender. He emphasized that this is to include all naval ships in these areas. In Denmark King Christian X

pation of that country four days later when the Dutch commander surrendered his forces.

Gen. Eisenhower's announcement ended uncertainty of several hours in which various reports had told of capitulation negotiations on the Danish frontier and the cessation of hostilities in Holland.

A German communiqué broadcast by the Copenhagen radio tonight said that the majority of German troops in north Germany had fought through the Russians to the Elbe and surrendered to the British and Americans. The text follows: "The majority of our troops in the Mecklenburg area, after heavy fighting, succeeded in gaining the west bank of the Elbe, behind the Schwerin-Wismar line, where in territory under Anglo-American control they laid down their arms."

Last Stand in Norway Possible.

The German-controlled Oslo Radio had broadcast conflicting reports of a surrender in Holland, and Stockholm reports had insisted that negotiations for a surrender in Denmark and perhaps Norway were in progress. Eisenhower's announcement said nothing concerning Norway, however.

There have been indications that what is left of the Nazi regime might be fleeing to Norway. The latest of these indications was the blasting of German convoys fleeing toward that country.

Negotiations between Montgomery and the German commander in Denmark had been under way since yesterday.

The fall of the Frisian Islands off the Dutch and North German coasts, and of Helgoland, placed in Allied hands Germany's most powerful fortifications in the North Sea. The surrender of all the enemy forces in Denmark, Holland and northwestern Germany left four Allied armies—the British Second, the Canadian First, and United States First and Ninth—idle and ready to be hurled into any amphibious invasion of Norway or against the already shattered redoubt in Austria and Czecho-Slovakia.

is re- ted read resume his prerogatives with most of the members of Parliament already ent already their duties. Denmark had been under the German heel since the morning of April 9, 1940, when German troops arrived in Copenhagen in the surprise stroke that swept over both that country and Norway.

Holland was invaded a month later, May 10, and the Germans virtually completed their occupation of that country four days later when the Dutch commander surrendered his forces.

Allies Enter Denmark, Say Reports; Salzburg Quits

PARIS, May 4 (A. P.).—Swedish reports said the British invaded Denmark today, surging past the "open cities" of Kiel and Flensburg.

To the south, the American 7th Army joined with the 5th Army at Vipiteno, 10 miles inside Italy, in the snowy Brenner Pass. Salzburg surrendered unconditionally.

The 7th Army captured Innsbruck, capital of the Tyrol and fourth largest city of Austria. The Cactus (103d) Division received a tumultuous ovation there last night before rolling on south through the Brenner Pass to join the 5th Army in Italy.

Half a million Germans had surrendered in 48 hours to the British 2d Army and at least three attached American divisions in the north.

The Germans who had not surrendered north of fallen Hamburg were in chaotic flight by land and sea toward Norway, where the Doenitz regime may make its last stand about the bases of the submarines the Admiral once commanded.

Transports Lashed

Planes and tanks and artillery all turned the German flight into a debacle of burning ships and wrecked land transport.

Virtually all of Germany was conquered. The last Nazi holdings were shrinking pockets, untenable and beyond hope of relief.

[The German-controlled Oslo radio said that hostilities had ceased in the Netherlands.

Report Not Confirmed

[The armistice offer covers Rotterdam, Amsterdam and The Hague," said the broadcast.

The report was not confirmed by advices from Holland, however, and the broadcast may have referred to a recent arrangement by which the Allies were permitted to send food convoys through the German lines to Dutch cities.

Supreme headquarters acknowledged that the British were advancing so swiftly that it was completely out of touch with General Dempsey's vanguards.

Several Crossings Reported

Reporters in Sweden, closer across the narrow Kattegat, said the British 2d Army had crossed the Danish border at several places and that the complete liberation of Denmark would be accomplished swiftly. Opposition was reported light and disorganized; the Germans seemed more concerned with crossing the Skagerrak to the uncertain refuge of the fjords and mountains of Norway.

A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said only slight resistance was

The publication, one of Britain's largest Catholic weeklies, said Austrian Catholics here "suggest that Austria being like England a non-spondent in Copenhagen as saying that Danish Patriots posted thousands of proclamations throughout Copenhagen urging German troops in Denmark to capitulate.

Arrests Promised

[German soldiers and police were called upon to retreat to their barracks and hand over their weapons. German refugees were told to stay in their homes and raise white flags. Certain Germans will be arrested on war-crime charges, it was declared.

The Patriots were said to be acting in co-operation with General Eisenhower.

[Aftonbladet's correspondent said the Gestapo had left Aalborg in northern Jutland, leaving the Danish Nazi auxiliary police in charge.

In Copenhagen crowds of relatives gathered around Feste Faengsel Prison expecting the release of prisoners.

Near Berchtesgaden

At Salzburg the 7th Army of General Patch was a dozen miles from Berchtesgaden. The Americans had crashed down the eastern doors of the Alpine redoubt and had raced all the way through it.

General Patton's 3d Army invading Austria and Czechoslovakia laid siege to Linz and neared a junction with the Russians west of Vienna. Moscow dispatches said only 10 miles separated the armies from a meeting that will seal off all the unconquered part of Czechoslovakia.

"Tankmen and doughboys speculated whether they would be able to join the 3d Ukrainian Army Group before the war ends," Associated Press Correspondent Thornburn Wiant reported from Austria last night.

City Reported Burning

Linz was reported on fire and within view of the 3d Army, only 5 miles away.

In the meantime, the German radio as Oslo said the British occupation of Kiel, Germany's greatest naval base, was imminent. The enemy said the city was not defended. When supreme headquarters last heard from the British Army last night it was 18 miles from the Kiel Canal.

The German flight by sea from Denmark was a Dunkerque in reverse, but without the success that the British achieved in 1940. By midafternoon, pilots had reported sinking 53 escape ships and damaging 178.

Merge in Brenner Pass

If Denmark was invaded, it was the last German-occupied country to feel the tread of Allied tanks and the 10th entered by General Eisenhower's armies from the west. The others were France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Luxembourg, Monaco, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Austria.

In the south, the Cactus (103d) division of the 7th Army linked up with the 5th Army of General Truscott in the Brenner Pass at 10:30 A.M. The division is now a part of the 6th Corps which Truscott commanded before assuming his larger command in Italy. Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, who shouted a defiant "nuts" to surrender demands at Bastogne last December, commands the 103d.

Cycle Completed

The 7th Army thus completed a cycle. Its original divisions came from the 5th Army in Italy. It was activated for invasion of southern France and now had fought through three countries to re-enter the kingdom whence it started.

Guarded By U-Boats

The enemy's front in the north had dissolved in chaos. Germans who did not surrender were driven

into the sea and whipped by shells and bombs.

[In Stockholm, Aftonbladet quoted reports from Sweden's west coast that three or four German troop transports have been observed moving northward toward Norway from the direction of Denmark under guard of submarines. The transports were described as 10,000-ton craft, each capable of carrying from 7,000 to 8,000 men.

Swedish reporters told of large-scale German efforts to ferry troops from Denmark to Norway.

Norway Stocked, British Say

A British naval officer said the Nazis had stocked Norway with supplies for two years and with troops dominated by SS fanatics. This indicated the Germans planned to abandon Denmark and either fight in Norway or use it and its submarine bases as a point in surrender dealings.

One unconfirmed report said British troops were in the Danish border town of Aabenraa. Most of the Germans in flight appeared to be trying to reach Norway through the northeast Danish port of Aarhus.

Areas Reported Freed

[CBS Correspondent Charles Shaw, broadcasting from Malmo, Sweden, and quoting a proclamation by the Danish Freedom Council at Copenhagen, said Allied forces had entered Lsaerk and parts of that kingdom already had been liberated.

[The Finnish radio, in a FCC-reported broadcast, said the Danish Ministry of the Interior had advised all Danish mayors that the British had entered the country. The Ministry instructed the mayors to "maintain order in their districts."

Two Commanders Quit

Two German army commanders surrendered in the north and Field Marshal Paul Ludwig Ewald von Kleist was picked up in the south. Salzburg, fifth largest Austrian city, was surrendered to the 106th Cavalry Group.

In its drive through the Brenner Pass, the Cactus Infantry Division met only small groups of dazed Italian troops who offered little resistance.

Troops besieging Linz on the last roads and railways from

Czechoslovakia to German holdings farther south were 5 miles northwest, 9 miles north and 18 miles west.

In the North, the Canadian 1st Army lost all contact with the Germans except at Oldersum, 4 miles south of the North Sea submarine base of Emden. Polish armor ran toward Wilhelmshaven. All night long, the surviving Germans between Holland and the severed Denmark peninsula withdrew into

those ports, blowing bridges and cratering roads as they fled.

Many Towns Surrender

Town after town surrendered in Schleswig-Holstein.

Hours ago, General Dempsey's tanks sped through Neumuenster, 35 miles north of surrendered Hamburg and 57 miles from Denmark's frontier.

By this time they may have hurdled the Kiel Canal, 20 miles north of Neumuenster.

blustering winds on the Luneberg heath, in the heart of northern Germany, a great moment not only for Britain and Canada, and for the American 82nd Airborne Division, and the American 8th Infantry Division and the American 7th Armored Division fighting under the 2nd Army in its hour of victory.

"What opened was that this drive to Baltic carried the 2nd Army directly behind the line of the German army

our prisoners' list, but we should catch up with him soon. Next came Rear Admiral Wagner (phonetic), a staff officer to Von Friedeberg, and lastly, a Major Frieder, a staff officer to Gen. Kinsel.

'What Do You Want?'

"This was the party who hoped to negotiate with Field Marshal Montgomery. They were taken to Monty's field headquarters on the Luneberg heath. He stepped out, returned their military, not Nazi, salute and asked, as if they were vacuum cleaner salesmen, 'what do you want?'

"The Germans replied: 'We come from Field Marshal Busch to ask you to accept the surrender of three German armies which now are withdrawing in front of the Russians in the Mecklenberg area.' These three armies, it was later revealed, were the Third Panzer Army, the German Twelfth Army, and the 21st Army.

"The Nazi officers continued: 'We are very anxious about the condition of German civilians who are fleeing as the German armies retreat in the path of the Russian advance. We want you to accept the surrender of these three armies.'

"To his everlasting credit, Field Marshal Montgomery turned down three German armies willing to surrender to him. 'No,' he said, 'certainly not.' Those German armies are fighting the Russians. Therefore if they surrender to anyone, it must be to the forces of the Soviet Union. They have nothing to do with me. I have nothing to do with the happenings on my eastern front. You go surrender to the Soviet commander. The subject is closed.

"Then Field Marshal Montgomery asked: 'Are you prepared to surrender the German forces on my northern and western flanks? Those forces between Luebeck and Holland, and the forces in support of them such as those in Denmark?'

"The Germans said no, but they added that again they were anxious about the conditions of the German civilians on the northern flank. 'We would like to come to some agreement with you by which the civilians would be saved from battle slaughter.' Then the German commander proposed a complicated and difficult military program covering the next few weeks, in which the British Second Army would advance slowly, while at the same time the German troops, by agreement, would retreat slowly.

"It would work well for the Germans. Again Monty said: 'No, I will not discuss what I propose to do in the future — nothing.'

The Final Straw

"Then the British field marshal

took the offensive. 'I wonder,' he said, 'whether you know the battle situation on the western front.' He produced his operational map; the war was too close to being won for it to have any security importance. This map, and what he said, was the final straw, the one factor which precipitated the surrender of a million Germans. The German commanders were shocked, astounded by the progress of the Allies in the east and the west.

"It was lunch time and they went off to lunch alone. General Admiral Von Friedeberg burst into tears when he got out of sight of Montgomery, and he wept throughout lunch. After lunch, Field Marshal Montgomery called the Germans back for further consultations, and there he delivered his ultimatum, an ultimatum that must have hurt the Nazis as much as the landing in Normandy.

"He told the Germans: 'You must understand three things: Firstly, you must surrender to me unconditionally all the German forces in Holland, Friesland and the Frisian Islands and Helgoland, and all other islands and in Schleswig-Holstein and in Denmark. Secondly, when you have done that, I am prepared to discuss with you the implications of your surrender. How we will dispose of those surrendered troops, how we will occupy the surrendered territory, how we will deal with the civilians and so forth.

"And my third point,' he said, 'if you do not agree to point one, the surrender, then I will go on with the war and I will be delighted to do so.' Monty added, as an afterthought: 'All your soldiers and civilians may be killed.'

"So at 4 p. m., yesterday afternoon, May 3, Admiral Von Friedeberg, and Major Frieder (phonetic) went back with the news. They returned today, at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with the complete acceptance of the unconditional surrender terms, and that's how surrenders are made.

"It was raining when we arrived at Monty's headquarters. The weather was more like fall than spring.

Air Force Maintains Attack

"But overhead, weather or not, the Spitfires and Typhoons roared over, heading always northward, where Germans were reported trying to escape to Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The air forces were continuing the attack until the last minutes of surrender.

"We were led to a weather-beaten tent that had been pitched scores of times as the field marshal's headquarters. It wasn't large, about ten feet wide and twenty feet long. Family size. Inside was set up an ordinary kitchen-size

table. On top of it was a blue cloth. Between two microphones was an ink-stand with an ordinary steel-tipped pen lying on top.

"The German mission arrived and walked to the front of Monty's Caravan. Admiral Von Friedeberg was invited inside for a last-minute conference. At this time it was not completely settled whether the German answer to the unconditional surrender terms would be yes or no.

"While Monty and the General admiral were meeting in the caravan, the other Nazi big-wigs stood in the rain, cold and shivering, just like us reporters. Then they marched down the gravel path toward the tent.

There was Gen. Admiral Von Friedeberg dressed in a gray leather coat, German navy style, with a battered hat on his head. But the striking thing was his face, the pushed-in German face, deeply lined and absolutely gray and motionless.

"But the most magnificent figure was Gen. Kinsel, the chief of staff for the German armies in the north. He was the perfect figure of what the world has come to know to its sorrow as the German military peacock, complete with monocle.

"Gen. Kinsel wore a light green, fastidious German army greatcoat, with brilliant red lapels. His monocle seemed to glisten even in the dull gray of the afternoon. If his face had not been set in concrete, you might have expected him to burst into song for a Viennese operetta! He was that beautiful.

"The small fry, the colonels and majors and all the rest of the surrender party were gray ducks, by comparison.

"Field Marshal Montgomery kept the party waiting. They stood at attention around the kitchen table. Finally the marshal, wearing an immaculate British field battledress with red tabs on the lapels and a field marshal's baton on his shoulders, almost sauntered down the path. He said out of the corner of his mouth: 'This is the moment.'

"He carried the surrender papers in his right hand. The moment he appeared, the Germans snapped to attention like puppets. The British field marshal sat down and stretched out his hand in invitation for the Nazis to do the same.

Cameras Whirl

"The cameras began to whirl and click, and Monty picked up the historic document that meant the surrender of more than a million Germans. He put up his horn-rimmed spectacles, picked up the papers and said: 'I will now read out the terms of the surrender.'

"The Germans sat like statues, not a flicker of any kind of emo-

tion on their faces.

"Solemnly, but with a note of triumph in his voice, Monty read the terms of surrender. You could tell that this was the moment for which he had been waiting in El Alamein, in Tunisia, and in Italy.

"One by one, the Germans signed. They didn't say a word or betray any emotion, it was strictly Prussian ceremony for the Germans.

"Then the field marshal took up the wooden pen with the steel tip. 'And now,' he said, 'I will sign in behalf of the Supreme Allied Commander, General Eisenhower.'

"The whole ceremony took about five minutes."

Von Rundstedt Says Air Power Decisive Factor in Nazi Defeat

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

WITH U. S. SEVENTH ARMY, May 4—(AP) Field Marshal Karl Von Rundstedt, admitting complete German defeat, said today he regarded air power as the most decisive factor in the Reich's military failure.

Wearing his marshal's uniform with his decorations, the former German commander in the west received correspondents in a chateau where he is held prisoner.

Other Factors

Von Rundstedt said these were the other factors in Germany's defeat, in order:

1. Lack of fuel, both oil and gasoline.
2. Destruction of the railway system.
3. Germany's loss of raw materials areas such as Romania.
4. Smashing of the home industrial sections such as Silesia and Saxony by a D-Day

Bowing stiffly to the correspondents, Von Rundstedt seated himself on a big sofa and replied to every question put.

He said in his opinion Hitler is dead, but not by suicide. He expressed belief the fuhrer died in Berlin.

Nervously puffing at an unlighted cigarette and in crisp Prussian tones, he then said:

1. American generals are surprisingly good, as is Marshal Montgomery of the British army. They have learned much since the first world war.

D-Day Came As Surprise

2. The D-Day invasion came as a surprise, both regarding the exact time and locality, although the locality had figured among German calculations.

3. The western Allied armies made as successful a war of movement on Germany as the Reich

made on France in 1940.

4. The so-called Von Rundstedt counteroffensive in the Ardennes last December was ordered by Hitler with the field marshal the scapegoat. It was Germany's last and only chance to avert disaster. It would have succeeded if supplies and reserves could have been brought up as quickly as Gen. Patton could move up from the south.

5. Germany fights on solely because all utterances, both in the east and west, indicate that it is a fight for existence.

6. Germany would have won in 1940 except for British certainty that the United States would help. After answering the first ques-

tion regarding Hitler, Von Rundstedt commented: "Before I say anything else I must begin with a personal remark. I'm not a prisoner by choice. I was taken by force of arms from a military hospital. I should never have yielded myself up voluntarily. That would have been the most despicable thing an officer could do. I would have resisted, weapon in hand."

Regarding Hitler's death he said he had not heard the radio for days since the electric current had been cut off at his hospital, but: "I feel satisfied, however, that the fuhrer is dead. Either he was wounded and died as a result of these wounds and possibly even fell fighting, or he died under the impact of the pressure of events upon his soul. Never, never will I believe he put an end to his own life. That was not in accordance with his nature."

Regarding the theory that Hitler might still be alive and in hiding, von Rundstedt said:

"Impossible. That would not be according to his character as I know it. Anyway, where would he go?"

Refers To Bolshevism

When asked why Hitler did not make a last stand in the Berchtesgaden area, the marshal said:

"The most menacing threat to the Reich always has been Bolshevism. The Fuhrer therefore went to the point of greatest danger, namely Berlin. The effect of that fact on Berliners must not be underestimated. He might have conducted Berlin's defense and the war generally by radio and telephone from Berchtesgaden but he was a brave man who never thought of his own security."

Hitler, he claimed, was a "great strategist, his intuitions were good."

One had a feeling throughout the interview that in this buildup for the Fuhrer von Rundstedt was

deeply conscious that he was facing enemy reporters before whom the Hitler legend must be preserved. Asked just when the war was lost, von Rundstedt made a general rather than a specific answer.

"It is hard to fix the exact moment but generally it can be said we were poor in material. Accordingly, three factors defeated us in the west where I was in command.

"First, the unheard-of superiority of your air force which made all movement in daytime impossible.

"Second, the lack of motor fuel—oil and gas—so that the *Panzer*s and even the remaining *Luftwaffe* were unable to move.

"Third, the systematic destruction of all railway communications so that it was impossible to bring one single railway train across the Rhine. This made impossible the reshuffling of troops and robbed us of all mobility.

Why Defend West Bank?

"Our production also was greatly interfered with by loss of Silesia and bombardments of Saxony as well as by loss of the oil reserves of Rumania."

"But why did you defend the western bank of the Rhine instead of the eastern?" someone asked.

"I was not in command at that time," the marshal replied, "but from a general military viewpoint, one defends every inch of one's homeland. You would not retreat to the Rocky Mountains in the event of invasion, but would defend the east."

For similar reasons, northern Italy was defended so as to keep the enemy from Germany and especially to make the Allies' air forces' flying time and distance longer, he added. There also were political considerations involved, namely to keep Mussolini in line, he said.

Somebody Must Take Rap

Coming to the December offensive in the so-called bulge, the marshal let a flicker of a smile creep over his otherwise impassive poker face when I said it was known in America as the von Rundstedt offensive.

"Somebody must always take the rap and stand the consequences," he commented. Then resuming in a serious tone, he explained "the purpose of the winter offensive was to relieve by counterattack the strong pressure of the American and British forces in the Aachen area and heading for the Ruhr. Our objective was to throw the Allied troops back again over the Meuse and seize Liege.

"Actually the forces under (Field Marshal Walther) von Model got within 5 kilometers (3 miles) of the Meuse.

"We succeeded in surprising you, but our reinforcements had to be

brought up without the aid of railways, many even on foot. Patton could conduct his skillful counter-offensive with complete mobility."

The bulge offensive was Germany's last chance and von Rundstedt "said so in an order of the day. That I was right may be seen from the fact that when the Russian offensive began we had to shift all our mobile equipment to the east."

Although the order for the winter offensive came from the Führer himself, he said, the generals on the spot in the west shared the opinion that only a surprise offensive might succeed.

"When one fights defensively with weak forces against a strong enemy who can pick a weak spot, there is only one chance left—break through by surprise."

Life Or Death

To a question why the war continues, von Rundstedt said: "It is a fight to be or not be. According to all utterances from the east and west, we have no choice but life or death. I do not know how long resistance will continue, for I have been out of touch with the situation for weeks."

The *Wehrmacht*, von Rundstedt said, made no serious effort to invade England after the fall of France, because "for an assault on England it was necessary to select the closest point from the mainland. Now, to the north of that point was the North Sea; to the south, the Atlantic.

"We did not have a fleet capable of standing by to protect us from those two sides. Moreover, our landing equipment (von Rundstedt used a contemptuous German term—*Aepfelkaehne*—meaning mere barges for hauling apples) was totally inadequate, as experiments with them showed."

Discussing D-day, Germany's supreme commander for the west explained that he was not in command after July 5, 1944, and hence declined to answer why the troops were so quickly pulled back from the Atlantic.

No Mobility Again

About events before then, von Rundstedt said: "We naturally expected a landing attempt but could not tell where it would come, whether in Holland, central France or southern France. So I could not put all my reserves one place. Yet our reserves were so disposed and placed that I could have met the D-day landing even though it surprised us except for the fact we had no mobility, and could not bring up our reserves. Between Paris and Rouen there was not a single bridge across the Seine.

"Furthermore, your naval artillery was terrific. Also we could move only by night. We knew you wanted to get to the Rhine, hence we had reserves ready for an at-

tempt somewhere between the Seine and the Somme even though we did not know in advance when nor exactly where you would land."

"Simply Amazed"

Asked what he thought of American generals, von Rundstedt unhesitatingly replied:

"During the last war I had the feeling your generals were new and untried and therefore paid for their mistakes with big losses."

"This time I am simply amazed at what you have learned meanwhile. It is terrific. Your mobility, your ability to detect and exploit the enemy's weaknesses is as modern as were our operations in France in 1940."

Japan's entry into the war had no effect upon the German military fate, the field marshal said, since Russia and Japan did not come to blows.

"We knew you had enough to fight a war in the Pacific and the Atlantic, but if pressure on our Eastern front could have been relieved by Japan's becoming involved in a war with Russia, that would have helped," he explained.

The 69-year-old field marshal had aged greatly since I last saw him in 1941. It was understood he has serious heart trouble and had one attack soon after his capture.

4100 Captive Yank Flyers Freed by 3d Army in Reich

With the United States Third Army in Germany, May 4 (A. P.).—The Third Army found 21,000 Allied prisoners, including 4,100 American airmen, today in a woods five miles south of Braunau where they had been abandoned by the Germans after being marched into the Bavarian redoubt. All were ravenously hungry and suffering the effects of several days in the woods without shelter.

The Americans appeared, for the most part, in fair physical condition. The starved and diseased Russians, Poles and Czechs were in a pitiful state, however. A number of bodies of their comrades who died after the Germans fled were scattered through the woods.

The prisoners, reached by the Thirteenth Armored and Eightieth Infantry divisions, had been marched out of a number of camps all over Germany as the Russian and western Allies approached each other.

"Some of us have been in six or eight different camps in recent weeks," said Sgt. Louis Enloe of Belle, Mo.

"Most of the time we have been on the march with little or

nothing to eat," added Sgt. Clarence C. Asher of Washougal, Wash.

Some Airmen Listed

Americans desiring to notify their families of their safety, scribbled their names on frayed envelopes, cardboard ration boxes, labels and other scraps of paper. The fragments included the following names of air crew sergeants from the New York metropolitan area.

Anthony J. Russo, 131 Leonard street, Jersey City, N. J.; Perry Damsky, 1184 Sherman avenue, the Bronx; Harry A. Gilrane, 78 Prospect Park, West, Brooklyn; James A. Bowcock, 2240 Story avenue, the Bronx; Alphonse Fulchino, 103-50 52d avenue, and Joseph J. Pagano, 50-30 101st street, both of Corona, Queens; Thomas P. McDonnell Jr., Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

At 7 o'clock tonight a civilian emerged from Innsbruck and surrendered the town and forty-three minutes later the Americans were in possession. What happened to the SS troops is not clear.

Leon Blum, former French Premier, and other noted prisoners may be found in a prison camp east of the city.

TWO GI'S TAKE VON KLEIST

Nazi Field Marshal Captured In His Home At Pistol Point

With the 26th Infantry Division, May 4 (P)—Two American doughboys, with pistols pointed at his head, captured Field Marshal Colonel General Paul Ludwig Ewald von Kleist, mechanized expert who played a leading role in Germany's victorious lunges into Poland and France.

The Prussian General, a short, stocky, gray-haired man, was taken prisoner in a small dwelling at Mitterfels on April 25, but his surrender was not announced until

Planner of 1940 Blitz Seized

Von Kleist, Who Also Spearheaded Poland Drive, Taken by Americans.

With the Twenty-sixth Infantry Division, May 4 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Paul Ludwig Ewald von Kleist, the man who engineered the 1940 breakthrough in France, has surrendered himself to the Twenty-sixth Infantry Division of the Third Army, it was announced today.

Von Kleist, commander of the Wehrmacht's "A" Army Group, was taken April 25 at Mitterfels, but announcement of his sur-

Austrian group to surrender the city of 61,000 failed.

Lieutenant Colonel Therrell of Bennettsville, S. C., led a 409th Regiment task force into the city without firing a shot.

Austrian flags flew in Innsbruck as well as other towns along the path from *Bernese Alpen* to *Partenkirchen*. Few white flags fluttered.

Men, women and children screamed greetings and threw flowers before the advancing Seventh Army troops. Bottles of cognac and wine were offered; girls clambered aboard tanks and jeeps.

The scenes were reminiscent of the liberation of France and Belgium and entirely different from the conquest of German towns.

German troops still in uniform stood at curbsides. They carried weapons, wore Free Austria armbands and shouted: "Heil Americans!"

An aged lieutenant walked up and saluted Capt. R. W. Clifford of Violet Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He said he brought a surrender offer from General Burheim, garrison commander. Captain Clifford took him to Colonel Therrell.

A German major came out of the town last night and offered a surrender. Major Bland West of Norman, Okla., and Capt. Ernest Braun of Scranton, Pa., were blindfolded and went into Innsbruck to talk terms. They found the Free Austrian Committee had taken over the city, but had been unable to convince 250 SS troops to yield.

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With the 26th Infantry Division, May 4 (P)—Two American doughboys, with pistols pointed at his head, captured Field Marshal Colonel General Paul Ludwig Ewald von Kleist, mechanized expert who played a leading role in Germany's victorious lunges into Poland and France.

The Prussian General, a short, stocky, gray-haired man, was taken prisoner in a small dwelling at Mitterfels on April 25, but his surrender was not announced until

30.24

The commander of Germany's army group "A" apparently had been planning to flee as the two privates who entered his home found him with 25 bags already packed. The soldiers reported he at first refused to surrender to them, but when they pointed guns at his head he changed his mind, saying he gave in "that I might be spared the embarrassment of being captured later in the presence of common, retreating German soldiers."

Drawers Filled With Narcotics

The soldiers said they found drawers filled with narcotics and hypodermic needles and that the 63-year-old von Kleist's hands were trembling, indicating he had been using the preparations.

Taken prisoner with von Kleist was his aide, Captain von Seydlitz. Von Kleist's wife stood by his side as he handed over his baton. The field marshal said he left the Eastern front eight days ago in the face of the advancing Russians.

Von Kleist, in addition to leading a German force to swift victory in Poland, helped smash the Maginot Line and directed the successful Balkan campaign of 1941. But he met defeat at the hands of the Red Army in the Caucasus in the 1942-43 winter—a subject that apparently caused him embarrassment when it was mentioned after his capture.

Ignorant As To Hitler

Asked about Hitler, he replied: "I know only what I read in the newspapers."

While he was talking with his captors, the field marshal sent his wife to the kitchen to brew some tea. She returned in a moment to explain that there was no water and besides there had been no tea in the house for days. Von Kleist then ate heartily of a piece of white bread produced by the Americans and expressed amazement that common soldiers could have such fare.

Von Kleist handed over his baton and surrendered, in order that "I might be spared the embarrassment of being captured later in the presence of common retreating German soldiers."

The 63-year-old Marshal gave up to the Twenty-sixth Division's 328th Infantry Regiment when it reached Mitterfels, where he occupied a small dwelling.

Von Kleist, who said he had left the eastern front eight days ago before the advancing Russians, was the planner and the spear-

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render was delayed. Asked his wife the fate of Hitler, he replied: "I know only what I read in the newspapers."

Von Kleist's wife was at his side when he surrendered. Also with him was his aid, Capt. von Seydlitz.

The German Marshal—the equivalent in rank of an American five-star general—was found by a couple of infantry privates with his twenty-five handbags already packed. At first he refused to surrender. A gun pointed at his head changed his mind.

While he was talking to the Americans, Von Kleist sent his wife into the kitchen to brew some tea. She returned with the news that there was no water, and, anyway, she continued, there had been no tea in the house for days. The Marshal satisfied himself with a piece of white bread produced by the American privates, and ate heartily, while he marveled that enlisted men should have such fare.

The Marshal's hands were shaking. In the home the soldiers found drawers filled with narcotics and hypodermic needles.

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Horthy Asserts Hitler Forced Him Into War

Hungary's Fallen Regent, 77, Reads From Letter He Will Send to Truman

By Louis P. Lochner

WITH UNITED STATES 7TH ARMY IN GERMANY, May 4 (AP).—Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Hungary's fallen regent, now a broken old man of seventy-seven, pleaded with Allied correspondents today to "understand" Hungary's position and help to give her a decent place in the post-war world.

Horthy, who was spirited off to Germany after he failed in an attempt to take Hungary out of the war last year, was taken into custody this week by the United States 7th Army.

The old man, who spoke to correspondents in English, said he last saw Hitler on March 15, 1944.

He said that just before President Roosevelt's death he had drafted a letter to the President. He read this draft aloud. It was an attempt to justify Hungary's entry into the war as an event which the Germans forced upon her. He said he intended to revise the letter and send it to President Truman.

Couldn't Resist Hitler

The letter dwelt on Hungary's historical background as a country which Horthy said was "always liberal" and had the oldest Parliament on the Continent.

Reading from the letter, he went on: "We had not a single gun, so we were unprepared to resist Hitler's demand to use Hungary for a march through."

"Under pretext of securing permission to bring back four Hungarian divisions fighting in Russia, I went to see Hitler. While I was with him his armies invaded my country and took it over."

"I protested, so at first they would let me return. Only after I agreed to form a government to the Nazis' liking was I allowed to return home, and only then did Hitler agree to withdrawal of Hungarian troops from Russia. This promise was never carried out."

"The Nazis took control of my country and had 600 tanks in Budapest. They occupied and looted the royal castle. Leading men were arrested, including famous Jewish professors."

Publicly Asked Armistice

"Later I publicly requested an armistice with Russia. I knew this would mean my arrest."

"So I was taken about seven months ago to Waldbichl Castle (near Weilheim, Bavaria) with my wife, daughter-in-law and four-year-old grandson. There I remained until three days ago." Horthy said that his son, Istvan, was killed on the eastern front in 1942, and that his other son, Nicholas Jr., was in German hands.

It was reported last January that the Germans had wounded Nicholas Jr. and thrown him into prison. It is not known where he is today.

"It is a funny thing," Horthy declared, "that the Germans arrested me because they said I was friendly to the Allies, and now I am—well, I don't know just what my status is—presumably I am America's prisoner."

"You are merely under protective custody," interposed an American officer.

"It amounts to the same thing," said Horthy, with a sad smile.

FRICK, PIONEER NAZI, BAGGED NEAR MUNICH

By Louis P. Lochner

WITH THE UNITED STATES SEVENTH ARMY, in Germany, May 4 (AP)—Wilhelm Frick, former Nazi Minister of the Interior and later German "protector" of Bohemia and Moravia, was picked up by the Seventh Army two days ago on a country estate in the Munich area.

Frick was one of the earliest followers of Adolf Hitler. As a Munich police officer he participated in the beer-cellar putsch of 1923.

Hitler approved Frick's becoming Premier of the German Province of Thuringia, first won by the Nazi party. Frick in turn appointed Hitler Government Counselor, not to give him a real job, but to make him technically a German citizen. He hitherto had been Austrian.

When the Nazis entered the republic in 1933, Frick became Minister of the Interior. He played second fiddle, however, to Heinrich Himmler, who controlled the Interior Ministry's most powerful organization—all branches of the police.

When Hitler in 1943 made Himmler the Interior Minister, Frick was appointed as Baron Konstantin von Neurath's successor as protector of Bohemia and Moravia. Like von Neurath, however, he was a figurehead.

Max Amann Captured, Held Cabinet Rank

With U.S. 7th Army, May 4 (AP). Max Amann, Hitler's sergeant major in the first World War, has been captured by the Seventh Army. Amann was Himmler's deputy, with the title of SS Obergruppenführer and president of the Reich's press chamber, as well as publisher of Hitler's newspaper, *Voelkischer Beobachter*. He had the rank of a cabinet minister.

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AMERICAN FORCES TAKE BERCHTESGADEN

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY, May 4 (AP) It was officially announced tonight that the city of Berchtesgaden had been captured and cleared.

Practically all organized resistance in the southwestern sector of the Seventh Army front has collapsed within a radius of 70 miles.

As Berchtesgaden, site of Adolf Hitler's mountain retreat, fell the city of Ignsbruck also was captured.

Three to four thousand American and British officers and men who were German prisoners were liberated northwest of Salzburg.

A record bag of 50,000 German prisoners was taken in one day.

Six From Jersey.

Altengrabow Prison Camp, Germany, May 4 (A. P.).—Six New Jerseyites were included among prisoners released here. They were Private Alfred Rozanski of Perth Amboy, Pfc. Samuel I. Koniak of Jersey City, Sgt. James C. Bell of Lebanon, Pfc. Raymond H. Ciampino of Newark and Corporal Thomas Y. Caldwell of Woodbury.

2 NAZI POCKETS LEFT IN EUROPE

German Forces Expected to Quit Soon in Norway, Bohemia.

By DANIEL DE LUCE

PARIS, May 4 (AP) Only two big pockets of armed Germans—in Norway and Bohemia—are left in Europe tonight, and the liquidation of both may be said to be in progress.

This correspondent was in Stockholm last weekend when German military and naval commanders in Norway reached a tentative agreement with Swedish government officials for peaceful conclusion of their occupation of Norway.

The Germans voluntarily proposed that they bring their forces into Sweden for disarming and internment. The Swedes said they believed they were acting with support of the Norwegian home front in discussion of this solution, which would spare the Allies any necessity for a show of force and would avoid clashes with units of the Norwegian internal resistance movement.

If Sweden provides internment now for Admiral Fritz Boehm and the German command from Norway, it can be assumed the arrangement will be made with the prior knowledge of Supreme Allied headquarters and at least tacit Allied consent.

Sees No Organized Resistance This correspondent, while in Sweden, was furnished with what appeared to be reliable evidence that the Germans have no intention of any organized resistance in Norway.

German commanders in Denmark, as early as the middle of last week, already had reached an understanding with the Swedes for peaceful cessation of Danish occupation. The only hitch at that time was German apprehension that the western Allies and the Soviet command were sharing responsibility for Danish operations.

The Germans in Denmark were adamant in insisting that they preferred anything to surrendering directly to the Russians.

When this correspondent left Stockholm for Supreme Allied headquarters Tuesday night the Swedes appeared satisfied themselves that Admiral Doenitz' chief concern as leader of the remnant Nazi Reich

was to remove as many as possible of his armed forces from the eventual Russian occupation zone before he hoisted the white flag.

Field Marshal Montgomery's dash to the German-Danish frontier served to remove Doenitz' last doubts as to what powers would administer Denmark militarily.

May Surrender Quickly

With the British second army now in a position to move up swiftly to the tip of northern Jutland, 80 miles from the Norwegian coast, the German garrison in Norway may possibly shelve plans for Swedish internment and invite quick entrance by SHAEF authorities.

Two nights ago in neutral Stockholm all indications were that not a shot would be fired by the Germans in Norway except by accident.

One month ago in Moscow, Czechoslovak sources told this correspondent they were endeavoring to persuade the British, American and Soviet commanders to "lay off" Bohemia until a "quiet" German surrender could be arranged there.

As a glance at a map will show, the armies from neither the western nor eastern front have plunged deeply into Bohemia thus far. Allied air reconnaissance has disclosed a vast movement there of German military personnel and civilians towards the American lines.

The German declaration of Prague as "a hospital city" answers at least one of the Czechoslovak hopes. There is good reason to believe that the Germans will accomplish evacuation of large numbers of troops to the American-occupied territory and that the Soviet Supreme command will avoid precipitating destructive battles on Czechoslovak soil.

Plan for Nazis to Quit Norway Reported Accepted by Swedes

Germans Believed Ready to Cross Into Sweden Docilely for Internment; Fear of Falling Into Russian Hands Called Chief Cause of Delay

By Daniel De Luce

PARIS, May 4 (AP).—German military and naval commanders in Norway reached a tentative agreement with Swedish government officials last week end, when this correspondent was in Stockholm, for peaceful conclusion of their occupation of Norway.

The Germans voluntarily proposed that they bring their forces into Sweden for disarming and internment. The Swedes said they believed they were acting with support of the Norwegian home front in discussion of this solution, which would spare the Allies any necessity for a show of force and would avoid clashes with units of the Norwegian internal resistance movement.

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RUSSIANS FREE ALL SLOVAKIA IN POWERFUL DRIVE

Fierce Tank Battle Raging Near Olmuetz in Moravia.

PRAGUE THREATENED

Soviet Forces Open New Push to Link Up with Yanks Near Linz

By Louis P. Lochner

LONDON, Saturday, May 5 (AP) Russian troops, smashing out powerful 10-mile gains in the Nazis' Czechoslovakian mountain redoubt, liberated all Slovakia yesterday as German forces bitterly resisted Red army advances. A big tank battle near the Moravian war production city of Olmuetz.

Despite violent German opposition in which the Russians lost and then regained at least one town, Red army forces battled for a quick cleanup of Czechoslovakia while the Germans reported a new Soviet offensive was in progress in Austria.

Plunge Toward Graz

The Nazi high command said that Soviet armor had opened a big drive west of Vienna toward a junction with American troops battling for Linz that would cut off the Austrian redoubt from Czechoslovakia. The enemy said Red army mountain fighters also were plunging toward Austria's second city, Graz.

While the Red army pressed campaigns to reduce the Germans' southern European strongholds, mop-up operations continued

against German forces in northern Europe.

More than 45,700 German troops laid down their arms and surrendered to the Red army northwest and southwest of Berlin and north of Stettin, a drive was opened to clear the Baltic islands guarding Stettin bay.

The entire Czechoslovak province of Slovakia was freed of German troops after months-long battles when the Second and Fourth Ukrainian armies rolled down from the White Carpathian and West Beskid mountains into eastern Moravia in preparation for an all-out drive toward the Czechoslovak capital, Prague.

Mountains

Moravia, however, already was invested from the north and south and the combined armies were

smashing toward Olmuetz on an 85-mile front east of the Morava river valley, battling in stubborn mountain fighting to throw back the enemy's last big salient on the eastern front.

The arc-like front east of Olmuetz extended 46 miles beyond that city into the Becva river valley in the Horna-Becva area, but at the same time the Russians converged on Olmuetz from the northeast and the south.

On the northeast, Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's Fourth Ukrainian army troops battered into Vitkov and captured that road junction 24 miles northeast of Olmuetz, together with more than 1,000 prisoners.

Eighteen miles south of Olmuetz, Marshal Rodin Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian army troops lost and then recaptured Krenovice as they battled to cross the Brodecka river barrier. The German-controlled Prague radio asserted a big tank battle was raging in that area, a report which was in part borne out by the Soviet communique, which announced gains of a mile or less in this area. Malinovsky's troops, however, battled along a 10-mile front west of the Morava and were in or near the outskirts of the important road junction of Kojetin, Kromeriz and Hulin, for which the Nazis were putting up a stiff fight.

The Prague radio—the Nazis' last major station in the southern redoubt—also said that Malinovsky's troops had gone over to new attacks northwest of Vienna between the Danube and the Morava in an evident drive toward Prague, 108 miles from the nearest Russian spearheads on the southeast.

Below the Danube, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian army was reported to have launched a powerful new blow westward from St. Poelten, where the Rus-

sians were 60 miles east of Linz. Tolbukhin's troops also were said to be striking for Graz from points below Semmering pass.

Prague Threatened

By German accounts, Prague also was threatened from the north. Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian army was reported attacking along the Elbe near Meissen, six miles northeast of the Saxon capital of Dresden. Konev's spearheads were 72 miles north of Prague, but they faced crossing the high Sudeten mountains.

In the north, meanwhile, Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian army captured more than 22,000 additional German officers and men in Mecklenburg province as they mopped up pockets of enemy resistance between Russian and British second army lines south of the Baltic.

Twenty-eight miles north of Stettin, Rokossovsky's troops crossed the Dievenow canal and established a bridgehead on Wollin island. Wollin island, with Usedom island on which the isolated port of Swinemuende lies, blocks Stettin bay, but the Russians pushed within 12 miles of the western end of Wollin island opposite Swinemuende.

Another enemy pocket southwest of Berlin was being cleaned up by Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian conquerors of Berlin. Zhukov's troops threw the Germans back toward the Elbe river on a 40-mile front south of Brandenburg to Coswig on the Elbe bend, advancing up to 23 miles from their first positions.

The encircled pocket was reduced to less than 1,000 square miles and 23,700 German troops laid down their arms as they realized the hopelessness of their position. In Berlin itself, Zhukov's troops took five high-ranking Nazi officials and army officers prisoner.

BOMBERS BLAST SHIPS FLEEING TOWARD NORWAY

74 German Vessels Knocked Out by Planes in Baltic Sea.

CONVOYS SMASHED

All Types of Aircraft Take Part in Slaughter of Nazis

LONDON, May 4—(AP) The largest RAF force ever hurled against enemy shipping knocked out at least 74 Nazi vessels fleeing toward Norway today in a blazing climax to a record week-long massacre in northern Germany and the Baltic sea.

Rockets, bombs and cannon shells spread havoc for the second successive day among frantic Germans trying to escape from Baltic ports toward a possible last-ditch stand in Norway, where the enemy still was holding out after surrendering in northwestern Germany, Holland and Denmark.

All through the daylight hours, ships and land vehicles were hounded by Mosquito bombers, rocket firing Beaufighters and Typhoons, Spitfires and Mustangs as the RAF coastal command and the fighter-bomber command joined the second tactical airforce in the slaughter.

Water Jammed With Ships

Attacks spread over a wide area of the Baltic near Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark, where the waters were jammed with craft of all descriptions loaded with troops driven into the sea by Allied armies. The attacks reached even into the Kattegat waters between Sweden and northern Denmark, where Mosquito pilots reported a "highly successful" raid on a German convoy.

A preliminary count on the day's operations showed at least 13 ships sunk and 61 damaged despite bad

weather and very heavy flak defenses put up by some ships.

In more favorable weather yesterday Allied planes sank at least 53 vessels and damaged nearly 100 others.

The RAF credited its recent land and sea blitz with "playing a great part in bringing about" tonight's surrender of northern German forces.

"It created such chaos and demoralization among the enemy that they were eager to drive themselves into prison cages in the vehicles that remained to them," an airforce summary said.

In southwestern Czechoslovakia and northern Austria, U. S. Ninth Airforce fighter-bombers attacked Nazi rail and road traffic during the day.

They destroyed or damaged 30 locomotives, 200 railroad cars and 90 trucks, many of them in the Karlsbad-Buchholz area, and wrecked one German plane on the ground.

Of the first 300 planes sent out by the Ninth, one was reported lost.

In the Baltic operations, one group of six Typhoons sank two 2,500-ton ships, a tug and two barges and damaged eight other ships. All were found tied to a floating jetty near Flensburg. The jetty and

ships went up together in a terrific explosion when rockets hit.

The prize kill was a 10,000-ton cargo liner, finally immobilized after a day-long attack.

One Canadian group damaged four ships in the Frisian islands. The Spitfires sank a 500-ton motor vessel, which exploded so violently that the blast brought down a Spitfire above it.

The RAF also downed one German plane in combat and destroyed 11 and damaged 18 on the ground in attacks on the Luftwaffe's few remaining airfields. Ninety-seven more land vehicles were knocked out in strafing raids on north German rails and highways.

Twelve RAF planes and one American craft were lost in Thursday's sea slaughter, with some larger boats putting up heavy ack-ack fire against attackers, which included United States 9th Air Force Thunderbolts as well as British planes.

The RAF's first announcement of these latest operations made no mention of casualties or opposition.

Rumors Of Peace Fly

LONDON, May 4 (AP)—The capture of fortress Germany was virtually complete today and a torrent of rumors on the imminence of general capitulation swiftly followed the announcement of Nazi Production Minister Albert Speer that the German nation "is defeated."

Tired and broken German rem-

nants thrashed about hopelessly in that part of Germany proper still in Nazi hands which consisted of narrowing pockets with a total area no bigger than the State of Pennsylvania.

Within that part of the Reich disintegration was reported so swift and the general situation so chaotic that there might be no need to negotiate a formal surrender.

What fighting there was on this three hundred and thirty-second day since the Normandy invasion—it was becoming increasingly difficult to call it a war—was

mostly on the soil of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Holland, and in the waters off the east coast of Denmark, where Allied bombers slaughtered Nazi troops trying to flee by all manner of overcrowded craft.

Churchill Absence

Prime Minister Churchill was absent from Commons yesterday, and the British Press Association speculated whether "Mr. Churchill might have gone to Germany to be at the surrender ceremony or to some meeting with President Truman." The Paris radio said surrender of the entire German Army was imminent and that Churchill would be in the Reich for the "final surrender."

However, E. Fraser Wighton, said today that Prime Minister Churchill was in London and that there was "nothing to all these rumors" that he had left for Germany.

Germany's new Führer, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, was reported to have fled to Kiel, where a Stockholm dispatch said he, his new Foreign Minister, Count Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk, Werner Best, German Minister to Denmark, and Josef Terboven, Nazi Commissioner for Norway, were in conference.

Parley Reported

The Swedish Central News Agency quoted "usually reliable sources as saying that Doenitz and Field Marshal Montgomery would meet or already were meeting at Kiel or in Denmark, and that Best, Terboven and Col. Gen. Georg Lindemann, Nazi commander in

Denmark, possibly were there. Reuter also carried a report to this effect. But the BBC said it had reliable information that the Doenitz Government had moved to Copenhagen and that Doenitz was there. A similar report was carried in a broadcast attributed by Allied monitors to the Luxembourg radio.

The Paris radio said both Doe-

30.24

nitz and Heinrich Himmler had approached the Allies again, offering to surrender what is left of the German Army to Britain, Russia and the United States.

Speer's Broadcast

Speer told the German people in a broadcast last night that "it lies with our enemies whether they wish to grant the German people the possibilities that lie open to the German nation, which is defeated but has always been a great opponent."

It was interpreted in Stockholm, a dispatch said, "as a signal that general capitulation of the Germans can be expected very soon."

The Nazis continued to yield troops under the terms of the unconditional surrender in north Italy and western Austria. Fighting ceased west of the Isonzo River, where Nazi General Schlemmer surrendered his 40,000 pocketed troops in Liguria, abandoning his previous defiance of the surrender order. There was still some isolated firing in Brenner Pass areas.

Few Pockets Left

Of Germany proper, all that the Allies could not call conquered was a little bulge in the Elbe River area east of Magdeburg and a tightening salient around the last of the northwest German cities and the Schleswig-Holstein Peninsula.

Outside of Germany proper there now were only five principal pockets in the stolen lands. The pocket in western Austria no longer was tenable, but Field Marshal Alber-

Kesselring's troops fought sporadically. The Bohemia-Moravia bulge in Czechoslovakia was potentially a holdout position. In western Holland the Germans now were in a hopeless position, and in Denmark there were signs of utter collapse. Norway is generally regarded as the chief obstacle to a declared peace.

Many Germans were reported trying to flee to Norway. Allied flyers said they had assaulted this attempted evacuation mercilessly, describing the attack as being like "shooting fish in a barrel." Off the eastern Danish coast Allied bombers sank or damaged 61 German ships attempting flight from Kiel toward Oslo.

Force In Norway

The German force in Norway is estimated by responsible quarters at 150,000 troops, who may have been strengthened in recent months by aerial delivery of weapons and supplies. Stockholm heard that negotiations were in progress to bring about surrender of the Nazis in Norway without bloodshed.

In Britain, Cabinet Ministers have been told to remain in or near London over the week end

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and Parliament leaders were asked to remain within call. Some morning papers expressed belief that the collapse of the northern redoubt in Germany would end organized resistance within the next 48 hours.

Nazi Surrenders Pose Problem For Doughboys

LONDON, May 4 (AP)—German soldiers, surrendering to American and British forces by the thousands in a panicky effort to avoid falling into the hands of the Russians, have created a serious problem for Allied authorities charged with keeping them caged and fed.

Front dispatches said German officers and men were virtually racing each other to what they evidently consider the safety of American lines. London papers declared that the British and American armies already had taken so many German prisoners that Britain's facilities for feeding and housing them had become inadequate.

Associated Press War Correspondent J. W. Gallagher reported from the 9th Army front on Elbe River that the Germans were swarming across the stream, paddling in makeshift rafts or even swimming, in order to surrender.

Yanks Have To Take Them

"And the doughboys," Gallagher wrote, "can't do anything but accept them."

The Daily Express said that more than 3,000,000 Germans had been taken prisoner since D-day and that under the original agreement Britain must look after half of them, regardless of whether they were captured by British or American

troops.

U.S. Needs Shipping Space

The paper said the British Government had asked the United States to take a larger proportion of the captured German ships because all British ports and camps are full and the food problem is acute.

The *Express* added that the United States Government had not yet agreed to take a larger number of prisoners "because America is anxious to get its surplus troops home as speedily as possible and is unwilling to use up shipping in carrying supplies or prisoners."

Gallagher reported from the Elbe that the American 9th Army did not want any German prisoners, but that the fear-crazed Nazis surrender anyway.

"Military men," he said, "are afraid the Russians may feel the Western Allies are giving shelter to the enemy."

Generals Stand In Line

Even German generals, Gallagher said, stand in line like the rest, waiting their chance to surrender. He reported one instance of the interpreter for one German general arguing that his general had arrived before another and was entitled to surrender first.

German fear of the Russians, Gallagher said, is such as "only a guilty conscience can give." He told of one occasion when a number of Russian Cossacks, riding tanks and horses, swept down to the banks of the Elbe, driving Germans before them. Many of the Germans plunged into the icy water and several drowned.

Gallagher said that arrogant SS men were among those giving up.

"Yesterday they tried to keep the *Wehrmacht* (regular army) from surrendering," he said. "Today the Russians were too close and they came over themselves."

BE CALM, AVOID CHAOS, NAZIS ADVISE PUBLIC

LONDON, May 4 (P)—An appeal to the German people to keep calm "in the last hours of the war" was broadcast today by the Wilhelmshaven radio, one of the last continental transmitters still in Nazi hands.

Both the Bremen and Wilhelmshaven radios announced that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Germany's new leader, had conferred with Josef Terboven, Nazi commissioner in German-occupied Norway, and Dr. Werner Best, German Ambassador to Denmark.

The broadcasts said only that Doenitz gave the two men "personal orders for the future."

The Wilhelmshaven announcement said:

"Our troops have been compressed into a small area, and to spare further bloodshed and de-

struction the High Command has taken appropriate measures. These measures will be carried out only in accordance with responsible authorities and further orders can be given, in view of the situation, only hour by hour.

"This means a great strain on the population, but it is in the interests of all to remain calm and to have discipline and order. Only by the exclusion of unrest is there a hope to achieve the best for our country. Unrest means chaos, and chaos means ruin. Therefore, unrest will be suppressed by every means.

"For six years our troops have been fighting decently. Now, let us be united in the last hours of the war."

Czechs Tell of Attempt By Nazis to Negotiate

Say Germans Wanted Allies to Permit Withdrawal

LONDON, May 4 (UP)—The Czechoslovak government said today that the German government attempted to make a deal with the western Allies permitting withdrawal of German troops from Bohemia and Moravia. The disclosure was made in a news letter published by the Information Department of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was credited to "reports reaching London."

Dr. K. H. Frank, the German governor of the Nazi Bohemia-Moravia protectorate, consented to negotiation proceedings, it was said. Premier Richard Bienert of the protectorate and military and industrial representatives left for the western front, it was said, with permission from Frank.

The report said this delegation "wished to negotiate with the Americans and the British about the free withdrawal of the German army from Czech territory." Frank's plan was to take the German troops to Bavaria, it was said. Information of the offer was transmitted immediately to the Allies and to the western supreme command, with a warning that the persons sent by Frank were "traitors who will be tried before a people's court."

There was no indication as to whether the delegation actually reached the western Allies.

CALL RENNER GROUP FAIR TO CATHOLICS

LONDON, May 4 (A. P.).—The Catholic Herald said today that

"informed Austrian Catholics can find little to criticize" in the new Austrian administration of Dr. Karl Renner in Russian-occupied Vienna. The Herald, one of Britain's largest Catholic weeklies, added, however, that Austrian Catholics here "suggest that Austria, being like Finland a non-Slav country, is to fall outside the Russian sphere and become a showpiece of Soviet broad-mindedness."

The Herald suggested that the Russians had a three-fold object in Austria—to keep it outside the pan-Slavic bloc so as not to weaken the latter, to win Austrian support, and to make the Renner government a "test case" for the western Allies.

Richard Law, Minister of State told the House of Commons yesterday that Britain and the United States had agreed on the policy to take toward the Renner group, which they have announced they do not recognize.

Slavs Take Fiume

LONDON, May 4 (P)—Yugoslav Partisans have completely occupied the big seaport of Fiume and the former Italian naval base of Pola at the tip of the Istrian Peninsula, Marshal Tito announced today in a communiqué broadcast from his headquarters.

Fiume fell, the bulletin said, after eleven days of fierce street fighting during which three German divisions and several additional units were destroyed.

As a result of the victories, he said, "the entire area of Istria and the Slovene coast has been cleared."

Warsaw Poles Convene Council

LONDON, May 4 (P)—The Soviet-sponsored National Council of Poland convened in plenary session in Warsaw yesterday with 260 delegates and many guests in attendance, the Reuters news agency said today.

Diplomatic boxes were occupied by the Soviet Ambassador to Poland, the Czechoslovak Minister to Poland, high ranking officers of the Russian Military Mission and a representative of the French Government, M. Gavreau.

Bohemia Gauleiter Ordered Out, Report

LONDON, May 4 (P)—A Swiss report relayed by the Exchange Tele-

graph Agency said today that Gauleiter Karl Hermann Frank of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia had been ordered by Nazi Foreign Minister Count Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk to relinquish his post because the protectorate was "not a part of the German Reich and not included in the German defense zone."

The report said Krosigk told Frank the German Foreign Office hereafter would assume responsibility for Bohemia and Moravia, "which must be saved from a war of destruction." The agency said a Zurich dispatch quoted a German diplomat as its source.

London Transit Strikers Urged To Resume Work

LONDON, May 4 (P)—Some leaders of the Transport and General Workers Union tonight urged London's 6,000 tram, trolleybus and bus drivers to return to their jobs without delay.

A member of the union's central bus committee said he believed service would be restored during the week end.

War Crime List Grows

LONDON, May 4 (UP)—The United Nations War Crime Commission dispatched today to Supreme Headquarters two more lists of Nazi officials charged with war crimes. The persons listed will be placed under arrest when apprehended and held for trial. The commission has already turned over five lists of German war criminals, and at a special session yesterday completed the eighth list.

BRITISH ASSIGN ADMIRALS

Appoint Three to High Posts in Pacific Theatre

LONDON, May 4 (P)—The Admiralty announced tonight these Pacific Fleet appointments which have already taken effect:

Rear Admiral H. Edelman as rear admiral (destroyers) British Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral E. J. P. Brind as rear admiral commanding a cruiser squadron in the British Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral D. B. Fisher as rear admiral, fleet train, British Pacific Fleet.

Londoners Stock Up

LONDON, May 4 (P)—Lines formed at bakeries and tobacco shops tonight as home-bound Londoners stopped for emergency supplies in event of an overnight V-E Day announcement. Shops are to close on that day.

'Bun Specials' End Runs

London Stops Canteen Trains That Served Subway Shelters

LONDON, May 4 (P).—"Bun special" trains, which have provided canteen service for Londoners sleeping in subway shelters, ran for the last time last night as the city continued preparations for closing down those havens now that the danger of air raids is ended.

Impromptu parties were held in some shelters as occupants gave up bunks which they have occupied for a long time. At Holborn Station the last cup of tea served by the "bun special" was sipped ceremoniously by Mrs. George Ramsay, seventy-two years old, who had slept there since 1940.

Nazis Drop to 2 Capitals

LONDON, May 4 (P).—The capitulation of Nazi forces in Holland and Denmark leaves the Germans only two satellite capitals from their once imposing empire—Oslo and Prague.

Roosevelt Street Suggested in London

LONDON, May 4 (A. P.).—The London Daily Telegraph suggested today that Regent street—London's equivalent of New York's Fifth Avenue—be renamed Roosevelt street in memory of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, "a truly great man."

Paris Reports Offer Of Norway Surrender

LONDON, May 5 (Saturday) (P).—The Paris radio, quoting a "Stockholm source," said today that Josef Terboven, Reich commissar for occupied Norway, had offered unconditional surrender to the Allies. The report was unconfirmed, the radio added.

British-Russian Air Mail Resumed

LONDON, May 4 (A. P.).—Air mail service was resumed today between Britain and Soviet Russia, the General Post Office announced.

Churchill Still in London

LONDON, May 4 (P).—It was stated today at the office of Prime Minister Churchill that he was in London and that there was "nothing to all these rumors" that he had departed for Germany.

FAROUK SENDS SOLDIER SMOKES

Edinburgh, May 4 (A. P.).—

Cairo newspapers recently carried an item about David Bell, British soldier who lost his sight and both hands in the El Alamein fighting, and who now planned to open a small tobacco store here. King Farouk read the account, and sent Bell 25,000 of his best Egyptian cigarettes.

60 P.C. Of Yanks In Europe Idle

LONDON

Allied Headquarters, Paris, May 4 (P).—Except for policing duty and general occupation tasks since the American-Russian linkups and the German surrender in Italy, more than three fifths of the American combat troops in Europe are now idle.

Troops of Gen. Courtney Hodges's 1st Army, Lieut. Gen. Lucian Truscott's 5th Army and Lieut. Gen. William Simpson's 9th Army are cleaning their rifles and tuning up their tanks, while forces of Gen. George S. Patton's 3d and Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's 7th Armies bore on through the Nazi southern redoubt and into Czechoslovakia.

Troops May Be Shifted

Since American divisions are never permanently assigned to any one army, it is likely that some combat units will be shifted to more active sectors.

But for the most part, almost 50 American divisions are, in army parlance, "sweating it out," waiting to see who's going to handle the occupation, who's going to the Pacific to fight the Japs and who's going home.

Indications are that the United States 15th Army is slated for the occupation task, but the corps and divisions to be assigned to it have not yet been announced.

Composition Of Armies

Up to April 15, Hodges's 1st Army included the 3d, 7th and 9th Armored Divisions and the 1st, 2d, 5th, 8th, 69th, 78th and 104th Infantry Divisions.

Simpson's 9th Army, at the time it halted 48 miles from Berlin, consisted of the 2d, 5th and 8th Armored Divisions and the 29th, 30th, 35th, 75th, 79th, 83d, 84th, 95th and 102d Infantry Divisions.

Foe Whipped, Ike' Says

many, Holland, Denmark, and the Frisian Islands surrendered to Field Marshal Montgomery. In the south, Allied troops from General Devers's command and from Italy have joined. On the Czech border a Panzer division gave up unconditionally to General Bradley's forces. Any further losses which the Germans may incur on this front are due to their failure to instantly quit. They know they are beaten. Any further hesitation is due to their own stupidity or that of the German Government. On land and sea and in the air the Germans are thoroughly whipped. Their only recourse is to surrender.

EISENHOWER HAILS 15TH

Tells Alexander That United Nations 'Toast' Campaign in Italy

PARIS, May 4 (P).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower sent a congratulatory message to Field Marshal Sir Harold R. G. Alexander, Allied

Paris, May 4 (P).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower issued a statement tonight declaring: "On land and sea and in the air the Germans are thoroughly whipped. Their only recourse is to surrender." The supreme Allied commander said: "German forces on the Western front have disintegrated today. What is left of two German armies surrendered to a single American division—the 102d—commanded by Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating. In the north, the remaining forces of northwestern Ger-

Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean theatre, marking the surrender of the German Army in Italy. The message sent before today's junction of the United States Second and Fifth Armies, read:

"Dear Alex: You and your great Command are the toast of the United Nations. Your brilliant successes should give even the stupid German final proof that he is finished. I am happy for you and for all our peoples. It looks as if you and I could soon keep our long standing engagement to join up our forces in the heart of the enemy's homeland. My very best to you and to my old friends serving on your all-star team."

TRIBUTES TO ROOSEVELT

Volume of French Condolences Being Sent From Paris

PARIS, May 4 (AP)—A bound volume containing letters and cards of condolence and signatures of more than 1,000 Frenchmen who called at the United States Embassy after the death of President Roosevelt will be sent to Mrs. Roosevelt, Ambassador Jefferson Caffery announced tonight.

Visitors and messages are still arriving, Mr. Caffery said. One message said the writer's child had been named "Franklin" to commemorate "the great friend of France." A number of French poets have sent sonnets on Mr. Roosevelt's death.

2 Former Petain Aides Arrested In Germany

Paris, May 4 (AP)—Two former members of Marshal Petain's Vichy Government were arrested today in a sector of Germany where French and American armies were fighting, the French news agency AFP reported, naming them as George Bouthillier, former Finance Minister, and Gen. Auguste Laure, Petain's Secretary General.

Gen. le la Port du Theil, former Commissaire General for Youth Works, also was taken into custody.

Disarming In Italy Delayed As Germans Ask Protection

Fifteenth Army Group Headquarters in Italy, May 4 (AP)—Negotiation of details for disarming and demobilizing surrendered German troops in north Italy and western Austria hung up temporarily today on the question of protecting them from Partisan reprisals.

The chief of a five-man German

delegation, Gen. Friedolin von Senger und Etterlin, asked: "If the troops are to be disarmed, what will be their position in the face of the Italian Partisans?" He forecast bloodshed if the Partisans sought to collect the weapons.

Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, General Clark's chief of staff, replied that Clark was seeking "a speedy solution" of the Partisan problem and then suggested that the meeting be adjourned for a while.

Broadcast To Patriots

Later General Clark in a broadcast ordered Italian Patriots to cease attacking surrendered German forces. "By this behavior you detract from the value of your contribution to victory and land."

Gruenther warned that the Nazi commanders would be held responsible for carrying out the surrender effected Wednesday and he said Allied air power was ready to bomb at a moment's notice if any unusual troop movements were observed.

The first meeting of its kind in this war between German and Allied generals was carried out according to military custom in a prefabricated cottage at Clark's headquarters in a grove on the bank of a river.

The Germans explained that their commander in chief for the southwest, Col. Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff-Scheel, did not personally head the delegation because it was considered that he would be more useful at German headquarters.

Von Senger Arrives

At 10.35 A.M. von Senger, commander of the 14th Panzer Group strode in to see Clark.

Standing with Clark at the far end of the room under a photograph of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the British and American flags were Lieut. Gen. Lucien K. Truscott, commander of the United States 5th Army; Lieutenant General Sir Richard L. McCreery, commander of the British 8th Army, and Brig. Gen. Benjamin W. Chidlaw, commander of the United States 12th Air Force.

Von Senger, wearing riding breeches and black leather leg-

English with a thick accent.

Dog Causes Hesitation

"I assume you come with complete authority to implement the unconditional surrender terms which were signed by your representatives at Allied force headquarters?" asked Clark.

"That is correct," said the German general who in 1940 headed the German delegation at meetings of the French Armistice Commission.

"Here are my written instructions to carry into effect the surrender conditions," said Clark. "General Gruenther, my chief of staff, now will conduct a conference for members of my staff and yours to cover details of the plan. Is that clear?"

"That is clear," replied von Senger.

He clicked his heels, turned and strode toward the door, hesitating a moment as Clark's black spaniel got in his way. The conference proper followed in another cottage.

Partisan Question Arises

As soon as Gruenther opened the conference and outlined the German responsibility for disarming their men, von Senger brought up the Partisan question, which led to adjournment.

Von Senger was the only German who spoke at the brief session.

While the meeting was going on, Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in chief in the Mediterranean theater, received at Rome congratulations from General Eisenhower, under whom he served in North Africa and Sicily.

Meanwhile, a few instances of shooting still were reported in the surrender area of Italy. This was attributed to difficulty in communicating to all the German troops in the area.

About 300,000 Germans are now reported to have surrendered in northern Italy and the remainder of nearly 1,000,000 men who capitulated are said to include mostly noncombatant personnel.

The Seventh Army thus completed a cycle. Its original divisions came from the Fifth Army in Italy. It was activated for invasion of Southern France and now has fought through three countries to re-enter the kingdom whence it started.

The last German stands were splitting at the seams in the south. About the only fighting of importance was around Linz which Gen. Patton's Third Army besieged from positions five miles away. Patton was reported in Moscow dispatches to be within ten miles of Russian patrols west of Vienna. A meeting would cut the Germans in the south into a northern pocket including the unconquered part of Czechoslovakia

SEVENTH ARMY MEETS 5TH AT BRENNER PASS

Salzburg Falls Without a Fight—Patton's Troops Besiege Linz.

10 MILES FROM RUSSIANS

Third Plunges Into Bohemia Near Skoda Works in Pilsen Area.

Paris, May 4 (A. P.).—The Seventh Army joined the Fifth in the Brenner Pass twenty miles south of captured Innsbruck, completing a 700-mile circuit from Italy through France, Germany and Austria and back into Italy. Salzburg surrendered. The Third Army besieged Linz.

The Cactus (103) Division of the Seventh Army linked up with the Fifth Army of Lieut. Gen. Lucian Truscott at 10:30 A. M. The division is now a part of the Sixth Corps which Truscott commanded before assuming his larger command in Italy. Major Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, who replied with a defiant "nuts" to surrender demands at Bastogne last December, commands the 103d.

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and a southern trap including eastern Austria and northwest Yugoslavia.

"Tankmen and doughboys speculated whether they would be able to join the Third Ukrainian Army Group before the war ends," Associated Press Correspondent Thoburn Wiant reported from Austria last night. Linz was reported afire and within view of the Third Army.

The Third Army also plunged into Bohemia. Patton's troops were in or near Czechoslovakia on a 125-mile front and his forward troops were but twenty-nine miles from Pilsen, site of the Skoda munitions works. The city of 117,704 was outflanked by forces ten miles inside Bohemia at Vogelstang, forty-four miles southeast of the city. Another Third Army column entered Zelnia and Rhot, thirty-five miles south of Pilsen. The closest approach was on the southwest.

The Seventh Army liberated two Russian generals. These were Gen. Vishivievsky, who commanded the Soviet Thirty-second Army at Smolensk and had spent some time in the notorious Dachau concentration camp, and Gen. Tonkagony, who had commanded the 141st Russian Division.

Fighting Renewed By Rome Factions

Rome, May 4 (AP)—Street fighting broke out again today between Communist demonstrators and Italian soldiers and students who were screaming demands that Italy retain the province of Venezia Giulia, a long-disputed area at the head of the Adriatic Sea.

Many persons were badly beaten by clubs in free-for-all battles, including a number of students. There was one clash at the Viminale Palace, seat of the Italian Government, and another in the Piazza Esedra.

City Tense Over Trieste

Rome has been tense since the Yugoslav announcement early in the week that Marshal Tito's Partisans were fighting the Germans in Trieste. Yesterday, however, the Allies announced officially that New Zealand troops had taken over the disputed port—an announcement greeted with great satisfaction by the Italian Council of Ministers.

Italy is demanding that Allied troops occupy Venezia Giulia province until after the peace, when its ultimate disposition can be decided by the ballot. The province includes both the ports of Fiume and Trieste and all the Istrian peninsula.

The Belgrade radio broadcast a Yugoslav Army headquarters denial Thursday of an official Allied Mediterranean announcement that German garrisons in Gorizia and Trieste had surrendered to a

New Zealand column Wednesday. The broadcast said "no German garrison whatever could have surrendered in these places, since as early as April 30 these towns were completely cleared of enemy troops by our own forces."

A broadcast editorial in Friday's edition of the publication of the Yugoslav Communist party in Croatia declared "Istria and Trieste are ours and they will remain ours."

[The Belgrade newspaper "Politika" said: "Trieste has been freed not only from Italian and German Fascism but also from Italian imperialism, which in 1918 had imprisoned that town and prevented its normal economic development. The Italians of Trieste must realize that a spirit of national and social justice is arriving."]

ITALIANS IN ROME RIOT OVER PORTS

Rome, May 4 (A. P.).—Many persons were badly beaten today in a free-for-all fight between a crowd singing communist songs and a group of demonstrating Italian soldiers and students who demanded that Italy retain the province of Venezia Giulia which includes Trieste and Fiume and the peninsula of Istria.

The students and soldiers, led by two legless war veterans in wheel chairs attempted to demonstrate before the Royal Palace but were thwarted by guards. The crowd proceeded to the Viminale Palace where the other group was already gathered, singing "Red Flag." Fighting broke out immediately.

Defeated Nazis Go to Clark. Fifteenth Army Group Headquarters, Italy, May 4 (A. P.).—A German military delegation appeared today before Gen. Clark to receive orders regarding the immediate disposition of hundreds of thousands of unconditionally surrendered Nazi troops in Italy.

Gen. Friedolin von Senger und Etterlin, tall and haughty Prus-

sian commander of the vanquished Fourth Panzer Army, led the five-man delegation into the American general's cottage in a grove on the bank of a river.

With Gen. Clark were Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, the Texan who commands the Fifth Army; Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard L. McCreery, commander of the British Eighth Army, and Brig. Gen. Benjamin Chidlaw, commander of the Twelfth United States Air Force and Mediterranean Allied Tactical Air Force.

Seven E-Boats Rounded Up

ROME, May 4 (AP)—The Allied naval command announced today that small enemy craft that escaped from Pola and Trieste in Istria had been rounded up by Royal Navy units and brought to Ancona. They included seven German E-boats with 500 Germans aboard which arrived yesterday, and nineteen other enemy craft

Two Americans In Rome After Four Of Front

Rome, May 4 (AP)—Representative Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.) and Commander John S. Young, assistant administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, arrived in Rome today after a tour of the United States 5th Army front. They expected to see Pope Pius.

Commandos Raid Rhodes And Alimnia In Aegean

Seize 50 Nazis, Destroy Gun Batteries, Ship and Stores

ROME, May 4 (AP)—Commandos supported by one Greek and two British destroyers went ashore on the islands of Rhodes and near-by Alimnia May 1 in a surprise night blow at Axis forces holding out in the eastern Mediterranean.

The raiding parties on Rhodes destroyed vehicles, stores, quarters and three enemy gun positions, while a fourth was shelled from the sea. An enemy vessel, jetties, stores and communication lines were destroyed on Alimnia. More than 50 prisoners were taken.

[General headquarters at Cairo said the Commandos, composed of Greek and British officers and men, attacked the hamlets of Chimarasse, Noti and Foca on Rhodes as well as other islands. It reported thirty-two Germans killed for three Greeks wounded in the trading parties. Axis forces marooned in the Aegean area were estimated at 10,000 Germans and 7,000 Italians, mostly on Crete and the Dodecanese Islands.]

Nazis And Supplies On Rhodes Captured

Rome, May 4 (AP)—Striking at night in an effort to eliminate German groups still holding out in the eastern Mediterranean islands, British raiding parties landed on the Island of Rhodes and nearby Alimnia on the night of May 1, the Allied Naval Command announced today.

Three gun positions on German supplies, vehicles and camps were destroyed on Rhodes, while on smaller Alimnia enemy stores and jetties were set afire and a small German vessel was destroyed.

No fewer than 30 Germans were killed and more than 50 were captured in the two raids.

Considerable numbers of enemy small craft which fled from the Adriatic ports of Pola and Trieste were rounded up and escorted by British warships into Ancona to surrender.

Hungarian Turned Down

Bern, Switzerland, May 4 (AP)—Switzerland refused asylum today to Dr. Laszlo de Bardossy, former Premier of Hungary, who had enforced severe anti-Semitic policies while he was in power in that country. The rejection was made by the Swiss Federal Council.

VICHY DOCUMENTS TAKEN FROM LAVAL

Barcelona, May 4 (A. P.).—Two large suitcases filled with political documents and Vichy government papers have been seized from Pierre Laval by Spanish authorities and sent to Madrid for examination, it was learned today.

Spanish customs officials said that the former Vichy government chief, now a prisoner awaiting Allied disposition, was allowed to keep a large quantity of French francs and jewelry he brought on his 600-mile flight aboard a German bomber Wednesday from Bolzano, Italy, to seek refuge in Spain.

Guards at Montjuich citadel where Laval and his five companions are confined said the former Premier spent considerable time today at the radio in an effort to find a ray of hope among the reactions in Allied nations to his arrival in Spain.

Gestapo Chief Himmler Reported In Denmark

Stockholm, May 4 (AP)—Reports from a usually reliable source said tonight that Heinrich Himmler,

Gestapo chief and commander of the German home army, was in Denmark tonight.

This night mean that Admiral Karl Doenitz and other officials of his German Government also are in that country. There has been no indication that British forces have crossed into Danish territory.

Quisling Men Get Advice

Stockholm, May 4 (AP)—Followers of Vidkun Quisling, puppet premier of Nazi-occupied Norway, have been given special instructions on how to protect themselves against a possible uprising of Norwegian Patriots, the German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau reported from Oslo today.

The instructions urged Quisling party members to use solid wood rather than glass in the doors of their flats, and steel mesh on their windows. They were cautioned against opening doors to strangers and told to have direct telephone connections wherever possible with the nearest German command post. On streets, the Quislings were told, they should be armed and travel in groups, and should not follow regular routes to and from their places of business.

Stockholm, May 4 (AP)—The Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet said today that it was believed capitalization negotiations were under way between Grand Admiral Doenitz and Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery at Flensburg, near the Danish border. The report was not confirmed by any other source.

Hope For Free Norway Indicated

Stockholm, May 4 (AP)—Premier Per Albin Hansson of Sweden said tonight he was tremendously glad to hear the news of the capitulation in Denmark and hoped the message would be followed by another of the same kind.

This was an obvious reference to Norway, in which the Swedish Government long has been interested and is hopeful of a peaceful liberation.

Crown Prince Gustav Adolf, who received the news while attending a concert, said: "It is the best news I could get."

NORWEGIAN PATRIOTS SEIZE OFFICIAL PAPERS

STOCKHOLM, May 4. — (AP) Norwegian patriots clad in police uniforms entered the Justice and police department in Oslo late Wednesday and seized away a mass of files and official papers, the Swedish telegraph bureau reported today.

The German-controlled agency

said the patriots' coup was designed to save from destruction important papers which could be used later for war criminal trials.

DANES CELEBRATE NAZI SURRENDER

Wild Scenes Unequaled in Copenhagen's 800-Year History

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, May 4.—(AP) The Danish people burst loose from the long, hard bonds of German occupation tonight with scenes never before equalled in Copenhagen's 800-year history.

The ordinarily temperate Danes swelled into the streets, shouting, singing, crying and fighting. In the midst of the celebration the Danish Freedom council ordered mobilization of the whole resistance movement, on what was said

to be a direct order from King Christian X.

This put under arms an estimated 300,000 men in the capital alone. They seemed to be everywhere, carrying Tommy guns, machine guns and pistols, mostly of British and American make, and wearing armbands in the Danish colors.

Attack Gestapo Buildings
Some of the members of the Resistance movement immediately attacked the police building, main seat of the feared Hipo (Danish Nazi auxiliary police corps), the Gestapo headquarters in St. Anne Palace, and the headquarters of German ambassador Werner Best at Dagmarhus on the Raadshuspladsen, the capital's central square. They used light field guns, smaller weapons and tear gas.

Most of the people seemed unmindful of this violence in the midst of their exultation at the return of freedom. Church bells are ringing throughout the capital. Columns of people are marching, led by American, British and Danish flags.

The grim, dreadful silence of five years has been broken in a way

that can be felt as well as heard.

The announcement that German troops had surrendered to Field Marshal Montgomery reached Denmark in a BBC broadcast at 8:30 p. m. (Danish Time) and immediately the capital seemed to boil with jubilant, thankful humanity.

Old and young, rich and poor streamed into the streets, bringing with them all they had in voice, laughter, flags and kisses.

Strangers embraced each other and exchanged precious cigarettes. They called one another the familiar "Thou" and slapped any and every person's back.

Youths climbed roofs of tram cars and rode through the city screaming the news. Trucks and automobiles—the few that are left—drove about, filled to overflowing and decorated in Allied colors.

Not more than two minutes after the announcement someone suddenly shouted:

"To Amalienborg!"
The cry was taken up and interspersed with:

"To the King!" "To the King!"
With one impulse the crowds broke toward the palace square. They didn't walk. They ran as if for their very lives.

When the people swarmed into the square they were confronted by a Danish police guard standing behind barbed wire. The people clamored for its removal and the guard refused.

The crowd would not disperse and finally one of the King's aides came out of the palace.

When silence had been obtained, he told them:

"You must remember the King has been ill and is not quite a youth anymore. (He is 74 years old.) He has just gone to bed, but he has asked me to tell you this is the happiest day of his life and that he is deeply moved over the fact your first thought has been to come here to demonstrate your feelings.

"And when I now ask you to go home, you hear the King's wish. I know you won't act against it."

DOENITZ REPORTED TO BE IN NORWAY

Rumors Indicate New Nazi Fuehrer Has Moved to Northern Area.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The German surrender of Denmark, Holland and Northwestern Germany today increased the likelihood that the rump German government of Grand Admiral Karl

Doenitz has transferred, or is attempting to transfer, its seat to Norway.

The Bremen and Wilhelmshaven radios, broadcasting just before the surrender was announced, said Doenitz had conferred with Josef Terboven, Nazi commissioner in Norway, and Werner Best, German ambassador to Denmark.

This suggested that Doenitz was in the northern areas, rather than in the southern German area, the so-called redoubt.

Although widespread reports chiefly from Stockholm, reported Doenitz held capitulation negotiations with Montgomery, Supreme Headquarters dispatches from Paris mentioned only the German commander in Denmark as participating in the conferences.

Gen. Eisenhower's communique said the capitulation in Denmark, Holland and Northwestern Germany was a "battlefield surrender," an indication that no negotiations with any central German authority were involved.

It was the second such wholesale surrender, the first having been in Northern Italy and southwestern Austria, and perhaps was the pattern of further piecemeal German surrenders.

Previous reports, mostly from Stockholm, that Doenitz was in Copenhagen, Denmark, or Flensburg near the Danish border, had not yet been borne out.

Dispatches coming out of the city make it apparent that the capital offers one of the worst problems in all Europe.

NAZI 'MILITARY DEFEAT' CELEBRATED IN NORWAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A Nazi commentator said last night in a talk over the Oslo radio that many Norwegians were celebrating Germany's "military defeat."

"The bright side in the present time," said the commentator, Fritz Ihlen, "is that the majority of Norwegian National Socialist fighters show that the hardships of war have hardened them and given them the strength to bear defeat."

In his speech reported by the Federal Communications Commission, Ihlen said the rejoicing and celebrations "have so far not resulted in political demonstrations, disorders or shootings" and that "appeals sent out from different quarters seemed to have favored a sensible attitude."

Ihlen declared that "we are convinced that even if large parts of the Norwegian people celebrate a victory today these compatriots agree with us that dark clouds lie over Europe and our country."

Hitler's Body Not Found Yet In Berlin's Ruins, Reds Say

Moscow, May 4 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's blazing Chancellery in Berlin failed to yield up the body of the German Fuehrer whom the Nazis said had died there May 1, dispatches from the German capital said today.

Meanwhile, German prisoners went to work clearing up their ruined city as thousands of civilians wandered through the rubble streets facing starvation.

Berlin "aristocrats" were filing out of their cellars and falling on dead horses in the streets—cutting them up in the space of moments, dispatches said. Hundreds of German bodies still were not buried, but the Red Army was beginning to restore order, and a registration of all Nazis has begun.

Dispatches coming out of the city make it apparent that the capital offers one of the worst problems in all Europe.

Dispatches to Moscow newspapers said Red Army commandants had put hundreds of prisoners to work in emergency bakeries, turning out bread for the population, but it appeared that even these measures would be insufficient to stem the threatened famine.

The present population of Berlin is unknown, but unofficial estimates put it above its prewar level of 4,335,000. This takes into consideration thousands of soldiers who flocked back into the capital as the Russians broke across the Oder and others who came in from the west as the Americans smashed up to the Elbe River. Some estimates put the total close to 5,000,000, including thousands of slave laborers who lived in Berlin.

A dispatch to the newspaper Red Star, meanwhile, said Hitler's body had not been found in the Reich chancellery, where the Hamburg radio asserted the Nazi leader had died at his command post.

Chancellery Is Burning

Correspondents who entered the Chancellery with Russian soldiers related how they found dead German machine gunners, Iron Crosses around their necks, at the Chancellery's smoking windows.

"Hitler's Chancellery still is ablaze," the dispatch said. "Smoke and flame are so thick it is impossible to see much. The fire got so hot we had to duck out through windows."

Reichsmarshal Hermann Goer-

ing's Ministry of Aviation likewise was ablaze, the dispatch revealed. "It is impossible to get into it, but the gigantic shelter is intact," it said.

The Russian reports indicated that the bodies of Hitler and Goering, if he too joined Hitler and Goebbels in reported suicides, would be difficult to identify if they actually died in the burning buildings.

Identification Difficult
Red Star's story strengthened the theory here that if Hitler killed himself he did not do it in the Chancellery.

The mystery still was a lively question among the Russian people. At least 95 per cent of them are convinced that both Hitler and Goebbels had fled Germany or are fleeing it.

In Berlin, where fires still swept the city's ruins, looting was rampant although the Red Army is doing what it can to break it up.

Red Army and Russian civilian engineers are getting the city's lights, gas and water supplies in shape remarkably quickly, working night and day to do it. Many experts are arriving in Berlin from the Soviet Union to supervise the gigantic task facing the Red Army.

German Burgomeister Named

The Red Army already has instituted a system of installing German burgomeisters in Berlin's districts to aid in halting hunger and restoring order. The first burgomeister named was Paul Leike, who was put in charge of Friedrichsfelde in eastern Berlin, where he had been burgomeister for 27 years until 1934.

The appointment appeared to be the first instance of the designation of a German as a burgomeister in a sector of Germany occupied by the Soviets.

While smoke still issued from the shell of the Reichstag, atop which the Red Army's banner of victory floated, an Izvestia dispatch said that the Wilhelmstrasse, center of the Nazi Government, was piled high with surrendered German arms and down the famous street "through thousands of German prisoners."

Chancellery Afire, Body Of Hitler Not Found

Moscow, May 4 (AP)—The Chancellery of the Third Reich in the Wilhelmstrasse has failed to yield the body of Hitler and now the building is burning, a Red Star dispatch from the German capital said today.

The disclosure that the Chancellery where Hitler had his offices was ablaze indicated that it might be difficult ever to prove that the Führer committed suicide along with Propaganda Minister Goebbels, as the Germans reported.

The statement that the bodies were not found in the building, however, indicated that it had been searched, and strengthened the theory that if Hitler did kill himself it was not in the Chancellery.

Soviet correspondents reported how they, with Soviet soldiers, entered the building and found dead German machine gunners with Iron Crosses.

Goering's Ministry Burning
"Hitler's Chancellery is hot," said a Red Star reporter. "The fire is getting closer. The floor is burning and at any moment will fall. In the smoke and flame it is impossible to see much."

Hermann Goering's Air Ministry likewise was ablaze. The dispatch said "it is impossible to get into it, but the gigantic shelter is intact."

Flames still licked at other buildings, and in the Tiergarten trees crackled and swayed in the heat blasts.

Izvestia's correspondent said: "I have been asking the question 'Where is Hitler?' of German prisoners. They all answer 'Hitler and Goebbels committed suicide.'"

Looting Reported
Looting was rampant.

There was no way of telling what the population of Berlin was at the moment, but unofficial estimates put it at not much under 5,000,000 for the metropolitan area.

The Red Army set up army bakeries for the people and put thousands of prisoners to work clearing the streets.

Red Star Correspondents Lieut. Cols. Leonid Vysokostrovsky and Pavel Troyanovsky gave graphic pictures of Berlin after the surrender.

"Ruins, craters, smashed streets, streetcars on their sides, fresh graves, German bodies still not buried, white flags, throngs of gloomy, starving inhabitants. Such is Berlin today," they wrote.

Surrendered Arms In Street
The Wilhelmstrasse, the street

which was lined by Government buildings, was piled high with surrendered German arms and down it were moving columns of German prisoners.

"One can't walk or ride on Unter den Linden," they added. "Nine rows of fallen trees were placed across it at one place with sandbags stacked behind them. Through this we saw Red flags flying from the Soviet and French embassies."

Dispatches said the Reichstag still was smoking, with the roofs of the halls caved in, but the skeleton of the cupola still standing and atop it the red banner.

The Academy of Art near the embassies was reported damaged.

Digs For His Family
"I saw an old German digging in ruins," said one of the Izvestia correspondents, "and asked what he was looking for. 'My family,' he replied. Fairly soon ten persons came crawling from the ruins."

The Russian reporters said registration of Nazis had commenced in Berlin.

Mines and delayed-action bombs still exploded.

Correspondents entering the underground headquarters of the German general staff said they found evidence that the officers left only one telegrapher to answer calls when they fled.

Last Hours On Record
At the machines where he worked they found the ribbons bearing his last messages which told in a unique manner the story of the last hours of the capital. Some of them were:

"I have an urgent message for Oslo."

"Very sorry, we are not transmitting any more. You see in a few hours we shall be closing down."

"Is there nobody in Berlin who could be sent with a dispatch?"

"No."

"My God, what is happening?"

"We've fought ourselves to a standstill."

"Here's an urgent message for General Wiestel."

"I told you we are not accepting anything else."

"I should like to know what your situation is."

"I Am The Last"

"Fine as ever. If you could see me now. I am sitting here in full uniform with my greatcoat and tommygun. They have all rattled. I am the last. Spirits below zero."

There is a noose around my neck."

"Have you got contact with

Prague?"
"Idiot, of course not. I'm telling you I am the last. Ivan is here on my neck. I'm going to cut the wires. Lord, what we have come to. It's all over with Germany. Ivan is at the door. I'm cutting the wires."

skirts of the city, the biggest groups being taken to the north and northwest between the sectors where the American-Russian and British-Russian linkups occurred.
Coming Out Of Woods
Wooded areas yielded hundreds

Nazis Giving Up To Reds Too Fast For Close Tally

Moscow, May 4 (AP)—Unit after unit of the German Wehrmacht surrendered today along the still lengthy Russian front as weary Nazi troops anticipated a general capitulation, and dispatches from Berlin said the prisoner toll there stood at about 145,000 this morning, with hundreds of Germans giving up hourly.

Front dispatches said Nazi officers indicated they had "performed their duty to Hitler and that their fates were now in their own hands."

Many More Yanks Believed Liberated
Moscow, May 4 (AP)—The United States military mission said today that from 2,000 to 3,000 Allied war prisoners were liberated near Neubrandenburg (Stalag 2) by Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's drive to the Baltic and that it understood many more were freed at Camp Barth (Stalag-Luft 1) near Stralsund.

Face Long Journey
From almost every sector of the front German regular troops, Volksturm, some sullen and arrogant, but most of them tired and depressed, were lined up for the long journey eastward.

The Germans were being rounded up in such large numbers—sometimes in complete units—that it was difficult to get an accurate count and it will probably be several days before complete figures will be issued for current captures.

In Berlin, Russian forces were working day and night to restore the German capital's gas, water, light and communications systems to working order.

There was still no further word concerning Hitler. Propaganda Minister Goebbels or other high-placed Nazis. The Russian people were still avidly discussing the whereabouts of Hitler and Goebbels. A majority seemed convinced the pair had either fled Germany or were now fleeing.

Sending In Technicians
The Russians were hurrying engineers and technicians of every category to the German capital in an effort to get the German people to help themselves. Soviet specialists were being landed at Tempelhof Airdrome to push repairs of the city's public utilities.

Large squads of sappers continued working in the ruins of Berlin's buildings and the city's comparative quiet was broken every few moments by exploding mines or delayed-action shells.

Prisoners were still being brought into Berlin from the out-

dispatch said.
This treachery unloosed a terrific new barrage on the Germans and the following day the German commander himself with a white flag and other officers crossed to the Russian line and capitulated.
The Soviets, taking no chances, brought up special loud-speaker trucks and ordered the Nazi officers of the German general staff to broadcast the terms to all Berlin. Even then a German machine gunner fired from a building on a column of his comrades.

Reds Name German Berlin District Mayor

Moscow, May 4 (AP)—Dispatches from Berlin announced today that Russian military authorities had named a German citizen as burgomeister for the Friedrichsberg section of the capital—the first such appointment reported in any portion of Germany occupied by the Red Army.

The Government newspaper Izvestia identified the appointee as Paul Leike, who, it said, was not affiliated with any political party. He was said to have served as burgomeister of the district from 1907 to 1934.

PUSH ON CHIHKIANG HALTED BY CHINESE

But Setback Is Suffered Inside Laohokow, Where Japanese Get to Force Inside City

CHUNGKING, China, May 4 (AP)—The Chinese High Command announced tonight that Chinese troops, aided by American-equipped airborne reinforcements, had halted a four-pronged Japanese offensive aimed at the United States air base at Chihkiang, 250 miles southeast of Chungking, annihilating 3,000 of the enemy.

Maj. Gen. Robert B. McClure, chief of staff to the Allied commander in chief in China, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, said the enemy offensive "seemingly has bogged down, and that the Chinese were continuing their counter drive in this part of western Hunan Province."

Two additional villages were recaptured near Wuyang, sixty-seven miles southeast of Chihkiang. Wuyang was taken yesterday. Heavy fighting also continued east of Kianungkow eighty miles from the air base.

A spokesman conceded a set

back in Hupeh Province, where the enemy had succeeded in making contact with the Japanese forces inside of Laohokow, former American air base city 350 miles northeast of Chungking. Apparently the Chinese have never been able to wipe out the Japanese pocket inside of Laohokow.

American Fourteenth Air Force planes destroyed four enemy planes in combat over Suchow, northwest of Nanking. In addition, two more were destroyed and two were damaged at Pengpu, south of Suchow, and one more was destroyed on the ground at the Siaokan airfield north of Hankow.

P-51's operating along the Yangtze River between Hankow and Kiukiang destroyed three enemy river boats and damaged a fourth. They also attacked Sichuan, northwest of Laohokow, and set fire to oil stores. They also bombed targets outside of the gates of Nanyang northeast of Laohokow.

Fourteen enemy locomotives were damaged by fighters and medium bombers sweeping along the Yellow River railroad areas.

Chinese In Hunan Launch Offensive

Chungking, May 4 (AP)—The Chinese have started a general counteroffensive in Hunan Province in an attempt to save the American air base at Chihkiang, 250 miles southeast of Chungking, an army spokesman announced today.

The spokesman said the Chinese already had brought the Japanese drive toward Chihkiang to a complete standstill after annihilating 3,000 of the enemy.

The Chinese forces engaged in the counteroffensive were reinforced by airborne American-equipped troops, he added.

Wuyang captured
Previous Chinese Combat Command headquarters announced that Chinese troops in western Hunan had captured strategic Wuyang, astride a secondary road leading toward the main highway to Chihkiang.

The announcement, in the form of "Press Note No. 1," indicated a growing co-ordination between the Chinese and American commands. The Combat Command headquarters is under Maj. Gen. Robert B. McClure.

The four-pronged Japanese drive in Hunan has speared to within 70 miles of its objective. Along the direct road from Paoching, base of the enemy offensive, the Chinese repulsed all Japanese attempts to

advance westward, the Chinese high command said.
Wuyang, captured Wednesday, guards the entrance to a valley running generally northward to Chihkiang.

RANGOON SEIZED BY ALLIED FORCES

By PRESTON GROVER
CALCUTTA, May 4—(AP) Japanese armies in Burma have been "decisively defeated," leaving 97,000 dead on the field of battle, Allied headquarters announced today as British and Indian forces completed the bloodless occupation of the great port of Rangoon.

Harbor installations of the capital city of more than 400,000 were taken intact and will be ready within a few days to handle Allied shipping and provide a staging base for future operations in the southeast Asia theater—perhaps an assault on the naval base of Singapore.

British amphibious and land forces entered the Burma's first city yesterday and found that, but for a few stragglers, the Japanese had evacuated the city April 25. Its capture, however, was not officially announced until today.

In a message to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten last night, King George VI of England expressed his "heartfelt congratulations on the brilliant success achieved by all arms and services in the capture of Rangoon."

British Indian parachute troops who landed Tuesday at the mouth of the Rangoon river 20 miles south of the capital—a day in advance of the main seaborne landings there—encountered only 37 Japanese. They killed 36 and wounded the other.

Although it was plain at that point that the enemy had fled Rangoon and that the reconquest of Burma virtually was complete three years after the Japanese overran the country, the seaborne landings were carried out as scheduled.

Today's communique said "mopping up continues, but fragments of Japanese Burma armies are all that remain and the campaign for all practical purposes virtually is over and new objectives to the south and east now hold the attention of forces in the southeast Asia

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command theater."

It was estimated unofficially that from 300 to 500 Japanese were cut off in the area east of Taunggyi on the west coast, their only escape route severed by the Allied capture of the big communications and supply center of Prome, 150 miles north-northwest of Rangoon.

Another 5,000 in small parties were believed to be scattered through the remainder of Burma west of the Mandalay-Rangoon rail line. They will be mopped up later.

Freeing of Rangoon and its capacious harbor will restore the old Burma route to Chungking, giving the Allies control of the railroad through Mandalay to Lashio, where the Burma Road began before the Japanese chopped it off in March, 1942. This will mean a vast saving in time, distance and transportation facilities in delivering war supplies through to China, which at present is supplied by air and over the arduous Stilwell Road from India.

All the operations "were supported and supplied by air on a scale never attempted hitherto in any theater of war."

Sharing in the credit for the brilliant campaign, Mountbatten said, were two Chinese divisions and an American brigade—the "Mars Task Force"—which fought down from the Myitkyina area in northeastern Burma and seized the rail cities of Lashio and Hsipaw, northeast of Mandalay.

RANGOON FELL WITHOUT FIGHT

Japs Failed to Blow Up Harbor on Fleeing.

P. GROVER
Calcutta, May 4 (A. P.).—Decisive defeat of Japanese forces in Burma, climaxed in the capture of the capital of Rangoon with its big port intact, was announced by the Southeast Asia Command today.

Rangoon was found abandoned by the enemy, but an amphibious force which had landed just below the city to participate in the capture went through with the operation as a practice for bigger things to come—perhaps an attack on Singapore.

A communiqué said that 97,000 Japanese had been slain in the

Burma campaign in the last fifteen months.

Seizure of Rangoon was effected so swiftly that the Japanese were unable to destroy the port's installations.

The initial British entry into Rangoon, Burmese capital which Allied troops have been fighting to regain since 1942, was effected by a single British airman on foot, it was disclosed today.

Lands on Jap Field.

A formal report disclosed that R. A. F. Wing Commander A. E. Saunders made a one-man capture of Mingladon airdrome and entered Rangoon by himself Wednesday. Saunders was flying over the area when he noted the lack of any kind of activity aground and suddenly decided to land on Mingladon airdrome. He learned no Japanese had been on the field for days. He camouflaged his plane there, and made his way thirty miles to Rangoon, where he was told that all but a few Japanese stragglers had fled the city April 25.

The airman then got into a sampan and sailed down the Rangoon River to advise amphibious forces making their way northward.

Prome Is Captured.

Allied prisoners liberated by the combined operations forces said the Japs began evacuating Rangoon three weeks ago by land and sea and only light opposition was expected. American pilots who flew over the city reported a large sign on one building saying "Japs gone."

To the north, British Fourteenth Army forces closing in on Rangoon from south of Pegu were overcoming remaining enemy resistance. In the Irrawaddy sector the capture of Prome on the east bank of the great, muddy river has cut off large forces of Japs to the west.

Lt. Col. John G. Bright, 36-year-old fighter pilot who has fought the Germans, Italians and Japanese and is one of the few aces of Major Gen. Chennault's famed Flying Tigers remaining in service, was appointed operations officer for the United States Fourteenth Air Force's Chinese-American composite wing today.

Col. Bright's parents and a sister live in Reading, Pa. He once served with the aircraft carrier Ranger. With the Flying Tigers he flew fifty combat missions

and shot down six Zeroes. He also served in North Africa, Sicily and Italy, flying thirty-one combat missions. He was assigned to the Chinese-American wing in December, 1944, and has since flown about fifteen more missions.

JAPANESE SINK FIVE U.S. SHIPS IN OKINAWA BATTLE

154 Enemy Planes Downed During Attack on Amphibious Force.

AIRFIELD BOMBED

Troops Pocketed after Landing Behind American Lines.

ERICKSON
GUAM, Saturday, May 5—(AP) Attacking by land, sea and air, the Japanese sank five small U. S. ships off Okinawa yesterday, affected nuisance landings behind American lines on that island and caused some damage to Yontan airfield, on the central western coast. A total of 154 Japanese airplanes were destroyed and 21 damaged.

One of the counterlandings was repulsed on a reef and upward of 500 enemy troops involved in three other landings were pocketed near Machinato airfield and were being destroyed.

Furious Battle Rages

The enemy's strongest attack was made against American ships off Okinawa, resulting in a furious hour and a half battle involving bombers, torpedo planes, suicide crashing pilots and Baka bombs. The five light naval units were sunk in this assault, which cost the enemy 54 planes destroyed and one Baka bomb shot down by a destroyer.

This was the first official report of a Baka bomb being downed. The Baka is a suicide-piloted rocket like missile built like a small airplane. Other Baka bombs presumably were used although Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' communique today men-

tioned only the one.

Later in the day, as carrier pilots roamed the northern Ryukyus, the enemy sent additional waves of aircraft winging southward, but none reached American forces off Okinawa. Carrier pilots shot down 96 of these. The previous day, they destroyed two and damaged 19 on the ground in neutralizing strikes on Amami and other northern Ryukyus airfields.

15 Suicide Boats Destroyed

The attack on the amphibious force off Okinawa followed a wild night in which Japanese suicide boats attacked American shipping. One light surface unit was damaged slightly. Fifteen suicide boats were destroyed.

Meantime, a number of enemy aircraft attacked Yontan airfield, which American fliers have been using nearly a month, they "caused some damage," Nimitz said.

Simultaneously, 600 Japanese troops, using small wooden landing boats, were landing or attempting to land behind American lines. On the eastern shore, one party was discovered early and repulsed on a reef.

This was the first Japanese attempt of the Okinawa campaign to make a counter-landing. Four forces totaling only 600 men could not expect to do more than harass communications and supply lines to the rear.

Elsewhere in the western Pacific, navy search planes destroyed two and damaged two enemy planes; escort carriers continued their neutralizing raids on the Sakishima islands in the southern Ryukyus; army Liberators bombed airfield and harbor installations at Truk in the Carolines, damaging two small cargo ships; a navy searcher exploded an ammunition dump on Truk; army planes (Tokyo radio said they were B-29s and B-24 Liberators) bombed runways and dispersal areas on Marcus island; and Marine fliers bombed the Palaus and Marshalls.

Mopping up operations on Iwo Jima and in the Marianas islands resulted in the killing of 108 Japanese and capture of 156 in the week of April 22 to 28.

The Japanese on Wednesday had combined suicide boat and plane attacks in the previous attack on American invasion forces off Okinawa.

At least a dozen of the suicide torpedo boats were destroyed during a wild sea and air raid Thursday evening. Seventeen attacking planes were destroyed.

Two light units of the United States Pacific Fleet were sunk, bringing to nineteen the number of American vessels (all of destroyer size or smaller) announced as lost in the Okinawa

and related operations. A number of others have been damaged, including the hospital ship Comfort.

Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland reported from Okinawa that one of the ships sunk Thursday was attacked by six planes.

82 Men Rescued.

Loss of life was not announced but it will increase the 5,551 naval casualties, as of May 2, announced by Fleet Admiral Nimitz in his Friday communique.

Haugland said that eight officers and seventy-four enlisted men, many of them seriously hurt, were known to have been rescued.

Five of the attacking torpedo boats were destroyed after a United States cruiser spotted them with searchlights, making them a target for nearby smaller craft.

In the ground fighting on southern Okinawa, the Tenth Army's soldiers and Marines battered at Japanese defenses before Naha, Shuri and Yonabaru, the island's three largest towns.

The stubborn nature of the Japanese resistance was described in a dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent James Lindsley. He said machine-gun fire continued to come from a Gibraltar-like cliff before Shuri even after Seventy-seventh Division assault troops had captured the central pillbox on the top and burned out every crevice with explosives and gasoline.

60,000 Japs Killed.

It was believed the Japanese were feeding the honeycombed hill through a tunnel leading to Shuri, nearly two miles away.

American counter air blows, aimed at smashing the Japanese planes on home fields, included a carrier strike at the Sakishima Islands Wednesday and another B-29 raid on Kyushu Friday.

Admiral Nimitz's report on Navy casualties, which included 1,131 killed and 1,604 missing, brought the total announced American losses to 16,964. Ground casualties through April 25 totaled 11,413, including 1,527 soldiers and 320 Marines killed.

Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr., Tenth Army commander, estimated several days ago that half of the Japanese garrison of probably 60,000 had been put out of action.

Okinawa Battle Rages With Increased Fury

Guam, May 4 (AP)—American troops are smashing with new fury against the powerful natural defenses of the Japanese southern Okinawa front. Both sides are bringing their heavy guns to bear.

From caves, tunnels and interlocking pillboxes, the enemy is fighting back with artillery and mortar fire on a front so mixed up that a Japanese pocket behind American lines is harassing with night infiltrations.

The Okinawa campaign, including preinvasion fleet attacks on Japan proper, has cost 16,964 American casualties. Of these, 2,978 were killed.

Navy Total 5,551

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communique today reported total navy casualties through Wednesday were 5,551, including 1,131 killed, 2,816 wounded and 1,604 missing.

American casualties for the entire Okinawa-Ryukyu operation are considerably lower than the figure for conquest of bloody Iwo Jima, for a comparable period, although the 10th Army faces nearly three times as many enemy ground troops in the current operation.

Ground casualties on Okinawa through April 25—25 days of fierce fighting on Okinawa, plus several days on some fifteen nearby islands—total 11,413, including 1,527 soldiers and 320 Marines killed. Iwo's 26-day battle cost was 19,938 casualties, including 4,189 killed.

Jap Iwo Losses 23,000

Nimitz did not report navy casualties for the fleet's Iwo-supporting operations.

Japanese casualties on Iwo Jima exceeded 23,000—the entire garrison force.

Japanese casualties on Okinawa through April 23 were 21,269 killed and 399 captured of an estimated 60,000 garrison. Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., commander of the 10th Army, said several thousand Nipponese increased enemy casualties to an estimated 30,000.

Nimitz announced that four small Japanese aerial attacks sank two "light units" and inflicted "some damage" to American forces off Okinawa last night. Seventeen enemy raiders were shot down.

Jap Claims On Sinkings

[An unconfirmed claim made today by the Japanese Domei news agency listed a cruiser, a destroyer and a mine sweeper sunk at dusk yesterday by Japanese suicide

planes in the Okinawa area. Domei said in a broadcast recorded at San Francisco that another cruiser was damaged.]

Two fresh divisions, the 77th Army Division and the 1st Marine Division, are throwing a full punch on the west and central Okinawa sectors. The Marines, who shared in the conquest of northern Okinawa, edged forward slowly through rugged country honeycombed with installations.

Stalemated Elsewhere

At other points the 34-day-old battle of Okinawa was stalemated.

The 7th Army Division, on the assault since its D-day landing, maintained a deep salient on the eastern coast. Its spearhead pointed like a dart toward Yonabaru.

Both Naha, capital city of 66,000 population, and Shuri, where it is hoped Japanese resistance will crumble, still lie a mile ahead.

Japanese before Shuri tried unsuccessfully to wrest the initiative from the 77th Division by following up a 1,200-round artillery barrage with a dawn counterattack.

B-29'S MAKE NEW STRIKES

Two Airfields On Northern Kyushu Bombed

Guam, Saturday, May 5 (AP)—Between 25 and 50 Superfortresses bombed Oita and Tachiari airfields on northern Kyushu this morning in the fifteenth B-29 strike in 39 days aimed at neutralizing southern Japanese air bases.

Maj. Gen. Curtis Le May, commander of the 21st Bomber Command, said results were "good to excellent."

From Medium Altitude

The Superfortresses dropped bombs visually from medium altitude.

The mission was the third attack on Kyushu in three days and the tenth in fourteen days. It was the sixth time both Oita and Tachiari airfields had been bombed by Marianas-based B-29's.

Squadrons of Marianas-based Superfortresses spread demolition bombs over Japanese airfields on Kyushu and Shikoku islands yesterday in the second successive day of attacks on southern Nippon.

The raid, by 50 to 100 of the big bombers, was the 14th in 38 days on important south Japan air-dromes which nest planes that harass American and British operations in the Ryukyu islands.

Tokyo radio reported the Kyushu raid, and also said eight Superforts attacked Kobe, industrial city on Honshu island, and 10 others dropped mines in Kammon strait.

There was no American mention of the Kobe attack or the mining of Kammon strait, which separates Honshu and Kyushu islands.

American headquarters said the Superforts in the Kyushu attack hit Omura in West Oita prefecture and Seaki on the eastern shore. The attack on Shikoku was aimed at the big Matsuyama airfield. Good results were obtained in visual bombing.

B-29S STRIKE JAP AIRFIELDS AGAIN

Guam, May 4 (A. P.).—Fifty to a hundred B-29s today made their fourteenth neutralizing attack in thirty-eight days on Japanese homeland airfields from which the enemy could stage raids on American forces in the Ryukyus.

The demolition bombing, made in daylight with visibility good, was the eighth in eleven days on Kyushu airfields and also included Matsuyama Airfield—hit for the first time—on Shikoku Island.

Major-Gen. Curtis Lemay, commander of the Marianas-based Twenty-first Bomber Command, reported results were good at all targets. Kyushu objectives were Omura in west Oita prefecture and Seaki on the eastern shore.

Six Kyushu fields were bombed yesterday, without loss of any Superforts, after a three-day lull which followed six successive days of neutralizing bombing.

The Superforts today encountered moderate fighter opposition, including a few Nipponese pilots who definitely pressed their attacks said Lieut. Col. Beverly H. Warren of Omaha, deputy commander of the strike.

Fighters stayed with Lieut. Bert. H. Ruef's Superfort throughout its bomb run.

Radio Tokyo reported today's raid but, departing from policy, no claims of Superforts downed. Neither did it report on damage.

Big Fleet of Superforts Raid Honshu and Kyushu Industrial Target and Air Base Are Bombed

WASHINGTON, May 4 (A. P.).—A very large force of B-29 Superfortresses carried out attacks on the Japanese home islands of Honshu and Kyushu today (May 5, Japanese time), headquarters of the 20th Air Force announced tonight.

One force attacked an industrial target on the main Japanese island of Honshu, while other B-29s continued the assault on air bases on Kyushu.

Possibly as many as 150 of the big bombers participated in the attacks. Both phases of the operation were carried out by Marianas-based Superfortresses of the 21st Bomber Command under Major General Curtis E. Le May. Further details, the announcement said, will be disclosed after the bombers return to their bases.

It was announced at Guam that "good to excellent" results were accomplished in visual bombing of Oita and Tachiarai airfields, on northern Kyushu, by twenty-five to fifty Superfortresses on the morning of May 5, Japanese time.

Foe Holds Out in Fortress

OKINAWA, May 3 (Delayed A. P.).—Even 500 pounds of explosives, washed down by two barrels of gasoline, could not completely clean out Japanese from a Gibraltar-like fortress in the 96th-77th Infantry Divisions sector on southern Okinawa.

The 96th had attacked the fortress repeatedly since April 26. Finally a company of the 77th—which relieved the 96th—reached the cliff top Tuesday by using rope ladders, cargo nets and wooden ladders. The Japanese previously had knocked out the central pillbox on the top—which is thirty yards wide and 150 long.

The Japanese pushed the company off that night, but Americans recaptured it Wednesday and held it through the night.

Early today demolition troops planted dynamite charges in every opening they could find in the fortress, blasting it shut. In one hole they dropped 500 pounds of explosives and poured two barrels of gasoline.

When that was detonated the entire ridge heaved and rocked.

Yet when troops tried to approach from another side, new machine gun positions opened

fire. The fortress is believed to have a tunnel leading nearly two miles south to Okinawa's second largest city, Shuri.

Okinawa Youths Decide Japanese Are Big Liars

With Marine Force on Okinawa, April 23 (AP—Delayed)—Two Okinawa kids—both dressed in ragged Japanese uniforms—trembled with fear, but stared defiantly at the Marines. They said they wanted to join the enemy defenders and fight the American devils who were soon to be blasted by superior Japanese power.

During the night enemy units around the Marine camp attacked in force. The air was filled with screams of the enemy, the chatter of machine guns, the gruff explosions of hand grenades. When morning came the boys stared in horror at the many Jap bodies.

Suddenly the older one announced: "Japan is a big liar." Then, after a moment of thought, he added: "I think my brother and I want to be like our father—farmers."

Liver Fluke a Disease Among Okinawa Troops

Cases of Schistosomiasis Bring Curb on Use of Ponds

OKINAWA, May 4 (A. P.).—Discovery of the first known cases of schistosomiasis among American troops on Okinawa resulted today in a general warning to troops to guard against liver fluke.

Troops were ordered to stay out of fresh water streams, avoid washing in creeks, and avoid swamps, rice paddies and stagnant pools. They were instructed to drink only purified water or water from approved sources. Laundering of clothing in suspected waters was prohibited.

Military medical men warned that only a very short period of wetting in infested water permits the microscopic flukes to gain access to the skin, which they penetrate within thirty seconds.

Not Likely to Spread

The liver fluke disease which has been found on Okinawa is regarded in medical records as highly fatal, but not as something likely to spread widely among troops. The disease is accompanied by a fever lasting three to ten weeks.

AUSSIES SEIZE JAP BARRACKS IN TARAKAN CITY

MANILA, Saturday, May 5—(AP) Embattled Australians have seized the military barracks in Tarakan City, on Tarakan island off the Borneo coast, and Yank forces have fought their way, house to house in Davao, last major Japanese held port in the Philippines, headquarters announced today.

Reflecting front line dispatches telling of increased Nipponese resistance in the oil rich little Borneo island, today's communique said numerous land mines were encountered and that naval and air units supported the ground forces.

Mention of house to house fighting in Davao also suggested a tightening of enemy opposition there. Yesterday, field dispatches indicated the main Japanese force had moved out of the city, retreating to the north.

Despite the sudden show of resistance the 24th division Yanks pushed through Davao to Santa Ana, on the northern outskirts. Other troops, pressing inland from Libby airfield, south of the city, fought off two strong counterattacks and advanced to a point near Mintal.

The U. S. 31st division, driving through central Mindanao island, to the northwest of Davao, broke through local opposition to advance 14 miles and take the road junction at Kibawe, 35 miles north of Kabakan.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported guerrilla forces had cleaned Surigao province, on Mindanao.

Yank forces completed the mopping up of Baguio, Philippine summer capital on Luzon island, and liberated the towns of Hogun, Antamok and Acops, in that area.

The Aussies worked through a hail of mortar and light artillery fire for their Tarakan gains. Their tanks were slowed by land mines, some of them electrically controlled, but they took high ground a half mile from the Tarakan airfield.

The United States 13th Air Force, the Australian air force and United States 7th Fleet planes hammered the airfield to aid the ground units.

Jap Snipers Wiped Out

The air units also walloped Japanese installations around Brunei Bay, on the Borneo west coast, and with the aid of PT boats sank two 3,000-ton transports, six freighters and many small craft.

The 5th United States Air Force and navy planes smashed Japanese holdings from Formosa to Malaya.

In Davao City the fighting involved the wiping out of Japanese snipers and small suicide squads. It was believed the main Japanese garrison still was in the hills to the north. Davao's large Japanese civilian population apparently evacuated the city with the enemy force.

The Yanks captured fifteen fully loaded enemy trucks and found hot meals on bivouac tables, indicating a hasty Japanese departure.

Australians Gain on Tarakan

Foe Resists Strongly There, but at Davao Americans Meet Only Light Opposition.

Manila, May 4 (A. P.).—Australian veterans met bitter Japanese resistance Wednesday, the second day of their invasion of oil-rich little Tarakan Island off northeast Borneo, but managed to widen their beachhead.

Using remote controlled land mines, the Nipponese blew thirty-foot craters along a highway to delay the advance of Aussie tanks toward the island's airstrip. The Aussies had to fight with fixed bayonets and bore through heavy bunkers to reach high ground overlooking the island's main city.

Battered, burned and virtually uninhabited, Davao, Mindanao's biggest city, fell to Major-Gen. Roscoe Woodruff's Twenty-fourth Division on Wednesday. The capture of the port city climaxed a 150-mile dash from their beachhead and came after a final drive which saw little opposition.

Japs Retreat North

Japanese troops retreated northward to hill country where, it was believed, the toughest fighting of the Davao campaign may occur in clean-up fighting. Only a handful of suicide squads remained in the provincial capital which was practically a Japanese city before the war.

Almost every building in the main part of town was reduced to rubble by repeated American bombings. The Provincial Capitol, the Governor's Mansion, large warehouses and schools were wrecked. Davao's only dock has

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a big bomb hit in the center. The Japanese destroyed the only bridge across the Davao River on the western approach to the city and probably figured they could blast any attempted crossing with their artillery concentration from the hills. But they were fooled by a ruse cooked up by Col. Thomas E. Clifford Jr. of Ceredo, W. Va., whose forces took the city.

Yank Trick Fools Foe

Col. Clifford a West Point football star in 1935 posted one company 1,000 yards from the blown bridge and ordered an artillery barrage laid down on the op-

posite bank.

The Japanese assumed the assault was coming at that point and as soon as the American barrage lifted opened up with their big guns. But at another point doughboys dashed across the river on a narrow footbridge, untouched by artillery fire. The Yanks cleared Libby Airfield of last-stand Nipponese and seized Matina Airfield, south of Davao. Previously they had taken three other airdromes in the area. Matina and Libby fields are among the best in the southern Philippines.

A Thirty-first Division unit led by Lieut. Col. George Williams of Seale, Ala., reached deep into central Mindanao after having advanced an average of twelve miles a day.

Planes Aid Tarakan Attack.

Australian and United States Thirteenth Air Force planes pounded Japanese targets in the Netherlands East Indies in support of the Tarakan operation. On Tuesday, Tarakan's D-day, the air forces bagged eleven enemy freighters and many smaller craft.

The Borneo campaign 'is not solely a liberation campaign. It is the first effort of the Pacific war to win a filling station close

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to the front. The conquest of Borneo's oil fields will lessen the drain on American oil fields, ease the burden on the pipeline of tankers and help United States forces to "grease the invasion route into Japan."

Jap Civilians Warned

At Twenty-fourth Division Command Post Near Davao, Mindanao, P. I., May 4 (A. P.).—"If these (Japanese) civilians want to surrender," Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger said today, "well and good. If not, we intend to kill them as we find them."

Australians Reported Reinforced

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4 (A. P.).—A "reinforcement" of Allied naval strength near the newly invaded island of Tarakan, off Borneo, was claimed today by the Japanese Domei news agency.

In a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, the enemy news agency also asserted that an "attempt by war-craft to approach the Tarakan shore had been frustrated."

Domei reported "fierce fighting" in progress on the island between Japanese forces and Allied invasion troops.

50,000 In Mexico Celebrate Berlin's Fall

Mexico City, May 4 (A. P.).—About 50,000 persons participated here yesterday in a parade organized by federal district authorities to celebrate the fall of Berlin.

Leading one contingent was a mule decorated with a large swastika and a sign reading: "This is Hitler, the superman."

Kurusu Praises Hitler's 'Peace' Plans

San Francisco, May 4 (A. P.).—Saburo Kurusu, suave Japanese envoy to Washington at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor, today praised Adolf Hitler, the Tokyo radio said in a broadcast recorded by the FCC today.

"The late Fuehrer's love of the Fatherland and his idea of true peace will be kept intact in the minds of the German nation and the task bequeathed by Hitler will no doubt be accomplished by the Germans," Kurusu said. He was once the Japanese Ambassador to Berlin.

JAP NEWSPAPER CRITICIZES SUZUKI

San Francisco, May 4 (A. P.).—Criticism for a "lack of sufficient vigor" was aimed today by the

Tokyo newspaper Mainichi at the month-old Cabinet of Premier Baron Admiral Kantaro Suzuki. Suzuki's Cabinet, which on April 5 succeeded the resigned Cabinet under Kuniaki Koiso, was accused of failure to "recognize the spirit of the people."

Quoting Mainichi, the Japanese Domei news agency said in a broadcast recorded by the FCC that the "spirit of the people must be infused in the administration of its state affairs."

Japan's aging Premier, meanwhile, asserted Nipponese military forces were prepared for an expected "golden chance" to defeat America and Great Britain.

Prodding of the present Japanese Cabinet followed acknowledgment by Nipponese war leaders that the fall of Germany would place the nation in a more difficult position.

JAP GOVERNMENT HIT BY TOKYO NEWSPAPER

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4. — (AP) The month-old government of Japan's Premier Kantaro Suzuki drew sniper fire today from the Tokyo newspaper Mainichi in an accusation of "lack of sufficient vigor."

A Tokyo broadcast said the newspaper declared that "what we desire of the present cabinet is that it give more attention to getting the support of the people for its measures."

The broadcast, based on a Japanese Domei news agency report and heard by the FCC, gave no specific details for the foundation of Mainichi's criticism.

The newspaper, however, gave the cabinet of 77-year-old Suzuki credit for "striving first to solve the fundamental and important problems of the nation," but emphasized that the government's plans must be "workable" and the people must be behind them.

Big Four Strikes Snag On Regional Treaties

Leaders, However, Agree on 20 Amendments to Dumbarton Oaks Plan.

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL
SAN FRANCISCO, May 4—(AP) The Big Four were reported tonight to have agreed on more than 20 amendments to the Dumbarton

Oaks Plan but to have struck a snag on how to fit regional treaties into a world security system.

The United States, Russia and Britain were represented as having divergent ideas on dovetailing such regional arrangements as the Pan-American act of Chapultepec and Russia's assistance pacts with France and other European coun-

tries, into the Dumbarton proposals for an all-powerful security council with worldwide authority.

All were described as having agreed in principle on the point that security can best be maintained on a worldwide basis, rather than with regional organizations working independently of the security council. But they lacked a formula for maintaining this principle and at the same time protecting regional defensive arrangements.

Russia Fears Germany

Russia evidently was chiefly concerned with the possibility of again being attacked by a resurgent Germany.

The Big Four met early in the evening at dinner in the pent-house apartment of Secretary of State Stettinius. It had been planned to get joint amendments to the press tonight. But word later went out that nothing would be issued before tomorrow.

Then it was learned that the reason was a decision to meet again later. If complete accord could be reached, it was said, the only amendments to be sponsored by the Big Four would be those on which they all agreed. Otherwise it was thought that the United States and possibly Russia and Britain might have one or more independent proposals.

In any case, it was reported that the Big Four would be in agreement on 80 to 85 per cent of the changes they want made.

Yalta Veto Plan Snags Trustee Agreement

MAY 5 1945
San Francisco, May 4 (AP)—A five-power agreement on the handling of enemy territories after the war was reported today to have encountered a stumbling block in a potential security council veto.

This issue reportedly was raised by four visiting senators who conferred with American delegates to the United Nations conference and met with the Big Four foreign ministers last night.

The senators were said to have told the American delegates they feared that United States proposals to have the new league's security council administer trusteeships might hamper American control of vital military bases in the Pacific.

The Apparent Fear

The senators apparently feared that any member of the Big Five might exercise a veto power under the Yalta voting formula that would interfere with single-nation control of bases.

Delegates interested in the question were inclined to discount this possibility, but the four senators apparently made it clear that they want a free American hand in the Pacific islands that have been won from the Japanese at the cost of many lives.

Senator Byrd (D., Va.) told a reporter he thought the Naval Affairs Committee was agreed that "we ought to have every island the military authorities say we need for defense purposes."

"Believe We'll Get Them"

"I believe we are going to get them," Byrd said. "We received encouragement from the delegation on our point that the United States should retain exclusive control of the Japanese-owned and mandated islands."

Although the American proposals have not been announced officially, it was understood that they leave the way clear for this country to designate the areas it believes should be placed under trusteeships.

Thus the United States' conceivably could say that it has possession of Iwo Jima, for instance, and that it does not believe there should be any international discussion about the administration of

that strategic island.

A Sample Counterclaim

Similarly, however, Russia could contend that areas captured by the Red Army are not to be brought under the wing of the world organization.

It has been emphasized that the disposition of these areas must be settled at the peace table, not at this conference. The effort here is to draw a general formula for administering the territories which the victors decide fall within the mandate category.

Although there have been divergent British and American viewpoints on the form this formula might take, Lord Cranborne, British Secretary of State for the Dominions, expressed hope there will be "complete agreement" when the Big Five representatives consider the question again at a meeting Saturday night.

IT'S THE BIG 5 AT PARLEY NOW WITH FRANCE IN

Paris Government Becomes Virtually a Sponsoring Power at Conference.

POLISH ISSUE STILL TOUGH

Moscow's Bid to Mikolajczyk Has Strings Attached, It Develops With Solution Distant.

San Francisco, May 4 (A. P.).—France is becoming virtually a sponsoring Power of the San Francisco Conference, it was learned today, and will take part hereafter in the councils of the big Powers.

The move enlarged the Big Four to the Big Five and set the stage for operation of the proposed World Security Council, in which the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China and France will hold permanent seats and exercise dominant authority. Virtually the only difference now between the French position at the conference and that of the other four countries appears to be that France does not have one of the

four rotating presidencies at the conference.

The Big Four foreign ministers, Molotov of Russia, Eden of Britain, Soong of China and Stettinius of the United States held today another of their discussions on amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan for a world organization. It is reported that they are very near an accord on the major changes which they are willing to support.

The Case of Mikolajczyk.

New Russian overtures toward Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Prime Minister of the exiled Polish Government, were reported today, but a solution to the problem of getting Poland a seat at the United Nations conference still appeared distant.

Russia, it was reported, has expressed a willingness to invite Mikolajczyk to join in Moscow talks about a broadening of the Soviet-sponsored Warsaw government. A broader representation of Polish elements on this government was one of the basic points of agreement at Yalta between Premier Marshal Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and the late President Roosevelt.

But, according to information here, the new move toward Mikolajczyk had some strings attached. And it was emphasized that a mere invitation to join in a discussion of a new Polish Government was far from reconstituting that Government along lines acceptable to the United States and Great Britain.

Mikolajczyk has had a number of ups and downs with the Kremlin. At one time Moscow expressed a willingness to have him head a new Polish Government, but he later was charged by Moscow with criticism of the Yalta agreements. He dropped, for the moment, out of the picture.

Foreign Commissar Molotov, although defeated on the floor of this conference, has never ceased efforts to win an invitation for Poland to join the forty-six United Nations originally convened here.

Accord Upon Oaks Changes Held Near

San Francisco, May 4 (AP)—The Big Four were reported near agreement today on major changes in the Dumbarton Oaks plan for a world organization to keep the peace.

This accord was regarded by officials of the 46 United Nations in conference here as a long step toward preventing deadlocks even after Foreign Commissar Molotov sets out for Moscow, as he is now expected to do next week.

Secretary of State Stettinius has told friends he is extremely pleased with the progress made in his talks about amending the Dumbarton Oaks charter with Molotov, Foreign Secretary Eden of Britain and Foreign Minister Soong of China.

Regional-Action Plan

There is no evidence that the Big Four intend to alter the basic Dumbarton Oaks idea of authorizing a security council to use armed forces to smack down trouble-making nations of the future.

But there are signs that the council may be permitted to recognize regional defense pacts which would automatically produce help for an attacked nation while the council was going through the process of deciding on longer-range measures.

Stettinius last night held another conference with Molotov, Eden and Soong, going over amendments which the Big Four have in mind—most of them believed to have been put forward by Britain and the United States. Another meeting was scheduled today.

Six British Objectives

Paralleling the nine American objectives announced by Stassen yesterday for changes in the Dumbarton Oaks plan, the British were reported to have these six objectives in mind for amendments:

1. A preamble to the Dumbarton Oaks charter to set forth the high moral purposes and indorsement of human rights to which the world organization would be committed. (For this the British favor a statement proposed by

Prime Minister Smuts of South Africa.)

2. A provision to make certain that the organization has enough flexibility to handle any troublesome international situations

3. A provision to allow scope for regional action to maintain peace without impairing the prestige of the security council or weakening the Dumbarton Oaks principle that the security of all nations can best be maintained on a world-wide rather than a regional basis.

4. Elevation of the social and economic council to equal importance with the security council. Under the Dumbarton Oaks plan, the economic council is subordinate to the general assembly of nations; the security council outranks the assembly.

5. A provision allowing a world organization, once it is set up, to work out some rules whereby the so-called middle powers—like Australia, Canada and Brazil—would be assured of places on the security council in recognition of their military prestige.

6. A system of trusteeships for dependent territories which are considered international responsibilities.

MOLOTOV REFUSES HONORARY DEGREE

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—(AP) Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov has refused to accept an honorary degree from the University of California.

He was on a list which included Secretary of State Stettinius, Foreign Ministers Anthony Eden of Britain, T. V. Soong, of China, Georges Bidault of France and Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa.

Molotov told the university "It is not in accordance with the policies of the Soviet Union" to accept.

University Honors Six Parley Delegates; Eden Renews Pledge to Push

War on Japan

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4 (AP)—Anthony Eden renewed today Britain's pledge that all her strength would be thrown into the war against Japan as soon as the last remnants of German resistance were crushed.

He and Secretary Stettinius also expressed confidence that the United Nations Conference would be successful in drawing up a charter for a world organization designed to prevent war.

Their views were expressed in addresses accepting from the University of California honorary degrees of Doctor of Law. Similar degrees also were presented to these foreign ministers: T. V.

Soong of China, Georges Bidault of France, and Ezequiel Padilla of Mexico, and to South Africa's veteran Prime Minister. Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts.

Russia's Foreign Commissar, V. M. Molotoff, was on the list for an honorary degree, but it was explained that "it is not in accordance with the policies of the Soviet Union" for him to accept.

Secretary Stettinius was cheered when he said:

"The conference has made a good beginning. Its work is proceeding on schedule. The United Nations will accomplish what they have set out to. Whatever lesser differences there are between them have been and will be resolved in the highest community of interests and purposes that bind them together."

"The United Nations cannot assure a lasting peace in a few weeks or months. This conference alone will not assure it. Only the close collaboration of the United Nations in the years just passed has brought us victory. Only by strengthening that collaboration in the years ahead shall we win peace. And it will not be easy on any stage upon the road."

Dr. Soong and M. Bidault reviewed the struggles of their countries against Germany and Japan.

"We fought," said Dr. Soong, "not for victory but for human justice and for human rights."

"It is a new day of international law," the French Minister said, "which we are trying to write for the use of the world."

Dr. Padilla said that "if we succeed at San Francisco millions of frustrated lives will have a rebirth of confidence," but "should we fail, it would mean a regression to the discredited weapon of power."

"I believe in the unification of our Hemisphere and eventually of the world," he added.

Marshal Smuts said:

"It seems as if we stand at a great divide in history, an old world dying and a new one waiting to be born. I think there are great possibilities for an enduring peace."

FOUR BILLION CUT IN WAR SPENDING VOTED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON, May 4—(AP)—The House of Representatives voted the first cut in the nation's

mammoth war spending today.

The White House announced the reduction as "more than \$7,000,000,000" earlier this week when President Truman recommended cuts in the war budget in line with the approaching end of European fighting.

But Chairman Cannon (D-Mo.) of the Appropriations committee said today the actual saving was only \$4,265,000,000.

The bill cancelled \$4,265,000,000 in "authorizations" enabling the Maritime commission to enter into contracts for shipbuilding. An actual appropriation turn-back of \$3,100,000,000 was involved, but Cannon said the repeal "does not mean a saving of the sum of the two amounts." The \$3,100,000,000, he explained, is money appropriated toward liquidation of the cancelled contract authorizations.

For such construction, contract authorizations often are passed without actual grants of money, the appropriations following later as the funds are needed.

The White House said its information came from the Budget bureau which approved the cuts. A budget change of over \$7,000,000,000 is involved but part of it is only bookkeeping.

The bill passed today now goes to the Senate. Promising further budget cuts as the fighting dwindles in Europe, Cannon told the House:

"This is only the beginning."

Today's action marked the first time since the defense program began six years ago that Congress has voted a reduction in any war bill.

V-E DAY WON'T CUT DRAFT-CALL RATE

Marshall Notes May And June Replacement Needs

Washington, May 4 (AP)—The Army's draft calls may stay at the current rate of about 100,000 men a month for some time after V-E day.

Hopes for a cut at the end of the German war were dimmed, it was learned today, by an assertion from Gen. George C. Marshall that May and June replacement needs of the Army cannot be met under the present calls.

The chief of staff, writing within the last week to Chairman May (D., Ky.) of the House Military Affairs Committee, stated that the prevailing shortage probably will

be increased "by some 50,000 men" over the next three months.

Losses Average 2,000 Daily
There was no indication that this situation may be alleviated when German resistance collapses altogether.

General Marshall said he had been notified by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower that the latter's losses in Europe have been averaging 2,000 men daily, and that he expects no reduction in replacement needs for June. There was no explanation of why these requirements will not fall off after V-E day.

General Marshall added that "while the success of our armies in Europe has recently exceeded our expectations, it is too early to assume that the replacement flow to Europe can be cut off."

Scandinavian Developments
He said that General Eisenhower "has vigorously opposed proposed reductions in order to get increased shipments to MacArthur."

Some hint of a later revision of European needs was contained in Marshall's reference to "unliberated" Norway, Denmark and sections of Holland, which he said "are occupied by strong and fanatical forces of the enemy..."

The surrender of German forces in Denmark and Holland announced today may put a different light on replacement requirements for Europe.

Pacific Situation Emphasized

General Marshall said, however, that it is "urgently necessary to start an increased flow of replacements to the Pacific Ocean area, over and above those to replace battle losses."

He noted that many men in that area have been through several hard-fought campaigns under "very trying climatic conditions."

"We should return these men for release from the Army as quickly as possible," General Marshall continued. "To accomplish this, a pool of replacements must be built up there."

1,800,000 Discharges Forecast

Washington, May 4 (AP)—The Washington Post quoted an unidentified member of the House Military Affairs Committee tonight as saying the Army will start discharging approximately 1,800,000 men after V-E day.

A carefully screened force of 8,000,000 men, the Post added, will be retained to press the war against Japan. Of the 6,000,000, about 1,000,000 will remain in this country for administrative work, it said.

The present strength of the Army (D., Ky.) of the House Military Affairs Committee, stated that the War Department declined

The War Department declined

comment.

Announcement On Releases
The War Department has previously announced that releases from Army service after V-E day will total "the maximum number" which the Army feels can be spared. No estimate so far has been publicly given of that number.

And the War Department is waiting until V-E day to determine the value of the point credits upon which individual soldiers will be discharged from service.

It has stated, however, that it will honor discharge requests of men 42 and over.

Draft-Cut Hopes After V-E Day Are Jolted

Washington, May 4 (AP)—Congressional hopes for a sharp cut in army inductions immediately after V-E day received a severe jolt today from Gen. George C. Marshall.

Not only will the Army be unable to meet replacement demands for May and June under the present program, the Chief of Staff told Chairman May (D., Ky.) of the House Military Committee, but the current shortage is expected to be increased "by some 50,000 men over the next three months."

Many Look To 18-Year-Olds

Many Congressmen have felt that as soon as Germany falls, army and navy manpower needs can be filled by taking only 18-year-olds. This would reduce sharply the current induction rate of around 120,000 men a month.

Within the last week, Marshall wrote May that "General Eisenhower has informed me that his losses are currently averaging 2,000 men daily and he anticipates no reduction in his replacement requirement for June."

The letter did not explain the losses.

"While the success of our armies in Europe has recently exceeded our expectations," Marshall continued, "it is too early to assume that the replacement flow to Europe can be cut off. General Eisenhower, on the other hand, has vigorously protested reductions in order to get increased shipments

off to MacArthur.

More Replacements Needed
"Norway, Denmark and sections of Holland remain unliberated and are occupied by strong and fanatical forces of the enemy... It is urgently necessary to start an increased flow of replacements to the Pacific Ocean area over and above those required to replace battle losses. Many veteran soldiers have been through several hard-fought campaigns in that area under very trying climatic conditions. We should return these men for release from the Army as quickly as possible. To accomplish this, a pool of replacements must be built up there."

May's committee began closed-door discussions today with military leaders on demobilization and postwar Army plans.

NEW COAL CONTRACT URGED BY ICKES

Anthracite Negotiators Asked To Reach Agreement

Washington, May 4 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, telegraphed an appeal today to anthracite negotiators for continued efforts to reach agreement in the wage dispute that has tied up hard-coal production.

In his capacity as solid fuels administrator, Secretary Ickes also seized 33 more strikebound bituminous mines, bringing to 272 the number of soft-coal properties under Government control. Last night, under authorization from President Truman, he took possession of 363 anthracite companies, all in Pennsylvania.

The anthracite negotiators, in New York, continued deadlocked over the issue of \$1.50 per day for underground travel time. Neither operators nor United Mine Workers commented on Ickes's plea.

To Meet Again Today

Another negotiations session was set for 2 P.M. (Eastern War Time) tomorrow after a two-hour meeting today, which both sides indicated was fruitless.

In identical telegrams to operator and worker representatives at New York, Ickes asked for continued negotiations "to avert further loss of anthracite production." He said a wage agreement "may serve as an instrument for early restoration

of possession of mines to private owners," and added:

"I would appreciate advice from you as soon as possible concerning the terms for the resumption of operations beginning Monday, May 7, and I look to you for co-operation in this regard."

Contract Not Extended

The old anthracite wage agreement expired April 30 and John L. Lewis, UMW president, has not responded to a War Labor Board order for extension of the contract pending negotiation of a new one, with any wage changes to be retroactive. Strikes among the 72,000 hard-coal miners began with the contract expiration. Reports from the anthracite fields called the strike situation unchanged today.

In taking over the hard-coal mines last night the solid fuels administrator announced that work whistles will be blown Monday morning.

The bituminous mines, which today had been idle since April 30 when the men failed to go back under a new contract. That agreement was negotiated during a WLB-ordered 30-day extension of the old contract. Ickes directed that the workings be reopened Monday and urged the 10,500 workers involved to take up their tools again "to speed winning of the war with Japan."

Reason Not Known

"There is no question of the lack of a valid, effective wage agreement," Ickes said.

Solid Fuels Administration sources said they did not know what was holding the men back from the mines seized today, which were scattered over Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois and Alabama.

SFA said the operators of the three pits seized yesterday have not signed the new wage contract.

CHAMBER BODY BACKS CHARTER

Labor-Management Accord Approved by Directors.

Washington, May 4 (A. P.).—Labor and management's industrial peace charter has been approved by the directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, President Truman was informed today by Eric Johnston, president of the chamber. Johnston said he told Mr. Tru-

man that the directors had approved the charter last night and that the President had commented that the charter was a fine thing.

The charter was signed here March 28 by leaders of the chamber, the American Federation of Labor, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, subject to the approval of these organizations. The C. I. O. already has approved and the executive council of the A. F. of L. is now in session.

Johnston told reporters after his White House visit that the National Association of Manufacturers had not yet approved the charter but that discussions were proceeding to reconcile differences between the chamber and N. A. M. He added he was certain the N. A. M. would approve it in the end.

For Highest Possible Employment

The charter calls for a labor management partnership to bring the highest possible degree of production and employment at wages assuring a steadily advancing standard of living. It describes the American system of free competitive capitalism as superior to any other.

Labor acknowledges the inherent right of management to manage free from interference from any source. In turn, management recognizes the right of labor to organize and conduct collective bargaining without interference from any source.

Chamber officials said business generally had approved the charter, despite some scattered opposition, and that such approval had been revealed in action taken by member organizations and in communications from business leaders. In pledging support of business to bring about a speedy and just peace, Johnston told reporters:

"We feel absolutely indispensable to prosperity is a high degree of industrial peace. Only by the conference method route we feel we can secure it. You can't pass legislation to make a man produce more."

FARM BUREAUS BACK TRUMAN

Federation Supports Administration's Tariff Request

Washington, May 4 (P)—Emphasizing a rift in organized agriculture, the American Farm Bureau Federation today threw its support behind an Administration request for new authority to trim tariffs in trade agreements.

Previously, representatives of the organization of state agricultural commissioners had asked Congress to reject a bill intended to grant the additional power.

The Farm Bureau Federation, claiming membership of 830,000 farm families, told the House Ways and Means Committee legislation extending the Reciprocal Trade Act for three years, with more duty-reducing power, is needed to maintain a prosperous postwar agriculture.

Short Speaks For O'Neal

R. E. Short, president of the Arkansas Farm Bureau, denied opposition claims that the reciprocal trading program had been injurious to agriculture. He appeared for Edward A. O'Neal, president of the national federation now acting as consultant at the San Francisco United Nations conference.

Ways and Means Republicans are argued solidly against the legislation, in the biggest interparty tariff battle since the Hawley-Smoot Act was written in 1930 during the last Republican Administration.

"The United Nations organization, the Bretton Woods monetary plans and the international food and agriculture organization," Short said, "are all very fine and important to international co-operation, but unless we trade with the other nations of the world it will be difficult to maintain satisfactory international relations."

Its Continuance "Essential"

"It has been demonstrated that this program has made a significant contribution to the welfare of this nation. . . . We believe that it is absolutely essential to continue this program in order to fulfill our hopes of maintaining international peace, and as a vital instrumentality in aiding national prosperity and maintaining a prosperous agriculture."

The legislation under consideration would permit duty reductions up to 50 per cent on the rates prevailing January 1, 1945. The old law allows slashes 50 per cent under the Hawley-Smoot rates.

Action On TVA Head Faces Delay

Washington, May 4 (P)—David E. Lillenthal's reappointment to a nine-year term as Tennessee Valley Authority chairman faces a week's delay in the Senate.

Chairman Thomas (D., Okla.) of the Agriculture Committee, to which the nomination was referred yesterday on its receipt from the White House, is in his home State and not expected back before May 10.

Acting Chairman Wheeler (D., Mont.) said he plans to call no meeting on the matter unless Thomas specifically asks him to do so.

It is possible, however, that Administration quarterbacks will ask Thomas to appoint a subcommittee to begin hearings because Lillenthal's term expires May 18.

McKellar Uncertain Factor

Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), President of the Senate and longtime political foe of the TVA chairman, is the big question mark in the confirmation situation. He is believed to be checking Senate sentiment before deciding whether to wage a full-scale fight.

McKellar heads the Postoffice and Post Roads Committee, is acting chairman of the appropriations group and has been invited by President Truman to attend Cabinet meetings.

However, it is questionable whether he could persuade a majority of his colleagues to turn down one of the new President's first major appointments.

Harry Hopkins Listed To See Truman

Washington, May 4 (P)—Harry Hopkins, the late President Roosevelt's \$15,000-a-year adviser, and still carried on the White House pay roll as "special assistant to the President," was listed on President

Truman's roster of callers today.

The calling list, daily supplied to newsmen covering the White House, usually includes visitors only, rather than executive office attaches.

The engagement, put down for mid-afternoon, marked Hopkins's first visit to the White House since the day of President Roosevelt's funeral services, April 14. In response to an inquiry last week, White House Press Secretary Jonathan Daniels said Hopkins's position in the Government was "status quo"—that is, unchanged.

Has Been Ill

Hopkins, who has been ill, left the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn., to attend Mr. Roosevelt's funeral and since has been at his home in Georgetown, here.

Daniels reiterated today that there had been no change in Hopkins's status or official designation. It was assumed his scheduled conference—immediately following a session of the Cabinet—would include a fill-in for Mr. Truman on various missions which Hopkins carried out for Mr. Roosevelt, whom he accompanied on many trips, including the late winter trip to Yalta.

27TH DIVISION'S RECORD PRAISED

Representative Kearney Quotes Stimson.

Washington, May 4 (A. P.).—Representative Kearney (R.-N. Y.) today termed "completely successful" his efforts to vindicate the Twenty-seventh Army Division "for certain derogatory statements" published about its actions in the battle of Saipan.

He made public a letter from Secretary of War Stimson stating:

"I can assure you personally that the War Department has complete confidence in the Twenty-seventh Division. We are confident that in the bitter fighting now in progress at Okinawa the division itself will make wholly unnecessary any refutation."

At the same time, Representative Kearney said that he had been advised by high Army officers that the Twenty-seventh "performed magnificently at Sa-

ipan."

The division, formerly commanded by Mr. Kearney when it was part of the New York National Guard, had reflections cast on its "bravery," the New Yorker said, in a national news magazine's account of a certain phase of the Saipan action.

Buckner Praised Division.

Representative Kearney, who retired from the National Guard in 1940 with the rank of Major General, also quoted a recent dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Simon Boliver Buckner Jr. regarding the Twenty-seventh's part in the current Okinawa battle. Gen. Buckner said:

"The Twenty-seventh, doing a splendid job, vastly assisted the Ninety-sixth (Division) in their toughest fighting."

These men were credited with successfully executing the greatest night attack on the Pacific in crossing the Machinato Inlet and securing a key ridge-top point before dawn April 19.

"This is proof," Mr. Kearney told a reporter, "that the Twenty-seventh is not, and never was, lacking in 'bravery.'"

He also discovered that the Congressional Medal of Honor would be awarded posthumously to two Troy, N. Y., men May 27 in that city for bravery they displayed with the Twenty-seventh at Saipan.

He described them as the "only men to be so honored" in Central Pacific action.

DIFFICULT CONVOY GOING ANNOUNCED

Recalls Temporary Suspension To Murmansk, Archangel

Washington, May 4 (P)—Nazi submarine and air attacks in the North Atlantic once got so tough that all our convoys to Murmansk and Archangel had to be suspended temporarily, an army transportation executive said today.

Col. Luke W. Finlay, of the office of the Army's chief of transportation, told the Academy of World Economics in a prepared address that "many months ago" the convoys were suspended because of "drastic losses."

Because of this, he said, emergency measures had to be taken to prevent rail freight, en route to embarkation points, from getting piled

up at ports in this country.

World War I Comparison

To meet such emergencies, he said, the Army had previously established ten holding and reassignment points 100 miles or more behind all major ports.

Finlay did not say how long the convoys to Russia were held up.

He said co-ordination of effort among the railroads, the armed forces, the Office of Defense Transportation, the Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Agency and other organizations had produced "admirable results" in keeping war transport on the move with a minimum of hitches.

In comparison, he said, during World War I, freightcar congestion reached as high as 200,000 cars in and behind the East Coast ports in the winter of 1917-1918.

Rail Figures Given

To date, he declared, we have embarked overseas three times as many troops and floated thirteen times as much cargo as during the nineteen months of the last war. And he said the Army is currently shipping overseas "in a single month approximately two thirds the total of all supplies shipped to General Pershing from the United States in the entire period of World War I."

American railroads, Finlay continued, have handled, since 1941, increases of about 55 per cent in total ton-miles of freight and about 300 per cent in total passenger miles "with a net increase of only about .03 per cent each in the number of locomotives, freightcars and passenger cars."

65 BELIEVED LOST IN SUB

Maryland Man Commander Of American Swordfish

Washington, May 4 (P)—The submarine Swordfish is overdue and presumed lost, the Navy announced today.

The next of kin of its approximately 65 officers and men have been notified.

The Swordfish was the forty-third submarine and the two hundred ninety-seventh naval vessel lost from all causes since the start of the war.

She was the thirty-seventh submarine reported overdue and presumed lost. Four others have been reported sunk and two destroyed to prevent capture.

Commander Keats E. Montross,

whose wife lived at Round Bay, Severna Park, Md., was skipper of the vessel and is listed as missing in action.

The Swordfish was built at the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy yard and was launched April 1, 1939, with Mrs. Claude C. Bloch as sponsor. The vessel was commissioned July 22, 1939. It was of 1,450 tons standard displacement.

Commander Montross, a native of Saginaw, Mich., had been in command of the Swordfish since February 8, 1944.

Naval Academy Graduate

Commander Keats E. Montross, who was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action, October, 1944, was born in Saginaw, Mich., 33 years ago, the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Montross. He was educated at the Severn School at Severna Park and was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1935, and from the Submarine School, New London, Conn., in December, 1938.

In 1938 he married Miss Dorothy MacMurray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph MacMurray, of Baltimore. In addition to his wife, there is a daughter, Ridgely Palma Montross.

Tydings To Head Survey To Aid Filipinos

Washington, May 4 (P)—Senator Tydings (D., Md.) disclosed today that at the suggestion of President Truman, he would make a tour of the Philippine Islands in the near future to study conditions with a view to formulating legislation to help the islands revive.

Tydings, chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, said he hoped to leave "in the not far distant future" and be gone about three weeks.

Would Aid Filipinos

The Senator introduced a resolution calling for appointment of a subcommittee to make the trip, for which expenses of not more than \$3,000 would be paid by the Senate.

Emphasizing that the purpose of the inspection was to determine what could be done to aid the Filipinos to recover, Tydings said his visit would not change the United States' promise to grant independence to the islands.

Independence Assured

"The Philippines will be given their independence on or before July 4, 1946," he declared, "and as soon before that date as may be practicable and feasible in the circumstances and in line with the wishes of the Filipino people."

The Senator said a small subcommittee would be chosen to make the trip at the beginning of the week.

Osmena And Tydings On Way To Philippines

Washington, May 4 (P)—President Sergio Osmena and a Senate subcommittee headed by Senator Tydings (D., Md.) probably will arrive in the Philippines about two weeks from today.

Osmena, as a result of his visit to the White House today, is believed to have fresh assurances from President Truman that the Philippines will be granted their full independence as soon as possible.

Congressional observers, however, believe that Senator Tydings's visit to inspect war damage will determine the approximate date the islands are to be given their freedom.

Tydings, chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, looms as the most important figure in Government on the question of Philippine independence, since Secretary of the Interior Ickes's advice presumably is being disregarded. At a recent press conference Ickes reiterated his desire for a high commissioner and indicated that he knew little about Tydings' impending visit or its purpose.

In an effort to maintain his harmonious relations with his former Senate colleagues, Truman is believed leaning more on Tydings's decisions, which are more likely to earn quick Senate approval, than Ickes's recommendations.

Vardaman Named Truman's Naval Aid

Washington, May 4 (A. P.).—Capt. James K. Vardaman of Mississippi has been named naval aid to President Truman. He will take the place of Vice-Admiral Wilson Brown, who was the late President Roosevelt's last naval aid.

Capt. Vardaman is the 50-year-old son of the late Senator James K. Vardaman of Mississippi. A reserve officer, he has extensive business interests in Missouri, where, before the war he was president and vice-president of several banks and for four years

regional director of the RFC at St. Louis.

Capt. Vardaman participated in the North African and Sicilian invasions and was severely injured in the latter while leading a landing party. He once was an Army major serving in the first world war as a captain of field artillery.

SO FAR SO GOOD, STIMSON REMARKS

Washington, May 4 (A. P.).—War Secretary Stimson said today that "as far as it goes, it's fine," in commenting on Gen. Eisenhower's announcement of German surrenders in Holland, Denmark and northwestern Germany.

Mr. Stimson would not comment further when he was questioned at the White House after leaving a twenty-minute Cabinet meeting. Other members of the Cabinet likewise refrained from discussing the meeting.

However, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker said the war "did not even come up."

F. C. C. to Cut Monitoring of European Broadcasts

10% Drop to Follow Curtailment of Office in Washington

WASHINGTON, May 4 (A. P.).—The Federal Communications Commission said today its Washington staff of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service will stop monitoring short-wave broadcasts from Europe on June 30.

The commission said, however, the Washington-monitored programs represented less than 10 percent of the total daily European report which F. C. C. furnishes to the Office of War Information, the War and Navy Departments and other government agencies.

The vast majority of this European material, the announcement said, is obtained by the F. C. C.'s London office, which makes its selections from broadcasts monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation. This arrangement will continue, F. C. C. said, and clients will continue to receive the European material at least until the end of this year.

The Washington office will continue to monitor Latin-American broadcasts, the announcement said, and commission stations in Portland, Ore., the Hawaiian Is-

lands and on "a forward island" will continue monitoring broadcasts from the Pacific area.

Radio Talks 'Bias' Hit By Wheeler

Washington, May 4 (A. P.).—Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.) said today that big radio chains are carrying "one-sided propaganda" on international and national issues. He added that if they did not voluntarily begin carrying both sides he would introduce legislation requiring them to do so.

"To have a democracy you must have an informed people," Wheeler said, "and you can't have an informed people when they hear only one side and that full of misrepresentation."

The Montanan is chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee which handles radio legislation.

Terms It Outrageous

"It is outrageous the amount of propaganda that is going on the air about Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods and the reciprocal trade agreements," he said. "Some of it is from commentators but mostly it is the people they invite to speak."

Wheeler added that he agreed with Senator Taft (R., Ohio), who protested in the Senate yesterday against what he called State Department "superpropaganda."

Queried By Hill

"Does the Senator object to giving the essential facts to the people," asked Senator Hill (D., Ala.), acting majority leader.

"I object," Taft replied, "to them furnishing a strongly partisan argument without giving the other side."

15th Army Designated As Occupation Unit

Washington, May 4 (A. P.).—The new American 15th Army is the only one thus far designated as an occupation army in Germany.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said at his news conference yesterday that the question of occupying the United States section of Germany is "a matter which will have to be decided by future events."

Then he added that the 15th Army, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Leonard Gerow, "is the only one which has yet been designated as an occupation army." The designation had been previously indicated by supreme allied headquarters at Paris.

Civilian Workers Sought

WASHINGTON, May 4 (A. P.).—The Army is organizing a force of 1,453 civilian workers and engineers to speed construction at troop staging areas in the Pacific, it was learned today.

The workers apparently will prepare installations for the large number of troops who will be shifted from the European front to strike the final blows against Japan.

Top priority has been given to the recruiting program, which will be handled by the War Man-Power Commission.

Of the group, 1,150 will be skilled and unskilled workers such as asphalt rakers, machinists, fire fighters and greasemen, while the remaining 303 will be engineers.

The force was requested by Major General Henry T. Burgin, 1,800,000 May Leave

Army after V-E Day

WASHINGTON, May 4 (A. P.).—The Washington Post quoted an unidentified member of the House Military Affairs committee tonight as saying the Army will start discharging approximately 1,800,000 men after V-E day.

A carefully screened force of 6,000,000 men, the Post added, will be retained to press the war against Japan. Of the 6,000,000 about 1,000,000 will remain in this country for administrative work, it said.

The present strength of the army is 8,700,000, the committee member was quoted as saying.

3-Cent Stamp Will Depict Iwo Island Flag Raising

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 4—A three-cent stamp featuring The Associated Press picture of the flag raising on Iwo Island will be issued soon.

First suggested by Senator O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, the Postoffice Department is now preparing such a stamp. No date has been set for its release.

Representative Woodruff, Republican, of Michigan, added his endorsement of the stamp today.

"Such a stamp," Mr. Woodruff said in a letter to the Postoffice Department, "would be a proper tribute not only to the men who actually took part in the immortal flag-raising, but also to the branches of the service they represent."

Congratulatory Wires Allowed for Soldiers

WASHINGTON, May 4 (A. P.).—The prohibition of domestic telegrams of congratulation and felicitation was relaxed today to permit the sending of such messages to or by members of the armed forces stationed in this country.

There has been no ban on these messages internationally.

In relaxing the ban, the Board of War Communications said there is a need for this type of services for hospitalized and returning veterans.

Roosevelt Mementos On Display In D.C.

Washington, May 4 (A. P.).—Mementos of President Roosevelt's late years in the White House are on display at the National Archives until September 1.

Included are copies of the first lend-lease agreement signed in March, 1941; the Declaration of War against the Axis, and the original agreements signed at the Casablanca, Quebec, Moscow, Cairo, Tehran and Yalta conferences.

Many elaborate gifts received by Mr. Roosevelt from foreign rulers also are exhibited. These include a Mohammedan saber and sheath from the Sultan of Morocco, a golden globe of the world from Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, and a jeweled dagger from King Ibn Saud.

Grew Commends Mead

DUNKIRK, N. Y., May 4 (A. P.).—Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, said today he had received a message of commendation from the State Department for his "vigorous support of real representation for Poland at the San Francisco conference as agreed upon at Yalta."

Senator Mead had expressed in telegrams to the State Department and various members of the United States delegation at the San Francisco conference a desire for them to "exert the full force of their energies to the end that the people of Poland be given the full measure of recognition to which they were entitled."

Today, said Senator Mead in a statement, he received from Acting Secretary of State Joseph G. Grew a message which asserted:

"This government's policy with reference to Poland has been and now is steadfastly guided by full understanding and sympathy for

the interest of the Polish people and a desire to see established a strong, free and independent Polish state."

The Senator related that Mr. Grew had told him copies of his message of support of Poland had been forwarded to Secretary of State Edward D. Stettinius Jr. at San Francisco.

House Group Refuses To Act On Roads Bill

Washington, May 4 (A. P.).—The House Roads Committee refused to act on a \$15,500,000 defense roads bill today because military and civilian war agency estimates were not up to date with the war developments. The agencies were instructed to submit new estimates.

Estimates of the needs were submitted in January and February and Representative Whittington (D., Miss.) protested that he thought "we should have our information up to date. Some of these installations may not be needed any more."

Chairman Robinson (D., Utah), sponsor of the bill authorizing construction and maintenance of roads to and from military installations and raw-material sources, joined in the committee action.

Passes Full Rail Rate Bill

WASHINGTON, May 4 (A. P.).—The House passed today, 176 to 40, a bill to allow railroads to charge the government full transportation rates.

The measure, which now goes to the Senate, would abolish 50 percent rates allowed the government in return for lands granted the railroads a century ago. Speakers on both sides of the issue agreed the bill would increase the Federal shipping bill by at least \$20,000,000 a month.

Representative Clarence F. Lea, Democrat, of California, chairman of the Commerce Committee, and other proponents said "simple justice" required the action, arguing that the railroads "have already paid their debt for this land."

Contract Awarded On Ship for Brazil

Tampa, Fla., May 4 (A. P.).—Representative Peterson (D., Fla.) said today that the Tampa Shipbuilding Company has been awarded a contract to convert the United States troop transport Orizaba into a combination transport-hospital ship to be turned over to Brazil under lend-lease.

Group Not To Hear Sister Kenny On Polio

Washington, May 4 (A. P.).—Representative Sabath (D., Ill.), chairman of the House Rules Committee, said today the group had decided against hearing testimony by Sister Elizabeth Kenny, Australian nurse who has developed a method of infantile paralysis treatment.

He said committee members took no vote on the question but "agreed in an off-hand manner" not to hear her.

"We did not want to break our precedent of hearing only congressmen, since we are not a legislative committee," Sabath said.

Representative O'Toole (D., N.Y.) had asked the committee to allow Sister Kenny to testify in support of his resolution seeking a congressional investigation of the Kenny treatment and her complaints that the medical profession has hindered her efforts to get it established.

Liberated Prisoners

NEW YORK

AGAPETUS, Emmanuel A., pfc., son of Mrs. Sophie Agapetus, 76-35 113th st., Forest Hills.

BONNE, Walter, s/sgt., husband of Mrs. Genia Bonne, 535 W. 111th st., New York.

BRULHARDT, Arnold J., pvt., son of Arnold Brulhardt, 411 E. 56th st., New York.

BRYANT, William G., s/sgt., husband of Mrs. Jean Bryant, 556 Eagle av., Bronx.

CLEVES, Henry A., pvt., son of Mrs. Eva Cleves, 289 Highland blvd., Brooklyn.

DONOVAN, George W., pvt., son of William J. Donovan, 3804 Broadway, New York.

HOLMES, William D., pvt., son of Mrs. Albertine Ward, Lombardy Hotel, New York.

KOSANKE, Charles F., pfc., son of Joseph J.

Kosanke, 27 Brewster st., Stapleton.

KROCK, Jaroslav F. Jr., sgt., son of Mrs. Anna Krock, 3863 34th st., Long Island City.

MUSCAT, Arthur, pvt., son of Arthur Muscat, 238 E. 122d st., New York.

ROZANSKI, George, 1/5, son of Mrs. Minnie Rozanski, 443 Cyrus pl., Bronx.

NEW JERSEY

ACKERMAN, Frank W., 1/5, son of Mrs. Anna Ackerman, 76 Johnson av., Hackensack.

BRANDER, Harry A., s/sgt., son of Harry F. Brander, 135 Garfield av., Clementon.

BRUMMER, Harold J., pvt., son of Mrs. Elizabeth Brummer, 446 9th st., Englewood.

CANDURA, Henry R., sgt., son of Mrs. Sadie Candura, 16 Washington st., Belleville.

CAPRIO, Salvatore R., cpl., husband of Mrs. Mollie A. Caprio, 446 N. 7th st., Newark.

CARACCOZZO, Charles M., s/sgt., husband of Mrs. Frances Caracozzo, 73 Morrissee av., Wallington.

CARLIN, Alexander Jr., 1/5, son of Mrs. Mary Carlin, 143 S. Clinton st., East Orange.

JACKA, William, pfc., husband of Mrs. Gertrude Jacka, 413 54th st., West New York.

CONNECTICUT

MATUSZEWSKI, Eugene M., pvt., husband of Mrs. Mary Matuszewski, 44 N. 4th st., Ansonia.

HITLER'S BODY HAS ODD MARKS

Philadelphia, May 4 (A. P.).—Certain physical characteristics of Adolf Hitler would enable the Allies to identify positively his body, according to Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner, chief legal adviser of the pro-

Hitler German police.

Dr. Kempner, who investigated Hitler following his arrest after the famous Munich beer hall putsch, said yesterday that the Fuehrer had an abnormal ylong right thumb, his right ear was decidedly pointed on top and he had a receding mouth. Hitler was 5 feet 8½ inches tall. His stooped shoulders would be revealed in the bone structure, Dr. Kempner said.

The former German police official, who fled Germany in 1939, is now living in suburban Landsdowne.

China's Steel Output Rising

PITTSBURGH, May 4 (A. P.).—Herbert W. Graham, member of the Donald M. Nelson mission to China, said today that China's steel production was expected to double this year as a result of the mission's visit. Establishment of a Chinese war production board a short time after the mission arrived raised the morale of Chinese soldiers immediately, Mr. Graham said.

'Dead' Hero Alive, Bride Remarried

Portsmouth, Ohio, May 4 (A. P.).—Lieut. Harold W. Goad was found alive in a Rangoon hospital this week, six months after the War Department had officially listed him as dead and four months after his bride had remarried in keeping with his parting counsel, his stepmother reported today.

Mrs. Harry Goad received the news from the adjutant general's office and relayed it to her former daughter-in-law, who, she said, is now the wife of Ensign Robert A. MacDowell, of Saugerties, N.Y., and living in Long Beach, Cal.

Mrs. Goad said the couple was married shortly before he was sent to the China-Burma-India theater. His plane was seen going down in flames 65 miles from Rangoon October 14, 1943, and the War Department listed him as dead October 31, 1944. The British retook Rangoon this week.

Just before he left, Mrs. Goad said, he told his bride, Helen, "if anything should happen to me, go ahead and get married and be taken care of." He was a bomber pilot.

She was given the Air Medal and Distinguished Flying Cross awarded to him, supposedly posthumously, and married Ensign MacDowell last December.

G.I.'S SNATCH NAZI TANK FOR STUDY

Chicago, May 4 (A. P.).—There are at least two ways of taking the secret out of a secret weapon—have a glamorous Mata Hari steal the plans, or snatch one of the weapons from the foe.

The latter method was described by Col. John Slezak, chief of the Chicago Ordnance district, who reported a snatch order filled within three days of receipt at the front.

An ordnance maintenance company was ordered to bag the latest model German Panther 50-ton tank. When thirty-five German tanks broke through American lines, the company noted some were panthers. The attack was beaten back and the Germans left behind five tanks, damaged but not demolished.

While battle smoke still hung over the area, a reconnaissance party studied one of the tanks and decided it could be removed, even though the front line was but a thousand yards away. Ordnance crews worked steadily for thirty-six hours retrieving that tank and another.

The two tanks were evacuated at night in mammoth M-25 tank transporters. Before the ordnance company turned the tanks over for shipment to the United States, they prepared them to almost perfect condition with parts salvaged from knocked out Panthers.

'G. I. Man of the Year' For '44 Killed in Action

Sgt. Parks Fell Day After Photo Was in 'Stars and Stripes'

LAPORTE, Ind., May 4 (A. P.).—The soldier who was chosen by the Army newspaper "The Stars and Stripes" as the "G. I. Man of the Year" for 1944 has been killed in action.

Mrs. Ella Harness said today the War Department notified her that her son, Sergeant John H. Parks, twenty-three years old, was killed in Luxemburg, Dec. 23. She had been informed earlier that he was missing.

Sergeant Parks's picture, taken by the Army Signal Corps, appeared in "The Stars and Stripes" Dec. 22—the day before his death—under the "G. I. Man of the Year" caption.

V-E DAY AWAITS FULL SURRENDER

By Associated Press.

Gen. Eisenhower's announcement of the new capitulation in northwest Germany, Holland and Denmark does not mean this is V-E day.

While less than 5 per cent of Germany remains to be won by the Allies, Eisenhower has made it clear there will be no V-E day until the last German pockets have been cleared.

Week's Contribution To History Is Listed

By The Associated Press

This has been one of the most eventful weeks in human history. The second world war, European war, is not ending in a single, clean-cut surrender as the first world war did, but is rushing toward its close in a series of climaxes.

Here is the week's contribution to history thus far, with another day to go:

Sunday: Death of Benito Mussolini disclosed.

Tuesday: Germans announce death of Adolf Hitler.

Wednesday: Berlin falls. German armies of northern Italy and western Austria, nearly one million men, surrender.

Friday: German armies of the north capitulate.

Still to come: Liberation of Norway, surrender of the Germans of the southeast, proclamation of V-E Day.

War Correspondent Freed

New York, May 4 (A. P.).—Edward W. Beattie, Jr., a United Press war correspondent who was captured by the Germans in France last September, has been liberated from the Luckenwald prisoner of war camp, United Press offices in New York said today.

Maj. Eckerson Dies in Hospital Ship Bombing

Director of St. Luke's Was Chief Surgeon Aboard the Comfort, in Pacific

MUNCIE, Ind., May 4 (A. P.).—Major Edwin Breck Eckerson, of New York City, a member of the

board of directors at St. Luke's Hospital in New York, was killed in the attack of a Japanese suicide pilot on the hospital ship Comfort, his wife, Mrs. Lucina Ball Eckerson, said tonight.

Mrs. Eckerson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Ball, of Muncie, said she had been informed of her husband's death by the War Department.

Major Eckerson was chief surgeon aboard the Comfort. He entered service in May, 1942. His father lives in Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Mrs. Eckerson's father is vice-president of the Ball Brothers Corporation in Muncie.

Graduated From Princeton

Major Edwin Breck Eckerson, formerly of 424 Park Avenue, was the son of the late Dr. Albert B. Eckerson, of Mount Vernon. He was a graduate of Princeton University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University and was on the staffs of St. Luke's and St. Graduate Hospitals and Mt. Vernon Hospital. He married Miss Lucina Ball, of Muncie, in 1940.

OFF THE BALTIC COAST, THE ISLAND NAVAL AND SEAPLANE BASE OF RUEGEN WAS BROUGHT UNDER HEAVY AERIAL ATTACK, WHILE RUSSIAN PLANES ALSO SWEEPED OVER ISLAND-BOUND SWINEMUENDE.

THE PRISONER COUNT IN BERLIN STILL MOUNTED AS ADDITIONAL GERMAN TROOPS EMERGED FROM UNDERGROUND HIDE-OUTS, BUT SO FAR THERE WERE NO REPORTS THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD FOUND THE REMAINS OF EITHER ADOLF HITLER OR PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS.

HITLER'S BODY WAS NOT FOUND IN THE REICHSCHANCELLERY, WHERE THE GERMANS ASSERTED HE HAD DIED MAY 1, BUT A FIRE IN THE CHANCELLERY SEEMED TO HAVE DESTROYED ANY EVIDENCE IF HITLER ACTUALLY DIED THERE. RUSSIANS EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT BOTH HITLER AND GOEBBELS HAD SUCCEEDED IN ESCAPING.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND FINALLY ADMITTED THE LOSS OF BERLIN, AND IN ANOTHER GERMAN POCKET IN THE COURLAND PENINSULA OF NORTHWESTERN LATVIA THE ENEMY COMMAND REPORTED THAT THERE WAS NO FIGHTING. THE REMNANTS OF 30 TRAPPED NAZI DIVISIONS HAVE HELD OUT IN THIS AREA SINCE LAST FALL.

MOSCOW DISPATCHES SAID THAT FROM ALMOST EVERY SECTOR OF THE RUSSO-GERMAN FRONT, THOUSANDS OF GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE SURRENDERING, GIVING INDICATIONS THAT THEY FELT THEY HAD "PERFORMED THEIR DUTY" TO HITLER AND THAT NOW THEIR FATE WAS IN THEIR OWN HANDS.

THE GERMANS WERE REPORTEDLY GIVING UP IN SUCH LARGE NUMBERS THAT IT WAS DIFFICULT TO GET AN ACCURATE FIGURE OF THE OVERALL TOLL, AND IT MAY BE SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE COMPLETE FIGURES ARE ISSUED FOR FIGHTING DURING THE PAST TWO WEEKS.

DY402PEW

THE LAST NAZI RESISTANCE IN NORTH CENTRAL GERMANY WAS COLLAPSED BY THE RUSSIANS YESTERDAY WHEN THEY LINKED WITH THE BRITISH ON A SOLID 65-MILE FRONT SOUTH OF THE BALTIC SEA, WIPING OUT THE HUGE GERMAN POCKET BETWEEN ROSTOCK AND CAPITULATED HAMBURG. THE RUSSIANS, MEETING FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S FORCES FOR THE FIRST TIME, JOINED THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY BETWEEN WISMAR ON THE BALTIC AND WITTENBERGE ON THE ELBE.

AT THE SAME TIME THE FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY, CONQUEROR OF BERLIN, WAS JOINING WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY ON A 33-MILE FRONT WEST OF THE SMOKING RUINS OF BERLIN. AND IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL ITSELF SOVIET TROOPS POKED ABOUT IN THE BLACKENED RUBBLE, LOOKING FOR THE BODIES OF HITLER AND HIS SHADOW, PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, BOTH OF WHOM A HIGH NAZI HAD REPORTED AS SUICIDES. ONE RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT CAST DOUBT UPON THE SUICIDE REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 4-(A. P.)—A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM SAID THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY SURGED INTO DENMARK AT SEVERAL POINTS TODAY AFTER RACING THROUGH SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

N1002AEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD DENMARK X X HOLSTEIN. THE DISPATCH, QUOTING REPORTS FROM SOUTHERN JUTLAND, SAID ONLY SLIGHT RESISTANCE WAS MET, CHIEFLY AT THE BORDER CITY OF AABENRAA. OTHER DISPATCHES FROM STOCKHOLM QUOTED AFTONBLADET'S CORRESPONDENT IN COPENHAGEN AS SAYING THAT DANISH PATRIOTS POSTED THOUSANDS OF PROCLAMATIONS THROUGHOUT COPENHAGEN URGING GERMAN TROOPS IN DENMARK TO CAPITULATE.

GERMAN SOLDIERS AND POLICE WERE CALLED UPON TO RETREAT TO THEIR BARRACKS AND HAND OVER THEIR WEAPONS. GERMAN REFUGEES WERE TOLD TO STAY IN THEIR HOMES AND RAISE WHITE FLAGS. CERTAIN GERMANS WILL BE ARRESTED ON WAR CRIMINAL CHARGES, IT WAS DECLARED.

THE PATRIOTS WERE SAID TO BE "ACTING IN COOPERATION WITH GEN. EISENHOWER"

11008AEW

30.24 25453

LONDON--SECOND ADD DENMARK X X EISENHOWER.
AFTONBLADET'S CORRESPONDENT SAID THE GESTAPO HAD LEFT AALBORG IN NORTHERN JUTLAND, LEAVING THE DANISH NAZI AUXILIARY POLICE IN CHARGE.

IN COPENHAGEN CROWDS OF RELATIVES GATHERED AROUND FESTRE FAENGSEL PRISON EXPECTING THE DOORS TO OPEN FOR THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS.
N1015AEW

LONDON, MAY 4--NAZI RESISTANCE WAS FALLING APART BOTH IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH TODAY AND THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER AFTONTIDNINGEN SAID IN AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT THAT CAPITULATION NEGOTIATIONS WERE BELIEVED UNDERWAY NEAR THE DANISH BORDER.

THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER SAID IT WAS BELIEVED GRAND ADMIRAL DOENITZ, NEW GERMAN FUHRER, AND MARSHAL MONTGOMERY, ALLIED COMMANDER OF THE 21ST ARMY GROUP, WERE CONFERRING AT FLENSBURG.

A DISPATCH FROM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID REPORTS THERE WERE THAT GERMAN CAPITULATION IN DENMARK MIGHT COME "AT ANY HOUR."

ALTHOUGH REPORTS BY WAY OF SWEDEN SAID THE BRITISH HAD CROSSED THE DANISH FRONTIER AT NUMEROUS POINTS, MEETING SLIGHT RESISTANCE, A DISPATCH FROM KAJ SCHOU, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT IN COPENHAGEN, WHICH WAS TELEPHONED TO STOCKHOLM AT 11 A.M. TODAY (5 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME) SAID ALL WERE AT LEAST PREMATURE. A LATER DISPATCH FROM SCHOU AT 2:15 P.M. (10:15 A.M., E.W.T.) MENTIONED NO CROSSINGS OF THE FRONTIER BY THE BRITISH.

POSSIBLY HINTING THAT SOME SORT OF SURRENDER NEGOTIATIONS WERE UNDERWAY THAT WOULD APPLY AT LEAST TO THE NORTH, THE WILHELMSHAVEN RADIO, ONE OF THE LAST CONTINENTAL TRANSMITTERS IN NAZI HANDS, URGED THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO KEEP CALM "IN THE LAST HOURS OF THE WAR."

DOENITZ HAD CONFERRED WITH TOP NAZI OFFICIALS IN BOTH NORWAY AND

A173

DENMARK. THE BROADCAST SAID AND GIVEN THEM "PERSONAL ORDERS FOR THE FUTURE." IT ADDED: "OUR TROOPS HAVE BEEN COMPRESSED INTO A SMALL AREA AND TO SPARE FURTHER BLOODSHED AND DESTRUCTION THE HIGH COMMAND HAS TAKEN APPROPRIATE MEASURES."

A SWISS REPORT SAID GAULEITER KARL HERMANN FRANK OF THE PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA HAD BEEN ORDERED BY THE NEW GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER, COUNT LUDWIG SCHWERIN VON KORISGK TO RELINQUISH HIS POST BECAUSE THE PROTECTORATE NO LONGER WAS A "PART OF THE GERMAN REICH AND NOT INCLUDED IN THE GERMAN DEFENSE ZONE."

LAST NIGHT NAZI PRODUCTION MINISTER ALBERT SPEAR HAD FRANKLY STATED TLOHE GERMANS IN AM

LAST NIGHT NAZI PRODUCTION MINISTER ALBERT SPEAR HAD FRANKLY STATED TO THE GERMANS IN A BROADCAST THAT THE GERMAN NATION "IS DEFEATED." DISPATCHES FROM STOCKHOLM AND COPENHAGEN ITSELF SAID THE NAZI GRIP ON DENMARK PLAINLY WAS LOOSENING.

TIRED AND BROKEN X X X SECOND GRAF.

WD1258PEW

HENRY B. JAMESON

LONDON, MAY 4--(AP)--ALLIED AIR FORCES STRUCK CONTINUALLY AT GERMAN SHIPPING FLEEING TODAY TOWARD DENMARK AND NORWAY AFTER SINKING AT 53 VESSELS AND DAMAGING SCORES OF OTHERS IN ASSAULTS YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT.

PILOTS ON DAWN PATROLS AROUND THE NORTH SEA AND BALTIC COASTS REPORTED GERMANS STILL WERE TRYING FRANTICALLY TO ESCAPE THE MAINLAND IN ANYTHING THAT WOULD FLOAT.

THE EVACUATION ATTEMPT WAS HIT YESTERDAY BY A SEEMINGLY UNENDING

STREAM OF PLANES WHICH DIVEBOMBED, ROCKETED AND STRAFED THE SHIPS. U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE THUNDERBOLTS, CALLED IN TO ASSIST RAF PILOTS FOR THE FIRST TIME, ACCOUNTED FOR 11 SHIPS OF TRANSPORT AND CARGO SIZE SUNK OR SET AFIRE. SEVERAL SMALLER ONES WERE DAMAGED.

RAF COASTAL COMMAND BEAUFIGHTERS SANK CLOSE TO 40 SURFACE VESSELS AND DAMAGED THAT MANY MORE WHILE TYPHOONS AND SPITFIRES SANK OR DAMAGED 66 OTHERS.

MANY OF THE LARGER CRAFT BRISTLED WITH ACK-ACK GUNS AND THE AIR MINISTRY REPORTED 12 RAF PLANES LOST.

THREE VETERAN RAF FLIERS DESCRIBED THE SCENE AS MORE CHAOTIC THAN DUNKERQUE, ADDING THAT SHIPS COULD BE SEEN BURNING IN EVERY DIRECTION AND NAZI SOLDIERS BY THE HUNDREDS WERE SWIMMING OR ROWING LIFEBOATS BACK TO SHORE WHERE BRITISH TROOPS WERE WAITING TO TAKE THEM PRISONER.

N941AEW

LONDON, MAY 4--(AP)--ALLIED HEAVY BOMBERS HAVE DELIVERED APPROXIMATELY 6,650 TONS OF FOOD TO STARVING HOLLAND IN THE LAST SIX DAYS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

KEEPING THE "FOOD EXPRESS" RUNNING DESPITE RAIN AND SNOW, THE RAF DROPPED 400 TONS FROM 180 LANCASTERS THIS AFTERNOON AT LEYDEN, GOUDA, ROTTERDAM AND THE HAGUE.

OTHER FOOD HAS BEEN CARRIED INTO THE AREA BY TRUCKS, AND SURRENDER OF GERMAN FORCES IN HOLLAND LATE TODAY OPENED THE WAY FOR A RAPID INCREASE OF THE RELIEF WORK.

THE ALLIED-CONTROLLED NETHERLANDS RADIO, IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY BBC, SAID PLANS NOW CALL FOR SENDING 2,500 TONS OF FOOD DAILY TO THE DUTCH.

DY122PEW

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 5--(AP)--THE BRITISH NATION LAST NIGHT A TRANSCRIBED BROADCAST OF FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. M. DICTATING THE TERMS OF SURRENDER IMPOSED UPON GERMAN ARMIES IN WEST GERMANY, HOLLAND AND DENMARK YESTERDAY.

THE TRANSCRIPTION, MADE AT MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, WAS BROADCAST BY BBC ON ITS MIDNIGHT NEWSCAST.

AN ANNOUNCER SAID THE SURRENDER TERMS WERE SIGNED "IN AN ORDINARY CAMOUFLAGED ARMY TENT" - 5 2E8:E .9,

ORDINARY CAMOUFLAGED ARMY TENT" AT WHICH MONTGOMERY AND THE GERMAN OFFICERS GATHERED ABOUT A TABLE COVERED WITH A ROUGH ARMY BLANKET. ADMIRAL VON FRIEDEBERG, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE GERMAN NAVY IN SUCCESSION TO ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ, WAS FIRST TO SIGN, THE REPORTER SAID. NEXT WAS REAR ADMIRAL WAGNER, CHIEF OF STAFF TO VON FRIEDEBERG. A COL. PINZEL ALSO SIGNED AND THEN MONTGOMERY AFFIXED HIS SIGNATURE.

THE TEXT OF THE SURRENDER TERMS AS READ BY MONTGOMERY: "THE GERMAN COMMAND AGREES TO THE SURRENDER OF ALL GERMAN ARMED FORCES IN HOLLAND IN NORTHWEST GERMANY INCLUDING THE FRISIAN ISLANDS AND HELGOLAND AND ALL OTHER ISLANDS IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN AND IN DENMARK TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, 21ST ARMY GROUP, THIS TO INCLUDE ALL NAVAL SHIPS IN THESE AREAS.

"THESE FORCES TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS AND TO SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY. ALL HOSTILITIES ON LAND, ON SEA OR IN THE AIR BY GERMAN FORCES IN THE ABOVE AREAS TO CEASE AT 8 A.M. BRITISH DOUBLE SUMMER TIME (2 A.M. EWT) ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH MAY, 1945.

"THE GERMAN COMMAND TO CARRY OUT AT ONCE AND WITHOUT ARGUMENT OR COMMENT ALL FURTHER ORDERS THAT WILL BE ISSUED BY THE ALLIED POWERS ON ANY SUBJECT. DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS OR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THEM WILL BE REGARDED AS A BREACH OF THE SURRENDER TERMS AND WILL BE DEALT WITH BY THE ALLIED FORCES IN ACCORDANCE

WITH THE ACCEPTED LAWS AND USAGES OF WAR.

A99

"THIS INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER IS INDEPENDENT OF, WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO, AND WILL BE SUPERSEDED BY, ANY GENERAL INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER IMPOSED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE ALLIED POWERS AND APPLICABLE TO GERMANY AND THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES AS A WHOLE.

"THIS INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER IS WRITTEN IN ENGLISH AND IN GERMAN. THE ENGLISH VERSION IS THE AUTHENTIC TEXT.

"THE DECISION OF THE ALLIED POWERS WILL BE FINAL IF ANY DOUBT OR DISPUTE ARISES AS TO THE MEANING OR INTERPRETATION OF THE SURRENDER TERMS."

(END TEXT)

DY940PEW

LONDON, MAY 4-(AP)-UNITED STATES EIGHTH AIR FORCE FLIERS ARE NOT WAITING FOR V-E DAY TO START TRAINING FOR THE POSTWAR PERIOD, DISCLOSED TODAY WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT MORE THAN 25,000 MEN WERE ALREADY ATTENDING STUDY CLASSES IN ENGLAND.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM WAS ORIGINALLY SET UP TO OCCUPY FLIERS DURING THE TIME BETWEEN THE WAR IN EUROPE AND THE TIME THEY ARE SENT HOME OR TO THE PACIFIC.

"WE HAVE FOUND THEY ARE ABLE TO TAKE MANY COURSES IN THEIR OFF-DUTY HOURS AND THEY ARE ANXIOUS TO DO IT" SAID COL. E.M. BROWNLEE OF HOUSTON, TEX., SPECIAL SERVICES AND INFORMATION OFFICER.

"AUTO MECHANICS AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT SEEM TO RANK VERY HIGH IN THE CHOICE OF STUDIES," COL. BROWNLEE SAID.

DY1130PEW

LONDON, MAY 4-(AP)-NETHERLANDS PRIME MINISTER PIETER S. GERBRANDY SAID TONIGHT THE DUTCH THANKED GOD FOR GIVING STRENGTH "TO ALL WHO HAD A SHARE IN THE LIBERATION OF THE NETHERLANDS."

IN A STATEMENT ON THE SURRENDER OF GERMAN FORCES IN HOLLAND, GERBRANDY SAID "WITH EVER-GROWING TENSION HAVE I DURING THE PAST WEEKS FOLLOWED THE COURSE OF THE STRUGGLE AND AGONY OF MY COUNTRYMEN IN NORTHEAST HOLLAND.

"I HAVE THE GREATEST ADMIRATION FOR THE FIRMNESS WITH WHICH IN THESE PAST WEEKS ALLIED AUTHORITIES, ESPECIALLY THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, IN FULL AGREEMENT WITH THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT, TOOK THEIR DECISIONS.

"WE ARE MOST GRATEFUL FOR THE WAY IN WHICH GEN. EISENHOWER AND HIS COMMANDERS, OF WHOM I ESPECIALLY MENTION HIS ABLE CHIEF OF STAFF, FULFILLED THEIR DIFFICULT TASK OF HELPING MY STARVING NATION, WITH THE SKILLFUL AID OF THE ROYAL AIRFORCE AND THE UNITED STATES AIRFORCES.

"X X X MY PEOPLE ARE FREE--FREE TO HEAL THE WOUNDS OF NATIONS, FREE TO SPEAK THE TRUTH UNHARMED, FREE TO RESTORE THEIR INSTITUTIONS, FREE TO FULFILL THE TASK IN THE PACIFIC."

DY1055PEW

LONDON, MAY 4-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER'S "MEIN KAMPF" HAS BEEN A WARTIME BEST SELLER IN BRITAIN WITH THE ROYALTIES--ESTIMATED AT ABOUT \$20,000--GOING TO THE RED CROSS.

WALTER HUTCHINSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE HURST AND BLACKETT BOOK PUBLISHING FIRM, SAID THAT SINCE 1933 A QUARTER OF A MILLION COPIES HAD BEEN PRINTED IN THIS COUNTRY WITH SALES REACHING A PEAK JUST BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR BROKE OUT.

DY1124PEW

LONDON, MAY 4-(AP)-BBC NEWS ANNOUNCERS RETURNED TO THEIR PEACE-TIME ANONYMITY TONIGHT. THE USE OF ANNOUNCERS NAMES WAS BEGUN IN 1940 SO LISTENERS WOULD KNOW THEY WERE NOT LISTENING TO THE ENEMY. BBC SAID THAT IS NO LONGER NECESSARY.

DY1109PEW

LONDON, MAY 4-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY MAIL CARRIED A BRIEF FRONT PAGE STORY TODAY QUOTING THE WILHELMSHAVEN (GERMAN) RADIO AS BROADCASTING THAT "AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT WILL BE MADE AT 1 P.M., (8 A.M. EWT) OVER THE STATIONS AT GRAZ AND ALPEN."

ASSOCIATED PRESS LISTENERS SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT HEARD A MESSAGE FROM THE BREMEN RADIO WHICH REPORTED IT HAD HEARD ANOTHER GERMAN STATION ANNOUNCE THAT GAULEITER UEBERREITHER WOULD BROADCAST TO HIS DISTRICT AT 1 P.M. UEBERREITHER IS GAULEITER OF STYRIA, ONE OF THE AUSTRIAN PROVINCES INCLUDED IN THE GERMAN SURRENDER IN ITALY.

THE GRAZ AND ALPEN STATIONS WERE NOT HEARD IN LONDON AT 1 P.M., AND NONE OF THE OTHER GERMAN STATIONS BROADCAST ANY IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT AT THAT HOUR.

ME1030AEW

PARIS, MAY 4-(AP)-EDWARD BEATTIE, UNITED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO HAD BEEN A PRISONER OF THE GERMANS FOR NINE MONTHS, ARRIVED IN PARIS TONIGHT, HAVING LOST 30 POUNDS DURING HIS IMPRISONMENT BUT OTHERWISE IN GOOD HEALTH.

HE WAS LIBERATED SEVERAL DAYS AGO WHEN THE RUSSIANS OVERRAN LUCKENWALL CAMP, WHERE HE SERVED AS INTERPRETER FOR THE SENIOR ALLIED OFFICER AMONG THE PRISONERS. HE FORMERLY WAS A MEMBER OF THE UNITED PRESS' BERLIN STAFF.

"I SUFFERED NO MISTREATMENT," HE SAID.

BEATTIE WAS TAKEN PRISONER IN FRANCE LAST AUGUST WHEN HE WAS ATTACHED TO THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY. JOHN MECKLEN OF THE CHICAGO SUN AND WRIGHT BRYAN OF THE ATLANTA JOURNAL WERE CAPTURED AT THE SAME TIME, BUT MECKLEN ESCAPED SEVERAL HOURS LATER AND BRYAN WAS LIBERATED ABOUT A MONTH AGO.

BEATTIE, 35 YEARS OLD, A GRADUATE OF YALE, WORKED IN NEW HAVEN, CONN., NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON AND COVERED THE BLITZ IN LONDON AND THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

DY1113PE

A MEMBER OF AN OLD PRUSSIAN FAMILY, THE FIELD MARSHAL WAS BORN AUG. 8, 1881, IN BRAUNFELS NEAR WETZLAR. HE STARTED HIS CAREER IN THE ARTILLERY IN 1900 BUT CHANGED TO THE CAVALRY AND LED A HUSSAR SQUADRON AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR. HE WAS SAID TO BE A PET OF KAISER WILHELM'S.

HE WAS SOON TAKEN INTO THE GENERAL STAFF WHERE HE DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF IN SEVERAL POSITIONS ON THE WESTERN AND EASTERN FRONTS. AFTER THE WAR HE WAS AN INSTRUCTOR IN THE HANNOVER CAVALRY SCHOOL UNTIL HE BECAME COMMANDER OF THE WELL-KNOWN POTSDAM INFANTRY REGIMENT NO. 9 IN 1931 AND A YEAR LATER WAS PLACED IN CHARGE OF THE SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION.

HE RETIRED FROM ACTIVE DUTY AS COMMANDER OF AN ARMY CORPS IN 1938 AND CAME BACK TO THE HIGH COMMAND WITH THE OUTBREAK OF THIS WAR. HE WAS MADE A FIELD MARSHAL JAN. 31, 1943.

CH44 EDEW

B81 (Q) ADD 3rd Army Prisoners (Balkans) Place (Prison)
JACK LUCAS, FRESNO, CALIF.; C.L. SCHWARTZ, PUNXSATANEY, PA.;
GORDON A. ROWE, 38 CHAMPLAIN ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y.; EDWARD LYLE, 1460
MCKINLEY ST., PHOENIX, ARIZ.; ELMO N. FISK, AUSTIN TEX.; ORVILLE LEWIS,
REEDLEY, CALIF.; KENNETH L. JONES, 516 LOCUST ST., TOLEDO, O.; STANLEY
T. REUBEN, RFD 2, CUSHING, OKLA.; HOWARD BEAMAN, CASEY, IOWA;
CHESTER STRICKLER, PARLIER, CALIF.; ISAAC A. JACKSON, LYNCHBURG, VA.;
W.F. VANDERPOOL, ANTHONY, KAS.; GEORGE FRIEND, IONIA, MICH.
J.P. CROCKETT, LEXINGTON, TENN.; S.F. RASTOCNY, PITTSBURGH, N.J.;
JOHN D. ROSS, CATLETTSBURG, KY.; ELWOOD H. BROTZMAN, RFD ONE,
LACEYVILLE, PA.; ANTHONY J. RUSSO, 131 LEONARD ST., JERSEY CITY,
N.J.; MARK L. SCHAEFER, GRANTSVILLE, MD.; EVERETT L. CREASON,
THE DALLES, ORE.; JOHN W. TRAUTMAN, WOODBURY, N.J.; THOMAS E. SPRADLIN,

ROANOKE, VA.; MANAS MANASIAN, 17 WASHINGTON ST., PROVIDENCE, R.I.
THEODORE C. KUNIS, 16 WEST 110TH PLACE, CHICAGO, ILL.; ROBERT J.
HANSEN, 1529 NORTH MENARD AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.; ELDON R. LAPP, FORT
WAYNE, IND.; JOE BULLARD, MADISONVILLE, TEX.; EDGAR M. JOHNSON, SILVER
SPRING, MD.; HAROLD R. KNOTTS, 1268 WEST 37TH PLACE, LOS ANGELES,
CALIF.; JAMES T. CAPELOS, 03-193, MA

CALIF.; JAMES T. CAPELOS, PEABODY, MASS.
HAROLD O. LEE, 1823 STUDENWOOD, HOUSTON, TEX.; PERRY DAMSKY, 1184
SHERMAN AVE., BRONX, N.Y.; HARRY A. GILRANE, 78 PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN,
N.Y.; MAYNARD W. UNGER, OBERLIN, OHIO; ARCHIE M. THOMAS, COLEMAN, TEX.;
JAMES H. THORNTON, 290 HUMPHREY ST., NEW HAVEN, CONN.
WILLIAM J. LA BLEDEE, 1921 EAST 70TH ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO;
JAMES A. BOWCOCK, 2240 STORY AVE., NEW YORK CITY; JOHN P. MORAN,
HOLYOKE, MASS.; FRED G. BEST, GALIVANTS FERRY, S.C.; RALPH C. WOOD,
HAGERSTOWN, IND.; ARZEMIEN ALEXANDER, PAWTUCKET, R.I.; JAMES T.
MAKINLAY, JR., (CABLE COPY) LYNN, MASS.
ALPHONZE FULCHINO, 103-50 52ND AVE., CORONA, N.Y.; JOSEPH J. PAGANO,
50-30 101ST ST., CORONA, N.Y.; G.W. ABBOTT, WILMINGTON, CALIF.;
HOWARD J. ECKLUND, PUEBLO, CALIF.; HAROLD T. LAMBERG, ASHEBORO,
THOMAS P. MCDONNELL, JR., BERKELEY PLACE, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; GERALD
E.F. SWIFT, DALLAS, TEX.; WARREN F. DAVIS, WABAN, MASS.; ROGER E.
HUGHES, 14 GLOUCESTER ST., BOSTON, MASS.; THOMAS JOYCE, CHELSEA,
MASS.; JAMES A. NEAL, GREAT FALLS, S.C.; TOM W. BAGWELL, HOBBS, N.M.

B82

HAROLD J. ROSS, WEST SUNSBURG,
PA.; CLIFFORD LYBECK, CHESTER,
MONT.; DANIEL DOLINKA, 826 DUNHAM ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; PERRY
W. HITCHCOCK, FARMLAND, IND.; DONALD W. STORMS, 908 WEST JACKSON ST.,
MUNCIE, IND.; ELMER ENEESON, 852 1/2 DIVISION AVE., GRAND
RAPIDS, MICH.; JAMES N. APOLZAN, 7674 GIRARDIN AVE., DETROIT, MICH.
JOSEPH E. HILL, 2455 WEST FIRST ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; JULIAN
A. VICTOR, 6325 WOODHALL AVE., DETROIT, MICH.; JOSEPH ADAMCZYK, 5881
RENVILLE ST., DETROIT, MICH.; SCOTT F. SWINBURN, EL CAMPO, TEX.;
RICHARD H. COLBY, 2641 QUINTON ST., SHREVEPORT, LA.; MERLIN S. MCCLOUD,
MADDOCK, NORTH DAKOTA.
LEE LEWIS, 0817-, OHIO; O. FRANK PUTNAM, JOPLIN, MO.; JOHN A.
NOSAL, 3850 A ST., OMAHA, NEB.; DALE JOHNSON, HASTINGS, NEB.;
EDWARD CARBONNEAU, LAWRENCE, MASS.; RUEL STEVENSON, BROCKTON, MASS.;
LEE LEWIS, PIQUA, OHIO; O. FRANK PUTNAM, JOPLIN, MO.; JOHN A.
NOSAL, 3850 A ST., OMAHA, NEB.; DALE JOHNSON, HASTINGS, NEB.;
EDWARD CARBONNEAU, LAWRENCE, MASS.; RUEL STEVENSON, BROCKTON, MASS.;
CLAYTON H. KAHLEH, BROCKTON, MASS.; SYD GOLDBERG, 50 EAST SOUTH ST.,
UNIONTOWN, PA.
WILLIAM MAVITY, CALHOUN, TEX.; STEPHEN BECK, MADDOCK, N.D.;
A.C. BECKHAM, RFD 3, FORT WORTH, TEX.; ANTHONY WRIGHT, DOWNSVILLE, N.Y.;
N.C.; DONALD C. PARKS, HOOD RIVER, ORE.

(EDS---4TH GRAF B80 READ AT BEGINNING --
THE STARVED AND DISEASED RUSSIANS, ETC.)

W-FD118PEW
BY NED NORDNESS

WITH CANADIAN TROOPS IN HOLLAND, MAY 4-(AP)-THE FIRST CANADIAN CORPS
ESTABLISHED DIRECT TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE HEADQUARTERS OF
GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL JOHANNES BLASKOWITZ TONIGHT TO COMPLETE
ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE GERMANS' FORMAL SURRENDER IN HOLLAND.
LT.GEN.CHARLES FOULKES OF THE CANADIANS TALKED WITH LT.GEN.REICHERT,

CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GERMAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
THERE ARE ONLY TWO QUESTIONS YET UNANSWERED IN CONNECTION WITH
THE SURRENDER OF 80,000 TO 90,000 TROOPS IN WEST HOLLAND AT 8 A.M. THEY ARE:
TOMORROW IN ACCORDANCE WITH MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S NEGOTIATIONS. THEY ARE:
WILL ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART BULKY, COLD-EYED GAULEITER OF HOLLAND AND
A WAR CRIMINAL, BE SURRENDERED WITH THE GERMAN TROOPS, AND MUST WE USE
FORCE TO SUBDUCE DUTCH SS TROOPS?
SEYSS-INQUART IS WANTED. HE IS THE NAZI WHO PULLED THE COUP
WHICH GAINED AUSTRIA FOR HITLER AND STARTED HIM ON THE CONQUEST OF
EUROPE. SEYSS-INQUART INTRODUCED THE MASS DEPORTATION OF SLAVE LABOR
TO THE REICH AND UNDER HIS RULE OF THE NETHERLANDS THERE WAS GREAT
SUFFERING AND PRIVATION.
DY1058PEW

THOBURN WIAIT (430)
WITH U.S. 11TH ARMORED DIVISION NORTHWEST OF LINZ, AUSTRIA, MAY
(DELAYED)--(AP)--ALL ALONG TWO COLUMNS OF THE 11TH ARMORED, STABBING
DEEPER INTO EASTERN AUSTRIA, THE TANKMEN AND DOUGHBOYS SPECULATED
TODAY WHETHER THEY WOULD BE ABLE TO JOIN UP WITH THE RUSSIAN THIRD
UKRAINIAN ARMY BEFORE THE WAR ENDED.
RADIO NEWSCASTS BLARED SUCH ANNOUNCEMENTS AS THE GERMAN CAPITULA-
TION IN ITALY, THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF BERLIN.
PFC ROBERT SHEEHY, WATSONVILLE, CALIF., WHO LEFT A JOB WITH THE
U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE ONLY THREE WEEKS AGO TO FIGHT A MORE PERSONAL WAR
AGAINST THE GERMANS, SUMMED UP THE GENERAL FEELING:
"A LINKUP WITH THE RUSSIANS WOULD BE A GREAT WAY TO WIND UP THE
WAR. BUT WE'RE GOING TO HAVE TO SHOVE INTO HIGH GEAR."
TANKMEN WHO PAUSED IN NEUFELDEN GOT A LAUGH OUT OF THIS NEW PIECE
OF PROPAGANDA, THOUSANDS OF COPIES OF WHICH WERE STREWN ABOUT THE TOWN:
"AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS. WHAT, BY GOSH, IS YOUR JOB HERE WITH US IN
OBERDANAU (UPPER DANUBE)? ONCE PRACTICALLY STCXMU MANY A GOOD FELLOW
OF OURS FOR PEACEFUL WORK AND NOW YOU HAVE COME OVER TO MAKE
SMITHEREENS OF OUR COUNTRY AND TO SHED BLOOD, YOURS AS WELL AS OURS.
YOU ARE GOING IT BLIND. NONE OF US INTERFERED WITH YOU NOR EVEN
ATTACKED YOU. YOU NEED NOT LIBERATE US. BET YOUR LIVES, WE'RE
FREE AND WE WERE HAPPY UNTIL YOU CAME AS WOULD-BE LIBERATORS BUT BEING
INVADERS IN REALITY AND AGAINST SUCH WE SHALL HOLD OUR OWN FANATICALLY.
"BE SURE YOU'RE BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE. OUR DOGGED FIGHT AGAINST
BOLSHEVISM IS YOURS TOO IN THE LAST END AND IF WE SHOULD GO DOWN IT
WOULD NOT BE A WINDUP FOR YOU. STALIN IS WAITING FOR YOUR BLOOD
AS WELL, AS HE IS, PLAYING A CON GAME ON YOU. BE ON THE LOOKOUT OR YOU
WILL BE TOO LATE."
MRS. GRETLE FISCHER, WHO SAID SHE LIVED NINE YEARS WITH A SISTER,
MRS. HANNY CRANTZ, 1724 PUTNAM AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., BEFORE RETURNING
TO GERMANY IN 1939, DECLARED THAT THE GERMANS WHO DISTRIBUTED THE
PROPAGANDA SHEETS LEFT TOWN ONLY 15 MINUTES BEFORE THE AMERICANS

ARRIVED.

B71

MAY 5 1945

THE 11TH ARMORED FOUND SURVIVORS OF THE TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT OF WEGSCHEID, GERMANY, 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF PASSAU, TWO DAYS AGO INCLUDED PRINCE NIKITA ALEXANDROVITCH OF RUSSIA, HIS WIFE AND THEIR TWO SONS. PRINCE NIKITA, WHOSE MOTHER, THE GRAND DUTCHESS XENIE ALEXANDROVNA, IS IN ENGLAND, SAID HE HAD LIVED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA UNTIL THE RUSSIANS APPROACHED. HE THEN HEADED WEST IN AN EFFORT TO REACH ENGLAND BY WAY OF SWITZERLAND.

THE FIRST AMERICAN PRINCE NIKITA SAW AT WEGSCHEID WAS CAPT. PETER SCHUYVALOFF, 173 EAST 70TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, WHO IS A COUSIN OF NIKITA'S WIFE. SCHUYVALOFF HAD TIME ONLY TO LEAVE A CARTON OF CIGARETTES WITH THE PRINCE, WHO WAS SENT TO THE REAR THROUGH THE DISPLACED PERSONS ORGANIZATION.

W1227PEW

BY CHARLES F. HILEY

STARS AND STRIPES STAFF WRITER FOR THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS FORWARD COMMAND POST, MAY 3-(AP)-A GROUP OF MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S STAFF WERE DECORATED BY GEN. EISENHOWER TODAY FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH MILITARY OPERATIONS.

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT W. CRAWFORD, GENERAL STAFF CORPS AND G-4, WAS AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT. HE WAS CITED FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE PERFORMANCE OF OUTSTANDING SERVICES" IN AIDING THE COMMANDING GENERAL, SERVICES OF SUPPLY AND IN MAKING THE UNITED KINGDOM A "GREAT ARSENAL TO SUPPLY THE ALLIED FORCES BEFORE THE INVASION OF THE CONTINENT."

BRONZE STARS WERE AWARDED THE FOLLOWING FOR "MERITORIOUS SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH MILITARY OPERATIONS:"

LT. COL. ERNEST R. LEE, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., AIDE DE CAMP TO EISENHOWER; LT. COL. HENRY CHAPPELL, COLUMBIA, TENN., ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DIVISION; LT. COL. MELVIN C. BROWN, ST. LOUIS, MO., G-3 DIVISION; MAJ. LAURENCE J. HANSEN, LAKEWOOD, 137817'438', 49234'S CHIEF PILOT; MAJ. JOSEPH H. HARTLEY, FLOURTOWN, PA., SPECIAL SERVICE SECTION; 2/LT. KATHLEEN H. M. SUMMERSBY, IRELAND, PERSONAL SECRETARY TO EISENHOWER; W/O DAVID M. DONALD, AKRON, OHIO; ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DIVISION; W/O DONALD E. MINARD, FLUSHING, MICH., SIGNAL DIVISION; M/SGT. HARRY A. CHRISTENSEN, CHICAGO, ILL., G-3 DIVISION; MAJ. LAURENCE J. HANSEN, LAKEWOOD, OHIO, EISENHOWER'S CHIEF PILOT; MAJ. JOSEPH H. HARTLEY, FLOURTOWN, PA., SPECIAL SERVICE SECTION; 2/LT. KATHLEEN H. M. SUMMERSBY, IRELAND, PERSONAL SECRETARY TO EISENHOWER; W/O DAVID M. DONALD, AKRON, OHIO; ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DIVISION; W/O DONALD E. MINARD, FLUSHING, MICH., SIGNAL DIVISION; M/SGT. HARRY A. CHRISTENSEN, CHICAGO, ILL., G-3 DIVISION; M/SGT. HUBERT W. DAUGHERTY, DALLAS TEX., HQ COMMAND; M/SGT. GENE A. SEBASTIAN, STONINGTON, ILL., G-3 DIVISION; T/SGT. ORVILLE W. GERFIN, SEATTLE, WASH., ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DIVISION; S/SGT. WALLACE H. JENSEN, WORTHINGTON, MINN., G-15 DIVISION, AND T/3 HELEN C. BIRTWELL, NEW YORK CITY, EUROPEAN ALLIED CONTACT SECTION.

GH445DF

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, MAY 4-(AP)-SALZBURG SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY TODAY TO MAJ. JAMES "BUZZ" MCCARTHY, COMMANDER OF THE 121ST CAVALRY SQUADRON OF THE 106TH CAVALRY GROUP, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

MK801AEW

EINDHOVEN, HOLLAND, MAY 4-(AP)-THE NEWS OF THE CAPITULATION OF THE GERMAN ARMIES IN HOLLAND SPREAD LIKE WILDFIRE TODAY. CIVILIANS WHO HAD HEARD THE NEWS OVER THE FREE NETHERLANDS RADIO HERE STOPPED BRITISH TOMMIES IN THE STREETS TO TELL THEM, "THE WAR IS OVER."

SOON THE STREETS WERE FILLED WITH DANCING CROWDS AND PEOPLE HASTILY HUNG THEIR FLAGS FROM THEIR HOUSES.

THERE WERE SCENES OF THE WILDEST ENTHUSIASM IN THIS CITY WHICH HAS SERVED AS TEMPORARY CAPITAL OF HOLLAND.

DY1050PEW

ROME, MAY 4-(AP)-COL. WILLIAM HARRIS, 7336 FORSYTHE AVE., ST. LOUIS, MO., WAS AWARDED THE CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM TODAY FOR HIS WORK IN PLANNING, REEQUIPPING AND TRAINING FRENCH TROOPS IN NORTH AFRICA.

HJ1012P

ROME, MAY 4-(AP)-A CORDON OF ALLIED MILITARY POLICE AND ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PATROLS MAINTAINED A VIGILANT WATCH TODAY TO PREVENT SPECULATORS AND PROFITEERS FROM RUSHING INTO NEWLY LIBERATED NORTHERN ITALY UNTIL THE ECONOMY OF THAT AREA CAN BE INTEGRATED IN SOME DEGREE WITH THE REMAINDER OF THE COUNTRY.

ONE PRIVATE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY REPORT UNCONFIRMED ELSEWHERE SAID 900 PERSONS ALREADY HAD BEEN ARRESTED TRYING TO SLIP INTO THE ZONE AND THAT THE EQUIVALENT OF \$10,000,000 IN ITALIAN MONEY HAD BEEN TAKEN FROM THEM.

ENORMOUS PROFITS WOULD HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE HAD THE SPECULATORS BEEN ABLE TO BUY COMMODITIES IN MILAN AND OTHER NORTHERN CITIES WHICH HAVE NOT YET FELT THE FULL EFFECT OF THE CURRENCY INFLATION PREVALENT IN THE REMAINDER OF ITALY.

SOLDIERS AND OTHER ALLIED PERSONNEL PERMITTED TO GO TO MILAN REPORTED THEY COULD BUY AT REASONABLE PRICES WOMEN'S SILK STOCKINGS, SILVER JEWELRY, CAMERAS, MOTOR CARS AND TRUCKS WHICH WOULD BEING FABULOUS PRICES IN ROME AND SOUTHERN ITALY.

DY1120PEW

ROME, MAY 4-(AP)-SEVERAL YOUTHS WERE BADLY BEATEN TODAY WHEN CROWDS DEMONSTRATING FOR ITALY'S RETENTION OF TRIESTE CLASHED WITH OTHER ELEMENTS, SOME OF WHOM BORE THE RED HAMMER AND SICKLE BANNER OF THE COMMUNISTS.

THE DISTURBANCES BROKE OUT SOON AFTER SOME 2,000 TEEN-AGE STUDENTS GATHERED IN THE PIAZZA ESEDRA AND BEGAN SHOUTING FOR "ITALIAN TRIESTE". ANOTHER CROWD ARMED WITH CLUBS AND CARRYING RED BANNERS MARCHED INTO THE PIAZZA AND FIGHTING STARTED.

MK726AEW

BY A. I. GOLDBERG

COLLE ISARCO, ITALY, MAY 4-(AP)-TROOPS OF LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M. PATCH'S U.S. SEVENTH ARMY WENT EIGHT MILES INTO ITALY TODAY, COMPLETING A HORSHOE COURSE ACROSS THREE COUNTRIES, AND LINED UP WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY PUSHING NORTH THROUGH SURRENDERED ITALIAN TERRITORY.

DOUGHBOYS OF MAJ. GEN. ANTHONY G. MCAULIFFE'S CACTUS (103RD INFANTRY) DIVISION PUSHED ON FROM THE BRENNER PASS THIS MORNING UNDER ORDERS TO MAKE CONTACT WITH THE FIFTH ARMY "IF YOU HAVE TO GO CLEAR TO ROME TO DO IT."

THE ORDERS CAME FROM COL. DONOVAN YELLE OF HARRODSBURG, KY., COMMANDER OF THE 411TH REGIMENT, AT HEADQUARTERS HE HAD ESTABLISHED IN A HOTEL AT BRENNER PASS, WHERE HITLER AND MUSSOLINI HAD TRIED TO SHAPE THE DESTINY OF THE WORLD.

HALF AN HOUR LATER A COLUMN OF JEEPS AND TANKS WAS ON ITS WAY ACROSS THE BORDER INTO ITALY UNDER THE COMMAND OF MAJ. JOHN RHEA OF CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., COMMANDER OF THE FIRST BATTALION.

AT 11:15A.M. THE COLUMN WAS PROCEEDING SLOWLY PAST AN OVERHANGING

30.24 25457
ROCK WHICH ITALIANS WERE SCREAMING THE GERMANS HAD MINED. THE COLUMN HAD JUST STARTED MOVING AGAIN, AFTER STOPPING TO DISARM THREE GERMAN OFFICERS. WHEN TWO JEEPS CAME AROUND A CURVE IN THE ROAD FROM THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION.

EVERYBODY STOPPED AND CLAMBERED OUT.

UP THE ROAD ADVANCED LT. COL. R. E. HAINES, EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE 349TH REGIMENT OF THE 88TH DIVISION. HE HAILS FROM 722 LAKE FORMOSA DRIVE, ORLANDO, FLA., AND SAN DIEGO, CALIF. HIS JEEP HAD BEEN DRIVEN BY PFC BARNEY BEADLE, 511 NORTH ELM ST., WETHERFORD, TEX.

MAJ. GERALD MUNN OF AKRON, IA., OF THE 88TH DIVISION CLIMBED OUT OF THE OTHER JEEP AND ALSO ADVANCED UP THE ROAD.

SGT. JOHN LOVOLD OF REDFIELD, S. DAK., AND 2701 WEST 47TH ST., KANSAS CITY, KANS., RAN UP TWO HAINES AND ASKED:

"ARE YOU THE FIFTH ARMY?"

HAINES ANSWERED, "YES," AND THE TWO MEN THREW THEIR ARMS AROUND EACH. THEN OTHERS CAME UP AND THERE WAS A FLURRY OF HAIL HAKING.
DY1210AFW

15TH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, MAY 4-(AP)-A GERMAN MILITARY DELEGATION APPEARED TODAY BEFORE GEN. CLARK TO RECEIVE ORDERS REGARDING THE IMMEDIATE DISPOSITION OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF UNCONDITIONALLY SURRENDERED NAZIS TROOPS IN ITALY.

MAY 5 1945

GEN. FRIEDOLIN VON SENGER UND ETTERLIN, TALL AND HAUGHTY PRUSSIAN COMMANDER OF THE VANQUISHED 14TH PANZER ARMY, LED THE FIVE-MAN DELEGATION INTO THE AMERICAN GENERAL'S COTTAGE IN A GROVE ON THE BANK OF A RIVER. THE GERMANS SURRENDERED WEDNESDAY, NEARLY 1,000,000 OF THEM ACCORDING TO FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER.

WITH CLARK WERE LT. GEN. LUCIAN K. TRUSCOTT, THE TEXAN WHO COMMANDS THE FIFTH ARMY; LT. GEN. SIR RICHARD

P
WITH CLARK WERE LT. GEN. LUCIAN K. TRUSCOTT, THE TEXAN WHO COMMANDS THE FIFTH ARMY; LT. GEN. SIR RICHARD L. MCCREERY, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH 8TH ARMY; AND BRIG. GEN. BENJAMIN CHIDLAW, COMMANDER OF THE 12TH U.S. AIR FORCE AND MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED TACTICAL AIR FORCES.

WD1249PEW

THE PEOPLE WHO WERE IN THE SQUARE MILLED INTO DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE CITY, BUT OTHERS CAME AND LEFT AND KEPT MOVING INTO THE NIGHT. THERE WERE CRIES OF "LONG LIVE EISENHOWER, MONTGOMERY AND DEMPSEY" AMERICAN, BRITISH, DANISH AND NORWEGIAN NATIONAL ANTHENS WERE SUNG IN THE STREETS AS THE PEOPLE MARCHED ARM IN ARM.

IN ALL THIS DELIRIUM OF JOY, THERE WAS ONE NOTE OF SORROW. EVERYONE WAS ASKING WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN DENMARK'S SISTER NATION OF NORWAY.

OFFICIALLY THE CAPITULATION DOES NOT TAKE EFFECT UNTIL 8A.M.

SATURDAY, BUT GERMAN POSTS WERE BEING WITHDRAWN TONIGHT.

IT WAS REPORTED HERE THAT THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY UNDER LT. GEN. SIR MILES C. DEMPSEY HAD DRAWN UP AT THE DANISH BORDER AT 8P.M. TONIGHT (NO PICKUP)
MAY 5 1945

DY1042PEW

COPENHAGEN, MAY 4-(AP)-ABOUT 650 DANISH POLICEMEN WERE FREED TODAY, APPARENTLY ON GERMAN ORDERS.

THE CONTINGENT WAS ENROUTE TO SWEDEN FROM CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN GERMANY WHERE THE POLICEMEN HAD BEEN HELD SINCE DISSOLUTION OF THE DANISH POLICE FORCE BY THE NAZIS IN OCTOBER, 1944.

AS THEY BOARDED THE FERRY IN COPENHAGEN FOR TRANSFER TO SWEDEN WHERE THEY WERE BEING MOVED BY INTERVENTION OF THE SWEDISH RED CROSS, THEY WERE SUDDENLY INFORMED THEY COULD REMAIN IN DENMARK AND RETURN TO THEIR HOMES.

THIS APPEARED TO BE ANOTHER SIGN THAT GERMAN CONTROL IN DENMARK IS RAPIDLY LOOSENING.

N1212PEW

MOSCOW, MAY 4-(AP)-RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENTS IN BERLIN DISCLOSED TODAY THAT THE CAPITULATION OF THE GERMAN CAPITAL BEGAN AT DAWN MAY 1-- MAY DAY.

"AT DAY BREAK MAY 1 A GERMAN COLONEL APPEARED IN ONE SECTOR WITH A HUGE WHITE FLAG," SAID A SOVIET CORRESPONDENT.

"HE ASKED, 'WILL THE SOVIET COMMAND RECEIVE EMISSARIES TO DISCUSS NEGOTIATIONS?' THE ANSWER WAS 'YES.'"

THE FALL OF THE CAPITAL WAS NOT ANNOUNCED BY MARSHAL STALIN UNTIL THE FOLLOWING DAY.

FIGHTING STILL FLARED AT SPOTS IN THE CAPITAL AS LATE AS YESTERDAY, HOWEVER.

SOME OF THIS FIGHTING WAS AT THE ACADEMY OF ARTS.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT TOLD OF GERMAN CARS SPEEDING ALONG LEIPZIG-ERSTRASSE. THE RUSSIANS OPENED FIRE. THREE CARS BUMPED INTO A WALL AND THE REST STOPPED AND RAISED WHITE FLAGS. THE FIRING CEASED. IT DEVELOPED THAT THIS WAS THE REMNANTS OF AN SS REGIMENT ON ITS WAY TO SURRENDER. THE SURVIVORS WERE DISARMED AND MADE TO PROCEED ON FOOT.

WD1038AFW

CHUNGKING--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD CHINESE (BY MOOSA) X X X RAILROAD AREAS.

AS THE CHINESE STEADILY GROUND BACK THE JAPANESE IN HUNAN, GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK ISSUED AN ORDER OF THE DAY COMMENDING HIS TROOPS FOR THEIR "HEROIC FIGHT" AND URGED THEM ON TO "ELIMINATE THE ENEMY AND SCORE A SPEEDY VICTORY."

A LATER HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE MEANWHILE ANNOUNCED THAT MORE THAN 1,000 ENEMY TROOPS -- PRESUMABLY PART OF THE 3,000 PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED -- HAD BEEN KILLED NEAR SNOW PEAK MOUNTAIN 55 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE U.S. AIR BASE AT CHIHKIANG. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN FORCED TO FALL BACK FIVE MILES IN THE AREA WITH THE CHINESE IN HOT PURSUIT.

MEANWHILE, CHINESE FORCES ATTACKING EASTWARD TOWARD SINNING ON THE ENEMY'S LEFT FLANK ABOUT 100 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CHIHKIANG DRIVE WITHIN 20 MILES OF THIS OBJECTIVE AND KILLED MORE THAN 300 JAPANESE TROOPS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

TA1057PEW

CHUNGKING, MAY 4-(AP)-LT. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES IN CHINA, SAID TODAY THAT JAPAN'S SPRAWLING CONQUESTS "HAVE BECOME A SERIES OF ISOLATED DEATHRAPs," AND TOLD HIS TROOPS THEIR CHANCE FOR A CRACK AT THE ENEMY WAS COMING.

WEDEMEYER CONFERRED RECENTLY WITH LT. GEN. DANIEL I. SULTAN, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES IN THE BURMA-INDIA THEATER, PERFECTING

PLANS FOR CLOSER COOPERATIONS IN THE TWO ZONES. MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE CHENNAULT, U.S. 14TH ARMY AIR FORCE COMMANDER, PARTICIPATED IN THE TALKS.

SULTAN WAS RECEIVED BY GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND ALTHOUGH NOTHING ON THE NATURE OF THEIR TALK WAS DISCLOSED IT WAS BELIEVED THE SUBJECT WAS INCREASING THE FLOW OF VITAL SUPPLIES INTO CHINA THROUGH RANGOON, WHICH NOW HAS BEEN CAPTURED.

"BECAUSE OF OUR SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES," WEDEMYER TOLD HIS TROOPS, "WE ARE STILL NOT IN A POSITION TO CARRY THE MAIN WEIGHT OF THE OVERALL OFFENSIVE WHICH WILL FINALLY AND COMPLETELY DESTROY THE JAPANESE ARMED FORCES AND BRING PEACE TO THE FAR EAST. NEVERTHELESS WE ARE A PART, AND A VERY IMPORTANT PART, OF THE VAST AND POWERFUL DISPOSITIONS WHICH ARE BEING BROUGHT TO BEAR ON THE ENEMY."

"WITH HER NAVY PRACTICALLY ELIMINATED AS A STRIKING FORCE AND HER AIR POWER SERIOUSLY CRIPPLED, SHE MUST NOW FIGHT ON SUCH LAND MASSES AS ARE LEFT HER. THE GREATER PORTION OF HER LOGICAL BATTLEFIELDS ARE IN THE AREA FOR WHICH WE ARE RESPONSIBLE."

TA826PEW

CHI KING, MAY 4-(AP)-LT. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMYER TOLD U.S. FORCES IN CHI A TODAY THAT THEIR TURN WAS COMING NOW FOR ACTION AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

"BECAUSE OF OUR SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES," HE SAID, "WE ARE STILL NOT IN A POSITION TO CARRY THE MAIN WEIGHT OF THE OVERALL OFFENSIVE WHICH WILL FINALLY AND COMPLETELY DESTROY THE JAPANESE ARMED FORCES AND BRING PEACE TO THE FAR EAST. NEVERTHELESS WE ARE A PART, AND A VERY IMPORTANT PART, OF THE VAST AND POWERFUL DISPOSITIONS WHICH ARE BEING BROUGHT TO BEAR ON THE ENEMY."

THE GENERAL SAID JAPAN'S SPRAWLING CONQUESTS "HAVE BECOME A SERIES OF ISOLATED DEATHTRAPS."

"WITH HER NAVY PRACTICALLY ELIMINATED AS A STRIKING FORCE AND HER AIR POWER SERIOUSLY CRIPPLED, SHE MUST NOW FIGHT ON SUCH LAND MASSES AS ARE LEFT HER," WEDEMYER SAID. "THE GREATER PORTION OF HER LOGICAL BATTLEFIELDS ARE IN THE AREA FOR WHICH WE ARE RESPONSIBLE."

N1023AEW

CALCUTTA, MAY 4-(AP)-ADMIRAL LORD MOUNTBATTEN, ALLIED COMMANDER IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, TODAY COMMENDED THE TROOPS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CAPTURE OF RANGOON IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY SAYING THE BATTLE OF BURMA IS ENDED.

"THE FALL OF THE CAPITAL TEN DAYS BEFORE THE RAINS AND STORMS WILL BE UPON YOU BRINGS TO AN END THE BATTLE OF BURMA, FOR ALTHOUGH ISOLATED POCKETS OF THE ENEMY REMAIN, THEIR DOOM IS NOW SEALED," THE ORDER SAID.

"FROM THE CHINESE ARMIES IN THE NORTH WHO FOUGHT THEIR WAY WITH THE AMERICAN BRIGADE DOWN TO LASHIO TO THE BRITISH AND INDIAN AND EAST AND WEST AFRICAN DIVISIONS WHO HAVE FOUGHT FROM KOHIMA TO RANGOON, YOU HAVE COVERED IN THIS GREAT BATTLE 1,000 MILES OF THE WORST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD AND UNDER THE WORLD'S WORST CLIMATE AND CONDITIONS."

THE ORDER WAS DIRECTED TO ADMIRAL SIR ARTHUR POWER, COMMANDER OF THE EAST INDIES FLEET; LT. GEN. SIR OLIVER LEESE, COMMANDER OF ALLIED LAND FORCES, AND AIR MARSHAL SIR KEITH PARK, ALLIED AIR COMMANDER.

TA828PEW

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION MADE TWO HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS IN THE PAST 24 HOURS, GAINING 1,200 YARDS ON THE EXTREME LEFT (EAST) FLANK.

ONE INFANTRY COMPANY, UNABLE TO JOIN ITS BATTALION TUESDAY, MOVED OUT AND ADVANCED 300 YARDS. IT KILLED SEVERAL JAPANESE

ENROUTE LATER TO JOIN THE BATTALION ON A RIDGE NEAR KUHazu VILLAGE. ONE REINFORCED COMPANY, ADVANCING WITH FIXED BAYONETS AND ORDERS TO SHOOT ONLY WHEN SHOT AT, MOVED SOUTH ACROSS AN OPEN FIELD, REDUCED JAPANESE OUTPOSTS AND SEIZED THE NORTH END OF YONAGUSUKU HILL, BUT JAPANESE RECAPTURED THE HILL.

THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION ADVANCED 200 YARDS, BUT A CONCENTRATION OF ARTILLERY, SMALL ARMS AND MORTAR FIRE FORCED IT TO RETIRE TO ITS ORIGINAL POSITIONS WITH NO NET GAIN. HOWEVER, MANY JAPANESE WERE KILLED.

THE 77TH DIVISION CONCENTRATED ON WRECKING STRONG ENEMY POSITIONS ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPE OF AN ESCARPMENT, WITH SOME OF THE MOST SEVERE FIGHTING TO DATE RESULTING. THERE WAS NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN FRONT LINE POSITIONS.

REPEATED INFILTRATION ATTEMPTS WERE MADE DURING THE DAY. MORE THAN 100 ENEMY DEAD WERE COUNTED.

UM339APW NM

MAY 5 1945

PROBABLY THE TOUGHEST FIGHTING OF THE MINDANAO CAMPAIGN WAS EXPECTED TO DEVELOP IN THE UPLAND AREA NORTHWEST OF THE CITY, SAID A FIELD DISPATCH FROM RICHARD BERGHOLZ, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT. HE IS WITH THE 24TH DIVISION.

ALTHOUGH YESTERDAY'S COMMUNIQUE FAILED TO MENTION ORGANIZED RESISTANCE ON TARAkan, FIELD REPORTS SAID THE JAPANESE WERE USING REMOTE CONTROL MINES AND HEAVY SNIPER FIRE AGAINST THE INVADING AUSTRALIANS.

THE AUSSIES SWEEP ASIDE THIS RESISTANCE, REPORTED SPENCER DAVIS, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT ON TARAkan, TO REACH HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING THE ISLAND'S PRINCIPAL TOWN. ANOTHER COLUMN FOUGHT WITHIN A QUARTER OF A MILE OF THE AIRFIELD, CAPTURE OF WHICH SEEMED IMMINENT.

MANILA--FIRST ADD NITE LEAD PIP-BORNEO, AMS BUDGET, XXX SEEMED IMMINENT.

TARAkan'S PRODUCTIVE OIL FIELDS, FOR WHICH THE "DIGGERS" ARE STRIKING, SOON WILL BE IN ALLIED HANDS, DAVIS SAID. DUTCH OIL EXPERTS WERE ON HAND TO START RECONDITIONING THE WELLS.

CONQUEST OF TARAkan WILL GIVE ALLIED FORCES A BASE FROM WHICH TO STEP UP THE NEUTRALIZATION OF BORNEO AND INTENSIFY ATTACKS ON JAPANESE SHIPPING. BORNEO, WHICH ACCOUNTS FOR ABOUT A THIRD OF THE EAST INDIAN OIL OUTPUT, ALSO PRODUCES MUCH RUBBER.

ALTHOUGH DAVAO WAS THE LARGEST PRE-WAR JAPANESE SETTLEMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES, IT WAS VIRTUALLY UNINHABITED WHEN OVERRUN BY THE 24TH DIVISION. APPARENTLY MOST OF THE MEN HAD JOINED THE JAPANESE GARRISON AND FLED WITH IT. CIVILIANS FOUND IN THE CITY WERE MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

AMERICAN BOMBINGS HAD REDUCED ALMOST EVERY BUILDING IN THE CENTRAL PORTION OF DAVAO TO RUBBLE, BERGHOLZ REPORTED. INCLUDED WERE THE PROVINCIAL CAPITOL, THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION, LARGE WAREHOUSES AND SCHOOLS.

DAVAO WAS THE LAST MAJOR PORT CITY OF THE PHILIPPINES TO REMAIN IN JAPANESE HANDS.

XA-RA208PCW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

ABOARD ADM. TURNER'S FLAGSHIP, OKINAWA, MAY 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-RENEWING AERIAL ASSAULTS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE APRIL 28, THE JAPANESE THIS EVENING LAUNCHED BOMBERS, LOW-LEVEL SUICIDE PLANES AND SUICIDE BOATS AGAINST SHIPPING OFF OKINAWA.

TWO LIGHT NAVAL UNITS WERE SUNK BY BOMBS, AND OTHERS WERE DAMAGED. MORE THAN A DOZEN SUICIDE BOATS WERE DESTROYED, SOME ALONG THE EAST COAST AND OTHERS IN THE NAHA SECTOR. FIVE WERE DESTROYED NEAR KEISE SHIMA WEST OF OKINAWA BY THE LCI AND AN

LCS AFTER A CRUISER CAUGHT THEM IN THE GLARE OF HER SEARCHLIGHTS. ONE SHIP SUNK WAS ATTACKED BY SIX PLANES, TWO OF WHICH WERE SHOT DOWN. EIGHT OFFICERS AND 74 ENLISTED MEN, MANY OF THEM SERIOUSLY HURT, WERE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN RESCUED. THE JAPANESE AIRFORCE HAS BEEN INACTIVE SINCE IT LOST MORE THAN 100 PLANES IN NIGHT RAIDS ENDING APRIL 29.

U.S. AIR FORCE PLANE DOWNED IN THE PHILIPPINES
AUSTRALIAN AND U.S. 13TH AIRFORCE PLANES POUNDED JAPANESE TARGETS IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES IN SUPPORT OF THE TARAKAN OPERATION. ON TUESDAY, TARAKAN'S D-DAY, THE AIR FORCES BAGGED 11 ENEMY FREIGHTERS AND MANY SMALLER CRAFT.

SPENCER DAVIS, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE AUSTRALIANS ON TARAKAN, REPORTED THE AUSSIES DROVE TO WITHIN A QUARTER MILE OF THE AIRSTRIP AFTER MAKING A BAYONET CHARGE AND WITHSTANDING A COUNTERATTACK WITH GRENADES AND FIELD GUNS. THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY WERE ENTRENCHED ON A RIDGE OVERLOOKING THE STRIP AND THE ANZACS MOVED WITH CAUTION.

MAY 5 1945
A42FX
THE BORNEO CAMPAIGN IS NOT SOLELY A LIBERATION CAMPAIGN. IT IS THE FIRST EFFORT OF THE PACIFIC WAR TO WIN A FILLING STATION CLOSE TO THE FRONT. CONQUEST OF BORNEO'S OIL FIELDS WILL LESSEN THE DRAIN ON AMERICAN OIL FIELDS, EASE THE BURDEN ON THE PIPELINE OF TANKERS AND MAY ENABLE U.S. FORCES TO "GREASE THE INVASION ROUTE INTO JAPAN" WITH SOMEBODY ELSE'S OIL FOR A CHANGE. DAVIS REPORTED INDICATIONS THAT THE TARAKAN SANDS CAN BE MADE TO START PRODUCING SPEEDILY FOR THE ALLIED FORCES. IT'S DOUBTFUL THOUGH, IF BORNEO'S FIELDS CAN DELIVER AVIATION GAS FOR SOMETIME INASMUCH AS THE AIRFORCES WRECKED CRACKING PLANTS IN DENYING JAPAN USE OF THE OIL FIELDS.

UM250APW
MANILA, FRIDAY, MAY 4-(AP)--ALLIED TROOPS, MOSTLY AUSTRALIANS, TODAY CLOSED IN ON THE TARAKAN ISLAND AIRFIELD OFF THE NORTHEAST COAST OF BORNEO IN THEIR FOUR-DAY-OLD INVASION THRUST FOR BORNEO'S OIL AND RUBBER.

MAY 5 1945
THE SLOUCH-HATTED AUSSIES, UNITS OF A FAMED DIVISION, MAY 4 1945
FEW DUTCH INDONESIAN TROOPS LANDED WITHOUT OPPOSITION TUESDAY ON TARAKAN'S OIL SOAKED SANDS.

A FOUR-DAY NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT DROVE THE JAPANESE DEFENDERS INTO THE WOODED RIDGES OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES ISLAND AND THE ASSAULT TROOPS ESTABLISHED TWO BEACHHEADS QUICKLY. AUSTRALIAN ENGINEER DEMOLITION TEAMS HAD BLASTED CHANNELS FOR THE LANDING CRAFT THROUGH FORMIDABLE OBSTACLES CONSISTING OF TRIPLE ROWS OF UNDERWATER STEEL AND WOODEN POSTS.

IN ANNOUNCING THE NEW INVASION, GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID ESTABLISHMENT OF A BSE ON TARAKAN WOULD COMPLETE THE CHAIN OF AIRFIELDS FROM LUZON TO DARWIN, AUSTRALIA, FROM WHICH ALLIED WARPLANES COULD STRIKE AT JAPAN'S WAR FORCES ANYWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

"THIS OPERATION VIRTUALLY SEVERS THE ENEMY'S HOLDINGS IN THE SOUTH," SAID THE COMMUNIQUE.

AP WAR CORRESPONDENT SPENCER DAVIS, WHO IS WITH THE AUSTRALIANS, REPORTED THAT AT THE END OF THE FIRST DAY IT WAS EVIDENT THE NEW BASE WOULD SOON BE ESTABLISHED. THE TROOPS FROM DOWN-UNDER THEN WERE BUT 2,000 YARDS FROM THE AIRFIELD, WHERE THEY HAD HALTED TO PERMIT REDUCTION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS BY ALLIED BOMBERS.

THE OPERATION HAD PROCEEDED SO SMOOTHLY THAT THEIR DUTCH COMRADES WERE BEING HELD IN RESERVE.

ALTHOUGH THERE HAD BEEN NO INITIAL RESISTANCE, DAVIS REPORTED

30.24 25459
THERE WERE SIGNS OF STIFFENING OPPOSITION AS THE FIRST DAY PASSED. IT WAS VARIOUSLY ESTIMATED THAT THERE WERE FROM 2,000 TO 5,000 JAPANESE ON THE ISLAND, PRODUCER OF SOME OF THE WORLD'S PUREST PETROLEUM.

SIX HUNDRED MILES TO THE NORTHEAST, ON MINDANAO ISLAND OF THE PHILIPPINES, AMERICAN TROOPS MEANWHILE THREATENED THE HEMP PORT OF DAVAO. A SWIFT ADVANCE HAD PLACED ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. 24TH DIVISION ON THE DAVAO RIVER, AT THE WESTERN EDGE OF THE CITY, A NIPPONESE STRONGHOLD EVEN IN PRE-WAR DAYS.

MAY 5 1945 DV120PCW
GUAM--FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD OKINAWA X X X MORNING ACTION
FIFTY-FOUR JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED BY SHIPS' GUNS AND COMBAT AIR PATROLS AND ONE DESTROYER DOWNED A BAKA BOMB, FLEET ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ REPORTED IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE. THERE WAS NO ELABORATION ON WHETHER THE ENEMY USED NUMEROUS BAKA BOMBS, AS HE DID IN ANOTHER ATTACK ABOUT A WEEK AGO, BUT IT WAS ASSUMED HE DID. BAKA BOMBS ARE 19-FOOT GILDER-EQUIPPED BOMBS MANNED BY A SUICIDE PILOT. THEY ARE RELEASED FROM BOMBERS. VDV640PCWNM

GUAM...2ND ADD 2ND NIGHT LEAD OKINAWA XXX BOMBERS.
LOSS OF THE FIVE SMALL SHIPS RAISED TO 24 THE NUMBER OF LIGHT UNITS OF THE FLEET--PRIMARILY DESTROYERS OR SMALLER--SUNK BY THE JAPANESE SINCE START OF THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN MARCH 18. NIMITZ ALSO REPORTED THAT A THURSDAY NIGHT ATTACK BY SMALL ENEMY SUICIDE BOATS CAUSED "MINOR DAMAGE TO A LIGHT SURFACE UNIT." FIFTEEN OF THE SUICIDE BOATS--ABOUT 18 FEET LONG AND LOADED WITH EXPLOSIVES FOR CRASHING INTO U.S. WARSHIPS--WERE DESTROYED. DURING THE SAME NIGHT, THE NIPPONESE LANDED ABOUT 600 TROOPS BEHIND AMERICAN LINES ON THE SOUTHERN OKINAWA FRONT. THREE LANDINGS WERE MADE ON THE WEST COAST, NORTH OF NAHA, AND ONE ON THE EAST COAST, PROBABLY NORTH OF YONABARU.

THE EASTERN LANDING WAS REPULSED BY DAYLIGHT. ENEMY GROUPS ON THE WEST COAST WERE POCKETED AND WERE BEING DESTROYED, NIMITZ SAID. LANDINGS WERE MADE FROM SMALL CRAFT.

"THERE WAS VIRTUALLY NO CHANGE IN POSITION OF THE LINES OF THE 10TH ARMY IN SOUTHERN OKINAWA" FRIDAY. THE ADMIRAL SAID.

BY JAMES LINDSLEY
24TH ARMY CORPS HEADQUARTERS, OKINAWA, MAY 4-(AP)--BETWEEN 4000 AND 5,000 JAPANESE MOUNTED A CONCERTED COUNTEROFFENSIVE BY LAND, SEA AND AIR AGAINST AMERICAN FORCES ON OKINAWA LAST NIGHT AND TODAY.

ALL WERE REPULSED WITH HEAVY JAPANESE CASUALTIES. MAJ. GEN. JOHN R. HODGE, COMMANDER OF THE 24TH CORPS, SAID THE ASSAULTS GAVE HIS DOUGHBOYS "THE BEST DAY OF JAP KILLING SINCE THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN BEGAN."

THE ENEMY MADE AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS ON BOTH COASTS AND HUNDREDS OF JAPANESE WERE KILLED. AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER STILL ARE ROAMING BEHIND YANK LINES.

SEVERAL HUNDRED CAME ASHORE FROM SMALL WOODEN BOATS ON THE WEST COAST, IN THE VICINITY OF MACHINATO AIRSTRIP. TWO HUNDRED WERE TRAPPED ON A REEF AND ALL WERE KILLED BY AMPHTRAC CREWS WHICH STORMED THE REEF.

OTHERS TRIED A LANDING NEAR YONABARU AIRFIELD ON THE EAST COAST. ABOUT 60 WERE KILLED, HODGE SAID.

THESE OPERATIONS WERE COORDINATED WITH A COUNTERATTACK BY A JAPANESE REGIMENT ON THE LEFT CENTER OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION'S FRONT AND A HEAVY AIR STRIKE WHICH HODGE SAID HAD CAUSED SOME DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

(FLEET ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ SAID FIVE LIGHT SHIPS WERE SUNK.)

THE COUNTERATTACK ON THE SEVENTH DIVISION WAS SUPPORTED BY 20 OR MORE TANKS.

"PERHAPS THERE WERE 3,000 NIPS IN THIS ATTACK," HODGE SAID. "THERE WAS MUCH HAND TO HAND FIGHTING AND ONE ELEMENT OF INFANTRY ENGAGED IN A GRENADE BATTLE WHICH LASTED SEVERAL HOURS."

THE JAPANESE MOVES WERE PRECEDED BY INTENSE ARTILLERY FIRE. TWO JAPANESE BATTERIES WERE DESTROYED BY COUNTERFIRE.
JR1025PPW

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

WITH U.S. 24TH DIVISION AT DAVAO, MINDANAO, P.I., MAY 2- (DELAYED)-(AP)-BATTERED, BURNED AND VIRTUALLY UNINHABITED, DAVAO CITY FELL TO AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS TODAY.

IT WAS THE HIGH POINT IN THE SPECTACULAR 150 MILE DASH ACROSS MINDANAO ISLAND, HISTORICALLY AND SENTIMENTALLY IT WAS A SIGNAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR THE 24TH DIVISION. BUT IN A MILITARY SENSE IT WAS A RATHER HOLLOW VICTORY.

ONLY SMALL SUICIDE SQUADS OF JAPANESE REMAINED IN DAVAO, WHICH BEFORE THE WAR HOUSED 17,000 NIPPONESE--JAPAN'S LARGEST COLONY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE REST HAD FLED TO HIGH GROUND NORTHWEST OF THE CITY WHERE PERHAPS THE TOUGHEST FIGHTING OF THE MINDANAO CLEANUP CAMPAIGN WILL COME.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE LARGE ENEMY CIVILIAN POPULATION WAS PROBLEMATIC. MOST OF THE MEN PROBABLY VOLUNTEERED OR WERE IMPRESSED INTO THE NIPPONESE DEFENSE FORCE. SOME MAY HAVE FLED TO THE HILLS TO ESCAPE THE WAR. ONLY A FEW NIPPONESE REMAINED IN THE CITY, MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

ALMOST EVERY BUILDING IN THE MAIN PART OF TOWN WAS REDUCED TO RUBBLE BY REPEATED AMERICAN BOMBINGS. THE PROVINCIAL CAPITOL, THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION, LARGE WAREHOUSES AND SCHOOLS WERE WRECKED. DAVAO'S ONLY DOCK HAS A BIG BOMB HIT IN THE CENTER.

THE JAPANESE DESTROYED THE ONLY BRIDGE ACROSS THE DAVAO RIVER ON THE WESTERN APPROACH TO THE CITY AND PROBABLY FIGURED THEY COULD BLAST ANY ATTEMPTED CROSSING WITH THEIR ARTILLERY CONCENTRATION FROM THE HILLS. BUT THEY WERE FOOLED BY A RUSE COOKED UP BY COL. THOMAS E. CLIFFORD, JR., CEREDO, W.VA., WHOSE FORCES TOOK THE CITY.

CLIFFORD, A WEST POINT FOOTBALL STAR IN 1935, POSTED ONE COMPANY 1,000 YARDS FROM THE BLOWN BRIDGE AND ORDERED AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE LAID DOWN ON THE OPPOSITE BANK.

THE JAPANESE ASSUMED THE ASSULT WAS COMING AT THAT POINT AND AS SOON AS THE AMERICAN BARRAGE LIFTED OPENED UP WITH THEIR BIG GUNS. BUT AT ANOTHER POINT DOUGHBOYS DASHED ACROSS THE RIVER ON A NARROW FOOTBRIDGE, UNTOUCHED BY ARTILLERY FIRE.

ONCE ACROSS CLIFFORD'S INFANTRYMEN FANNED OUT SOON RAN INTO PRETTY STIFF ARTILLERY FIRE. BUT COUNTERFIRE FROM YANK 155S AND 105 HOWITZERS MUZZLED THE ENEMY GUNS AND THE METHODICAL ADVANCE THROUGH THE CITY BEGAN.

MAJOR RALPH L. DALTON, (1730 SUNSET AVE) SEATTLE, WASH., COMMANDED THE ASSAULT BATTALION. 1ST LT. CLIFTON L. FERGUSON (892 MIDDLE DRIVE WOODRUFF PLACE) INDIANAPOLIS, WAS THE FIRST MAN ACROSS THE RIVER.

BRIG. GEN. KENNETH F. CRAMER, WETHERSFIELD, CONN, ALSO MADE THE ASSAULT CROSSING.
NA 658APW

BY SPENCER DAVIS

TARAKAN, DUTCH BORNEO, MAY 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-RICH PAMOESIAN OIL FIELDS BECAME A BATTLEGROUND TODAY AS AUSTRALIAN TROOPS SMASHED INTO THE WESTERN PORTION OF SPRAWLING TARAKAN TOWN AND TOOK POSSESSION OF FULLY ONE-QUARTER OF THE WELLS IN ITS MIDST.

IN SOME OF THE MOST BITTER FIGHTING THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC CAMPAIGN YET HAS PRODUCED, JAPANESE DEFENDERS FIRED DOWN FROM THE TOPS OF STEEL OIL WELL DERRICKS AND FROM TUNNELS BURROWED INTO STEEP SIDES OF JAGGED TARAKAN HILL UPON ADVANCING AUSTRALIAN INFANTRYMEN.

ONE DIRECT ASSAULT ON AN ENEMY HILL POSITION WHICH DOMINATES THE CENTER OF THE TOWN WAS REPULSED AND A SMALL FORCE OF DIGGERS WAS OBLIGED TO RETIRE WITH A NUMBER OF DEAD AND WOUNDED.

FROM A NEIGHBORING RIDGE, ARTILLERY SPOTTERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN FORCE COMMANDED A VIEW OF THE BATTLE SCENE BELOW THEM AND DIRECTED NAVAL FIRE FROM U.S. WARSHIPS ANCHORED SEVERAL MILES DISTANT, OFF PORT LINGKAS.

FROM THIS RIDGE, I WAS ABLE TO SEE 5-INCH SHELLS RIPPING INTO TARAKAN HILL AND THROWING DEBRIS 500 FEET INTO THE AIR. SHELLS LANDED AT THE BASE OF DERRICKS AND "WALKED" UP AND DOWN THE RIDGE FOR 60 MINUTES BEFORE A DIRECT INFANTRY ASSAULT WAS UNDERTAKEN.

BUT WHEN THE SHELL FIRE LIFTED, THE JAPANESE STILL RAINED DOWN MURDEROUS MACHINE GUN AND MORTAR FIRE. THE DIGGERS TOOK COVER IN WRECKAGE OF BARRACKS, SMASHED SHEDS AND WAREHOUSES FILLED WITH DRILLING EQUIPMENT AND OIL PIPES. THEY FLATTENED THEMSELVES NEAR AN OPEN SOCCER FIELD, IN CULVERTS AND IN DITCHES. A WALKIE-TALKIE RADIO FROM THE PINNED AUSSIES PLEADED FOR ADDITIONAL SUPPORT.

SOON MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS APPEARED OVER TARAKAN HILL, SWOOPING SO LOW THEY SEEMED TO ALMOST GRAZE THE TOPS OF DERRICKS, THEY LAID A STRING OF ANTI-PERSONNEL BOMBS AND STRAFED AS THEY PASSED OVER THE HILL.

AN AUSTRALIAN UNIT COMMANDER WATCHING THE GRIM STRUGGLE FROM OUR RIDGE QUIETLY REMARKED "NOW I THINK HE'S SHUT UP SHOP." HE ORDERED INFANTRYMEN TO RESUME THEIR ADVANCE.

THE STRAFING DID SILENCE NIPPONESE WHO HAD BEEN FIRING MACHINE GUNS FROM THE TOP OF AN OIL DERRICK BUT THERE STILL WAS A DEADLY SPRAY OF BULLETS FROM TUNNELS. AGAIN ARTILLERY FIRE WAS BROUGHT TO BEAR ON THE POSITION, THIS TIME FROM AUSTRALIAN 25-POUNDERS.

THERE WERE AT LEAST 10 EXPLOSIONS IN THE HEART OF THE PAMOESIAN FIELD. THE JAPANESE WERE BLOWING UP WELLS BY MEANS OF REMOTELY CONTROLLED CHARGES OF DYNAMITE.

AS THE AFTERNOON WANED, AUSTRALIANS CONSOLIDATED THEIR NEW POSITIONS IN THE WESTERN PORTION OF TOWN AND DELAYED FURTHER ASSAULT ON THE HILL UNTIL REINFORCEMENTS COULD BE BROUGHT UP.

BEFORE THE BOMBARDMENT, ALL OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION HAD EVACUATED TARAKAN TOWN. AS THEY STREAMED DOWN A ROAD TOWARD PORT LINGKAS, IT SEEMED THAT ALL OF ASIA WAS IN THAT DOLEFUL REFUGEE MARCH. MORE THAN 3,000 OF THEM, OLD AND YOUNG, SICK AND BLIND, CHINESE, JAVANESE, INDIANS AND MOROS, IN TURBANS, FEZ, STRAW AND SARONGS.

THEY SELDOM LOOKED BACK, JUST HURRIED ON AS SHELLS WHISTLED OVER THEIR HEADS.

ON THE LEFT FLANK, TROOPS APPROACHING THE SOUTHERN END OF TARAKAN AIRFIELD MADE A SLOW ADVANCE UNDER JAPANESE 75 MM. SHELL FIRE COMING FROM HILLS TO THE NORTH OF THE AIRSTRIP. ONE NIPPONESE COUNTERATTACK WAS REPULSED WITH 60 ENEMY CASUALTIES.

JR722PPW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 4-(AP)-THE JAPANESE STARTED MOVING THEIR GEISHA GIRLS OUT OF TARAKAN ISLAND SIX MONTHS AGO, APPARENTLY ANTICIPATING THE ALLIED INVASION OF THAT RICH BORNEO OIL CENTER, NATHAN BROCH, CORRESPONDENT FOR ANETA, DUTCH NEWS AGENCY, SAID IN A DISPATCH TONIGHT.

FIVE DAYS BEFORE THE AUSTRALIANS LANDED MAY 1 ON THE LITTLE ISLAND THE JAPANESE THEMSELVES MOVED OUT OF LINGKAS, THE PORT AREA, AFTER SETTING FIRE TO MOST OF THE TOWN, BROCH REPORTED.

THE DISPATCH, DATED AT LINGKAS, ADDED THAT THE NIPPONESE TERRORIZED THE CIVILIAN INHABITANTS, THE BULK OF WHOM ARE CHINESE, AND DELIBERATELY SHOT MANY THROUGH THE LEGS, SO THEY WOULD NOT WALK. THE ROAD FROM LINGKAS TO TARAKAN CITY WAS CROWDED WITH THESE WOUNDED, WHO IMPEDED THE MOVEMENT OF INVADING AUSTRALIANS TOWARD THE TOWN AND ITS AIRFIELD.

MANY INHABITANTS, INSTEAD OF EVACUATING THE PORT AND TOWN WHEN ALLIED PLANES BEGAN BOMBING THE AREA SEVERAL WEEKS AGO IN PRE-INVASION OPERATIONS, WENT UNDERGROUND AND CAME OUT AFTER THE AUSTRALIANS HAD SECURED THEIR BEACHHEADS.

THESE INHABITANTS TOLD BROCH THAT THE TERRORIZING WAS DONE BY THE JAPANESE MILITARY AND NAVAL POLICE, CALLED THE KAIGUN, WHO CONFISCATED RADIOS AND PROHIBITED ALL NEWSPAPERS. THE POPULACE DID NOT KNOW THAT ALLIED FORCES HAD LANDED IN NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA AND ON MOROTAI ISLAND, OPERATIONS WHICH TOOK PLACE LONG AGO.

ANOTHER JAPANESE ARMY ORGANIZATION WHICH BROCH SAID HAD BEEN FOUND ONLY AT TARAKAN IS THE DJAPINTANG, OR CONSTRUCTION UNIT, WHICH BUILT DEFENSES. HE ADDED THAT THE LOCAL INHABITANTS HAD NO COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE DJAPINTANG, WHO BEHAVED COMPARATIVELY WELL AND STUCK TO THEIR JOBS.

BY BRYCE WALTON

(WX)...ABOARD A COAST GUARD-MANNED LST IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC (DELAYED)--- :9-'5 & 7-48-MANNED LST WAS BLASTED BY A DIRECT HIT FROM JAPANESE PLANES AT OKINAWA AND LIMPED INTO THIS ANCHORAGE IN THE KERAMA RETTOS WITH A FIFTEEN-FOOT HOLE TORN JAGGEDLY IN HER SIDE. SO FAR THE CASUALTY REPORTS ARE--FOURTEEN MARINES DEAD, TWO COAST GUARDSMEN KILLED, WITH ABOUT TWENTY WOUNDED.

TODAY, THE DEAD ARE STILL BEING RECOVERED FROM THE CHARRED INTERIOR OF THE ILL-FATED SHIP. HOPING FOR A CHANCE TO RECUPERATE IN THIS ANCHORAGE THE SHIP ANCHORED HERE LAST NIGHT ONLY TO BE ATTACKED BY SUICIDE JAPANESE SWIMMERS. THE SWIMMERS WERE REPULSED BUT THEY KILLED ONE COAST GUARDSMAN AND WOUNDED ANOTHER.

AT FIVE IN THE MORNING OF

(MORE)-NY526AFW

AT FIVE IN THE MORNING OF D-DAY AT OKINAWA, FIVE MILES OFF THE SMOKING BEACHHEAD, THE LST WAS HIT BEFORE ANY GUNNERS HAD A CHANCE TO GO INTO ACTION. THE AMPHIBIOUS TRACTORS STORED ALONG THE TANK DECK CAUGHT FIRE, SPEWING GASOLINE AND SETTING OFF MORTARS, HAND GRENADES AND SMALL ARMS AND THREATENING DRUMS OF HIGH OCTANE GASOLINE. IN TEN MINUTES THE ENTIRE SHIP WAS A ROARING INFERNO OF FIRE AND EXPLODING AMMUNITION. MARINES WERE TRAPPED BELOW DECKS AND BURNED TO DEATH.

LT. CLEMONS C. PEARSON, THE COMMANDING OFFICER, ORDERED AN IMMEDIATE EVACUATION OF THE SHIP. THE WATERS WERE THICK WITH SWIMMERS IN LIFE BELTS AND JACKETS, BURNING DEBRIS, OIL, AND GASOLINE DRUMS.

"WE HAD TO ABANDON SHIP," SAID LT. PEARSON. "ANYTHING ELSE WAS IMPOSSIBLE."

MOST OF THOSE WHO ABANDONED SHIP WERE PICKED UP BY TRANSPORTS, OTHER LSTS, SMALL BOATS AND ANYTHING FLOATING IN THE AREA. THEN WHEN A TUG WAS AVAILABLE FOR ATTEMPTING TO FIGHT BACK AT THE BLAZE, FIFTEEN MEN VOLUNTEERED TO ACCOMPANY LT. PEARSON BACK TO THE VESSEL

IN THE FACE OF EXPLODING AMMUNITION AND THE HEAT AND SMOKE.

"IT WAS THE BRAVEST THING I EVER SAW," SAID LT. (JG) ROBERT BECTON. "I WAS PROUD TO BE AMONG SUCH MEN."

AMONG THOSE WHO VOLUNTEERED TO RETURN WERE COAST GUARDSMEN GASTON TUCKER, OF OAKBORO, N.C.; ROBERT HUFF, OF DETROIT, MICH.; LT. L.V. FRYE, CHIEF ENGINEER, OF RIVER FALLS, WIS; HERBERT COHEN OF BROOKLYN, N.Y.; WILLIAM THRONEBERRY, OF NORMANDY, TENN.; HERBERT PLOETZ, OF MI

WAUKEE, WIS; LAMAR BRIDGES, OF ATLANTA, GA., AND KENNETH CARRE OF RACINE, WIS.

"IT WAS THE FIRST TIME IN 18 YEARS IN THE COAST GUARD I EVER HAD TO ABANDON SHIP," SAID CARRE, CHIEF BOATSWAIN'S MATE. "SO I WAS GLAD TO TRY TO GET BACK ABOARD. SMALL ARMS GRENADES, AND MORTAR SHELLS WERE EXPLODING, GOING OFF RIGHT UNDERNEATH ME AND HITTING THE DECK UNDERNEATH MY FEET. IT WAS SO HOT I COULDN'T STAND IN ONE PLACE TWO SECONDS. AND IF THAT DRUM OF HIGH OCTANE GAS HAD GONE OFF-----"

THEY FOUGHT THE BLAZE AND EXPLODING AMMUNITION TWO DAYS AND A NIGHT. "THEY FOUGHT IT WITH GUTS AND THEIR BARE HANDS," SAID LT.

PEARSON.

THERE WERE MANY ACTS OF HEROISM WHEN THE MEN HIT THE WATER. A SEAMAN

COULDN'T SWIM WELL. HE WAS PANICKY AND WAS GOING UNDER WHEN A FIRST CLASS SEAMAN NAMED KINNE FROM PASO ROBLES, CALIF., HELD HIM UP AND SWAM WITH HIM TO A TUG BOAT.

GEORGE EMERY BUSH, OF INGLEWOOD, CALIF., GAVE HIS LIFE BELT TO ONE MARINE, AND HIS LIFE JACKET TO ANOTHER, THEN DOVE IN AND SWAM TO SAFETY.

"IT SEEMS PRETTY QUIET HERE TODAY," SAID WILL A. JOHNSON OF FLAT CREEK, ALA., "BUT THAT MORNING, IT SEEMED LIKE THE END FOR ALL OF US."

SU536AFW

(130) (THE FOLLOWING ITEM WAS WRITTEN BY STAFF SERGEANT RAY FITZPATRICK OF WATERBURY, CONN., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

OKINAWA (DELAYED)--CHARLES GORRY OF WASHINGTON, D.C., AN ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER, AND DON SENICK, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., MOVIE TONE NEWS CAMERAMAN, JUMPED UP FROM THEIR COTS AND HEADED FOR A FOXHOLE WHEN AN AIR RAID BEGAN. THEY WORKED THEIR CAMERAS FURIOUSLY AS ENEMY PLANES BOMBED AND STRAFED THE AREA.

WHEN THEY RETURNED TO THE PRESS TENT, WHERE THEY PLACED THEIR COTS SIDE BY SIDE IN ORDER TO SHARE EACH OTHER'S BLANKETS, THEY FOUND THAT AN UNEXPLODED 20MM. SHELL HAD HIT THEIR IMPROVISED DOUBLE BED. THE MISSILE HAD TORN A BID WAD OUT OF THE MATTRESS AND RIPPED INTO THE EARTH.

SAID GORRY "THAT BED WOULD HAVE BEEN A REAL SAD SACK IF WE'D BEEN IN IT."

FC521PEW

BY STAFF SGT. TONY SMITH, MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT. (DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

TWO JIMA (DELAYED)--MARINE 1ST LT. JACK LUMMIS, FORMER NEW YORK GIANT FOOTBALL STAR, WAS KILLED DURING THE CONQUEST OF THIS JAP ISLAND FORTRESS WHILE LEADING AN INFANTRY-TANK ATTACK WHICH BROKE ONE OF THE ENEMY'S FINAL AND MOST STUBBORN LINES OF RESISTANCE.

LUMMIS, AN END, PLAYED FOR BAYLOR UNIVERSITY. HE WAS END. ON THE GIANTS' TEAM IN 1940 AND 1941.

HE WAS WOUNDED MORTALLY WHEN A LAND MINE EXPLODED UNDER HIM IN THE THICK OF ONE OF THE BITTEREST BATTLES OF THE CAMPAIGN. HE WAS WELL IN ADVANCE OF HIS MEN, DIRECTING THE TANKS. (over)

HIS COMMANDING OFFICER, MAJOR JOHN W. ANTONELLI OF LAWRENCE, MASS., SAID:

"LUMMUS WAS ONE OF THE GREATEST OFFICERS I HAVE EVER KNOWN." SOMETIMES, LUMMUS LED HIS MEN CARRYING A BAYONET IN ONE HAND AND A PISTOL IN THE OTHER.

HE JOINED THE MARINE CORPS AS AN ENLISTED MAN IN JANUARY, 1942. HIS MOTHER, MRS. LAURA LUMMUS, LIVES AT ENNIS, TEX.

PANAMA CITY, PANAMA, MAY 4-(AP)-T/SGT JAMES T. MICHEL'S SUCCESSFUL DIRECTION OF A 10-DAY BATTLE AGAINST FOREST FIRES IN GUATEMALA HAS PROMPTED THE GUATEMALAN GOVERNMENT TO SEEK PERMISSION TO RETAIN MICHEL AS FIRE-FIGHTING DIRECTOR.

FIVE HUNDRED NATIVES UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF MICHEL, FORMERLY WITH THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS IN MICHIGAN, ARE BRINGING UNDER CONTROL ONE OF THE WORST SERIES OF FOREST FIRES TO STRIKE IN GUATEMALA.

BUENOS AIRES, MAY 4-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER CESAR AMEGHINO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT MIGUEL CARCANO, AMBASSADOR TO LONDON, WILL ACT AS CHIEF OF ARGENTINA'S DELEGATION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.

OTHER DELEGATES INCLUDE OSCAR IBARRI GARCIA, AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, AND TWO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ARMED FORCES, GENERAL JUAN CARLOS BASSI AND REAR ADMIRAL ALBERTO BRUNET, NAVAL ATTACHE IN WASHINGTON.

AMEGHINO, OFFICIALLY THE DELEGATION'S CHAIRMAN, WILL NOT ATTEND THE CONFERENCE UNLESS DEVELOPMENTS REQUIRE HIS PRESENCE. HE SAID HE WOULD BE IN CONSTANT COMMUNICATION WITH OTHER DELEGATES.

GENERAL BASSI AND THE DELEGATION'S ADVISORS WILL LEAVE BY PLANE MONDAY. IBARRI GARCIA AND BRUNET NOW ARE IN THE UNITED STATES AND CARCANO IS IN LONDON.

OTTAWA, MAY 4-(AP)-NEW REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY INTO CANADA OF DOGS FROM THE UNITED STATES WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DOGS HAVE BEEN BARRED WHEN THEY CAME FROM DISTRICTS WHICH WERE NOT CERTIFIED AS FREE OF RABIES. NOW, WHEN SUCH A CERTIFICATE CANNOT BE OBTAINED, DOGS MAY BE ADMITTED IF A CERTIFICATE SIGNED BY A LICENSED VETERINARIAN OF THE STATE IS PROVIDED STATING THE DOG HAS BEEN VACCINATED AGAINST RABIES WITHIN A PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS.

W146PEW

BY DOUGLAS B. CORNELL
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 4-(AP)-THE BIG FOUR WERE REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE AGREED ON MORE THAN 20 AMENDMENTS TO THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN BUT TO HAVE STRUCK A SNAG ON HOW TO FIT REGIONAL TREATIES INTO A WORLD SECURITY SYSTEM.

XZ1154PCW
SAN FRANCISCO, FIRST ADD THIRD NIGHT LEAD CONFERENCE XXX SYSTEM. THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND BRITAIN WERE REPRESENTED AS HAVING DIVERGENT IDEAS ON DOVETAILING SUCH REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AS THE PAN-AMERICAN ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC AND RUSSIA'S ASSISTANCE PACTS WITH FRANCE AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, INTO THE DUMBARTON PROPOSALS FOR AN ALL-POWERFUL SECURITY COUNCIL WITH WORLDWIDE AUTHORITY.

SAN FRANCISCO--INSERT IN THIRD NIGHT LEAD CONFERENCE AFTER 1ST GRAF: XXX SECURITY SYSTEM.

ANOTHER STUMBLING BLOCK WHICH THE BIG FOUR ENDEAVORED TO GET AROUND BEFORE THE MIDNIGHT DEADLINE FOR FILING AMENDMENTS WAS A PROPOSAL BY THE AMERICAN DELEGATION THAT A WORLD ORGANIZATION BE EMPOWERED TO REVIEW AND RECOMMEND CHANGES IN INTERNATIONAL TREATIES WHICH MIGHT THREATEN THE PEACE.

THIS IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN A PRIMARY CONCERN OF RUSSIA. BUT OTHERS OF THE BIG-FOUR AT THIS UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ARE DESCRIBED AS ANXIOUS TO AVOID OPENING A SOURCE OF IRRITATION AND TROUBLE BY INVITING COMPLAINTS.

THE UNITED STATES XXX ETC., PICKING UP SECOND GRAF. (THE AP)

HW1045PPW NM

RUSSIA EVIDENTLY WAS CHIEFLY CONCERNED WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF AGAIN BEING ATTACKED BY A RESURGENT GERMANY.

THE BIG-FOUR MET EARLY IN THE EVENING AT DINNER IN THE PENTHOUSE APARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS. IT HAD BEEN PLANNED TO GET JOINT AMENDMENTS TO THE PRESS TONIGHT. BUT WORD LATER WENT OUT THAT NOTHING WOULD BE ISSUED BEFORE TOMORROW.

THEN IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE REASON WAS A DECISION TO MEET AGAIN LATER. IF COMPLETE ACCORD COULD BE REACHED, IT WAS SAID, THE ONLY AMENDMENTS TO BE SPONSORED BY THE BIG FOUR WOULD BE THOSE ON WHICH THEY ALL AGREED. OTHERWISE IT WAS THOUGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES AND POSSIBLY RUSSIA AND BRITAIN MIGHT HAVE ONE OR MORE INDEPENDENT PROPOSALS.

IN ANY CASE, IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE BIG-FOUR WOULD BE IN AGREEMENT ON 80 TO 85 PER CENT OF THE CHANGES THEY WANT MADE. SIDE BY SIDE ETC., SIXTH GRAF PREVIOUS.

XZ1201ACW NM

BY DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 4-(AP)-BIG-FOUR STATESMEN LINED UP TONIGHT FOR AN AMICABLE SHOWDOWN ON CHANGES THEY WILL PROPOSE JOINTLY IN A WORLD CHARTER FOR PEACE.

FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE POWERS SPONSORING THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE--SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS OF THE UNITED STATES, FOREIGN SECRETARY EDEN OF BRITAIN, FOREIGN MINISTER SOONG OF CHINA AND FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV OF RUSSIA--ALREADY HAD FOUND A COMMON GROUND OF AGREEMENT ON MANY IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

BUT THEY STILL HAD THEIR DIFFERENCES ON SUCH POINTS AS INSERTING INTO AN INTERNATIONAL CONSTITUTION A FORMULA TO PERMIT REVISION OF PEACE TREATIES YET TO COME FROM THIS WAR.

"THEY DECIDED ON ONE FINAL ATTEMPT TO SUBMERGE CONFLICTING VIEWS AT A DINNER MEETING TONIGHT IN STETTINIUS' LUXURIOUS PENTHOUSE SUITE ATOP THE FAIRMONT HOTEL.

SIDE BY SIDE ON EASY CHAIRS AND A DIVAN, FLANKED BY NEARLY 50 MEMBERS OF THEIR DELEGATIONS AND ADVISERS, THE BIG FOUR AGREED AT AN EARLIER SESSION TO OFFER FRANCE A POSITION IN THEIR DISCUSSIONS ON A CO-EQUAL BASIS. FRANCE THEREFORE BECOMES ALMOST, BUT NOT TECHNICALLY, ONE OF THE SPONSORS.

MOST CONFERENCE DELEGATES, DIVIDED AMONG EIGHT COMMITTEE MEETINGS TO SORT OVER A HEFTY SHEAF OF AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY ALL COUNTRIES TO THE DUMBARTON OAKS BLUEPRINT FOR A WORLD ORGANIZATION, STIRRED WITH TALK OF A STILL REMOTE POLISH SETTLEMENT.

SEVERAL TIMES THE BIG FOUR WERE REPORTED ON THE VERGE OF AGREEMENT ON TREATY REVISION. BUT EACH TIME MOLOTOV RAISED SOME NEW QUESTION. SOME OF THOSE PRESENT WERE GRATIFIED, HOWEVER, AT THE MANNER IN WHICH THE RUSSIAN COMMISSAR WAS MAKING SPOT DECISIONS WITHOUT CONSULT.

ING MOSCOW.

THE ATMOSPHERE WAS DESCRIBED AS FRIENDLY, WITH AMERICANS OCCASIONALLY TOSSING AT MOLOTOV A WORD OR TWO OF NEWLY ACQUIRED RUSSIAN AND GETTING GRINS AND JOSHING COMEBACKS.

AN AMERICAN ETC PREVIOUS AT 5TH GRAF. (IN SEVENTH GRAF BEGINNING "JUST BEFORE" DELETE PHRASE "ANOTHER WAS SET FOR TONIGHT.")

SAN FRANCISCO--IN SECOND NIGHT LEAD CONFERENCE, INSERT AFTER FOURTH GRAF THEY DECIDED X X X FAIRMONT HOTEL.

A SCHEDULED NIGHT MEETING OF THE BIG FOUR WITH THE PRESS WAS CALLED OFF AND ANOTHER ONE ARRANGED FOR TOMORROW (TIME TO BE ANNOUNCED). IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT MUCH TIME WOULD BE REQUIRED TO MAKE COPIES OF MATTER TO BE RELEASED.

SIDE BY SIDE ETC PICKING UP FIFTH GRAF

THE A.P.

SAN FRANCISCO--IN SECOND NIGHT LEAD CONFERENCE INSERT AFTER 5TH GRAF BEGINNING "SIDE BY" X X X CONFERENCE SPONSORS.

ON THE MUCH-DEBATED QUESTION OF TRUSTEESHIPS, IT WAS LEARNED FROM AMERICAN OFFICIALS THAT THERE IS NO PLAN TO GIVE THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE PROPOSED WORLD ORGANIZATION POWER TO VETO UNITED STATES POSSESSION OF STRATEGIC PACIFIC ISLANDS SUCH AS IWO JIMA, WON FROM JAPAN WITH AMERICAN LIVES.

THIS COUNTRY WILL DECIDE, THEY SAID, WHETHER TO SUBMIT SUCH CAPTURED TERRITORY TO INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP CONTROL.

THE BRITISH MADE KNOWN THAT THEY OPPOSED ANY CHANGE IN EXISTING LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATES WITHOUT PREVIOUS AGREEMENT OF THE ADMINISTERING POWER.

MOST CONFERENCE X X X ETC., PICKING UP 6TH GRAF

BIG FOUR CONSIDER WORLD CHARTER CHANGES
EIGHT OF 12 COMMITTEES WORK ON CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

--DASH--

BY DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 4-(AP)--STATESMEN OF FOUR BIG POWERS, NOW TO BE JOINED BY FRANCE, STRUGGLED TODAY WITH THE QUESTION OF WHETHER A WORLD CHARTER SHOULD PERMIT REVISION OF PEACE TREATIES YET TO COME FROM THIS WAR.

FOREIGN MINISTERS OF NATIONS SPONSORING THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE--STETTINIUS OF THE UNITED STATES, EDEN OF BRITAIN, SOONG OF CHINA AND MOLOTOV OF RUSSIA--SIDE BY SIDE ON EASY CHAIRS AND A COMFORTABLE DIVAN, OFFERED FRANCE A POSITION IN THEIR COUNCILS ON A CO-EQUAL BASIS. FRANCE BECOMES ALMOST, BUT NOT TECHNICALLY, ONE OF THE SPONSORS.

ALREADY THE BIG FOUR, MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF THEIR DELEGATIONS AND ADVISERS, IN A PENTHOUSE ATOP THE FAIRMONT HOTEL WERE REPORTED NEARING AGREEMENT ON MAJOR CHANGES THEY WILL ENDORSE IN THE DUMBARTON OAKS BLUEPRINT FOR A WORLD ORGANIZATION INTENDED TO KEEP PEACE.

OTHER CONFERENCE DELEGATES, ASSEMBLED IN EIGHT COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND SORTING OVER A HEFTY SHEAF OF AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY ALL COUNTRIES TO DUMBARTON OAKS, STIRRED WITH TALK OF A STILL REMOTE POLISH SETTLEMENT.

AN AMERICAN PROPOSAL TO PERMIT REVISION OF PEACE TREATIES, TO ALLOW FOR "PEACEFUL CHANGE OF CONDITIONS IN THE WORLD SO THAT THE WORLD IS NOT FROZEN," HAS BEEN QUESTIONED BY FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV OF RUSSIA. THE BRITISH WERE DESCRIBED AS TRYING FOR A COMPROMISE "BUT PERHAPS LEANING A BIT TOWARD THE AMERICAN SIDE."

ONE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL SAID THE DIFFERENCES WERE MORE OVER WORDING THAN OVER BASIC ISSUES.

JUST BEFORE THE MIDDAY SESSION OF THE BIG-FOUR ENDED--ANOTHER WAS

30.24 25463
SET FOR TONIGHT--A MESSENGER HURRIED IN WITH A COPY OF GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING SURRENDER OF NAZI FORCES IN HOLLAND, DENMARK AND NORTHWESTERN GERMANY.
(MORE)

DY439PEW

SAN FRANCISCO--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD CONFERENCE (TOP A13) XXX GERMANY. STETTINIUS READ IT EXCITEDLY. EDEN, SEATED ON ONE SIDE OF HIM, LEARNED TOWARD HIM EAGERLY. MOLOTOV, ON THE OTHER SIDE, WAS CALM AND SOLEMN. SOONG LISTENED ATTENTIVELY FROM A NEARBY CHAIR.

THEY WEREN'T EVEN GATHERED AROUND A TABLE.

FRESH REPORTS THAT THE RUSSIANS MIGHT BE EDGING IN THE DIRECTION OF MEETING ANGLO-AMERICAN OBJECTIONS IN AN EVER-RECURRING POLISH ISSUE SHARED ATTENTION WITH THEIR DELIBERATIONS.

ABOVE ALL ELSE, MOLOTOV HAS INSISTED HERE ON A SEAT FOR THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN WARSAW. THUS FAR HE HAS FAILED TO GET IT, AND CHANCES APPEARED SLIM THAT HE WOULD SUCCEED AT ANY TIME IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

FOR THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS HAVE DECLARED ADAMANTLY THAT THE POLISH REGIME FIRST MUST BE REORGANIZED TO INCLUDE MORE DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH A ROOSEVELT-STALIN-CHURCHILL AGREEMENT AT YALTA.

NOW RUSSIA IS SAID TO HAVE INDICATED A WILLINGNESS TO INVITE STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK TO TAKE PART IN CONVERSATIONS IN MOSCOW ON BROADENING THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT. FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF THE POLES EXILED IN LONDON, MIKOLAJCZYK IS THE TYPE OF PERSON THE ANGLO-AMERICANS WOULD LIKE TO SEE IN A NEW GOVERNMENT.

BUT A BID TO MIKOLAJCZYK TO PARTICIPATE IN MOSCOW TALKS IN NO WAY WOULD COMMIT RUSSIA ON BROADENING THE WARSAW AUTHORITY, ALTHOUGH DELEGATES CONSIDERED THE STEP CONCILIATORY.

THERE WERE OTHER REPORTS, POINTING UP THE SIZE OF THE POLISH DISPUTE, THAT MIKOLAJCZYK WOULD INSIST ON TAKING WITH HIM A FULL SLATE OF SPOKESMEN REPRESENTING THE LONDON POLES.

WHILE THE BIG FOUR WERE MOVING RELATIVELY SMOOTHLY TOWARD A UNION OF IDEAS ON FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES TO BE PROPOSED FOR THE WORLD CHARTER, SOME CLEAVAGE DEVELOPED BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS.

B12

CONTINUED DISCUSSION SHUNTED THEM AWAY FROM ACTUAL DEADLOCKS. BUT THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE DEBATE OVER A BRITISH PROPOSAL TO EASE UP A REQUIREMENT FOR A UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE BIG FIVE IN A PROJECTED SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION IN INSTANCES WHERE DEFINITE ACTION IS NOT NEEDED.

THE BRITISH ALSO SUGGESTED THAT A PLACE BE GIVEN THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION WITHIN A WORLD ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, BUT GOT NO ENCOURAGEMENT FROM EITHER THE UNITED STATES OR RUSSIA.

(MORE) GH5PEW

SAN FRANCISCO--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD CONFERENCE (TOP A13) XXX OR RUSSIA.

SEVERAL OTHER POINTS OF DIFFERENCE AMONG THE BIG FOUR -- SOME MINOR, SOME MAJOR -- REQUIRED ADJUSTMENT BEFORE THE MIDNIGHT DEADLINE FOR FILING FORMAL AMENDMENTS WITH THE CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT.

BUT THEY WERE REPORTED NEAR AGREEMENT ON AN AMERICAN SUGGESTION TO LET THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION CALL WHAT WOULD AMOUNT TO "CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS" FOR REVISION OF THE WORLD CHARTER WHENEVER CHANGING CONDITIONS WARRANT IT.

THE UNITED STATES RECOMMENDED THAT THIS BE DONE BY A TWO-THIRDS VOTE OF THE ASSEMBLY. THE RUSSIANS WERE REPORTED TO PREFER THREE-FOURTHS.

IN ANY EVENT. IT WAS SAID THAT THE FOUR POWERS ARE AGREED

THEY, WITH THE ADDITION OF FRANCE, SHOULD BE ABLE TO VETO FUTURE CHARTER ALTERATIONS.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ALSO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN REACHED ON: WRITING INTO THE CHARTER SPECIFIC DECLARATIONS THAT PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE, RECOGNITION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, AND RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL LAW SHALL GUIDE THE RELATIONSHIPS OF NATIONS.

THE COMPOSITION OF A NEW WORLD COURT, BUT WITH NO AUTHORITY FOR THE WORLD ORGANIZATION TO ENFORCE ITS RULINGS.

THE MEASURE OF HARMONY ACHIEVED ON AMENDMENTS WAS ERASING SOME OF THE POSSIBLE FIELDS OF TIME-CONSUMING DEADLOCKS WHICH OTHERWISE MIGHT HAVE DEVELOPED AFTER MOLOTOV RETURNS TO MOSCOW. HIS DEPARTURE IS EXPECTED NEXT WEEK.

B15 QQQ

MAY 5 1945

STETTINIUS PRIVATELY TOLD FRIENDS THAT HE IS GENUINELY PLEASED AT THE PROGRESS BEING MADE IN THE BIG-FOUR SESSIONS.

STILL TO BE WORKED OUT IS A FORMULA FOR TRUSTEESHIPS OVER DEPENDENT AREAS OF THE WORLD AND VITALLY STRATEGIC BASES TAKEN FROM THE ENEMY. THE AMERICAN DELEGATION IS CONCERNED PRIMARILY WITH RETAINING CONTROL OVER KEY JAPANESE ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.

THIS PROBLEM HAS BEEN TURNED OVER TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BIG FIVE, WHO HAVE ENCOUNTERED SEVERAL ROAD-BLOCKS. BUT THEY ARE EXPECTED TO BLAST PAST THEM IN THE NEXT DAY OR TWO.

THE CONFERENCE ITSELF APPARENTLY WILL BE LEFT FREE TO FIGURE OUT HOW MUCH POWER SUCH REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AS THE PAN-AMERICAN SYSTEM SHOULD HAVE IN FORCIBLE ELIMINATION OF REGIONAL THREATS TO PEACE, AS WELL AS THE QUESTION OF GIVING A MORE PROMINENT PLACE IN A WORLD ORGANIZATION TO A COUNCIL WHICH WILL ATTEMPT TO REDUCE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CAUSES OF CONFLICT.

GH512PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 4-(AP)-CANADA PROPOSED TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TONIGHT THAT NO COUNTRY BE REQUIRED TO USE ITS RESOURCES TO SUPPRESS AGGRESSION UNLESS FIRST CONSULTED AS A VOTING MEMBER OF A PROPOSED SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE CANADIAN AMENDMENTS, RUSHED TO THE SECRETARIAT AHEAD OF THE MIDNIGHT DEADLINE, ALSO WOULD REQUIRE THAT ANY NATION NOT A MEMBER OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL SHOULD BE INVITED TO SIT IN ON DISCUSSIONS OF MATTERS AFFECTING THAT NATION, OR DURING DISCUSSIONS OF DISPUTES INVOLVING IT.

UNDER THE DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSAL FOR A WORLD ORGANIZATION, THE SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD CONSIST OF 11 NATIONS--BIG-FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS AND SIX ELECTED BY THE ASSEMBLY. THE COUNCIL WOULD DETERMINE WHETHER FORCE SHOULD BE USED TO PUT DOWN AGGRESSION--PROVIDED ALL THE BIG-FIVE CONCURRED.

CANADA'S PROPOSITION WAS THAT IF NON-COUNCIL MEMBERS HAD MADE MILITARY COMMITMENTS TO HELP ENFORCE PEACE, IT SHOULD SIT IN AND VOTE BEFORE THOSE FORCES ARE USED.

COUPLED WITH THIS REQUEST WAS A PROPOSAL THAT ALL DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL SHALL BE BY A VOTE OF NOT LESS THAN A TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY, INCLUDING ALL THE BIG FIVE.

THE CANADIAN AMENDMENTS ALSO WOULD REWRITE SECTIONS OF DUMBARTON OAKS DEALING WITH AN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL TO

THE CANADIAN AMENDMENTS ALSO WOULD REWRITE SECTIONS OF DUMBARTON OAKS DEALING WITH AN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL TO INSURE ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION OF STATES OF MAJOR ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE.

DY1116PEW

(ADVANCE)..SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 5-(AP)-JEWS OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN ASKED THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TODAY TO CREATE A COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS.

THEY PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ASSURE THAT THESE FACTORS BE "CLEARLY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY" ENUMERATED BY THE CONFERENCE; THAT THEIR OBSERVANCE BE MANDATORY FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE WORLD SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE REQUEST WAS IN THE FORM OF A MEMORANDUM TO THE CONFERENCE FROM THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS, THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE AND THE BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS.

THE MEMORANDUM SPOKE OF "VAGUENESS AND OMISSIONS" IN THE DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS. IT MENTIONED THAT ONE OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COUNCIL, AS STATED IN THE DUMBARTON PROPOSALS, WAS TO "PROMOTE RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS." THE JEWISH NOTE SAID THIS FELL SHORT OF SAFEGUARDING OR ESTABLISHING PROTECTION FOR THOSE PRINCIPLES.

"PROTECTION INVOLVES CONCRETE OBLIGATIONS BY THE STATES CONCERNED," THE MEMORANDUM SAID. "SINCE ONLY DETAILED AND CLEARLY DEFINED OBLIGATIONS CAN BE EITHER GUARANTEED OR VIOLATED. X X X ONLY A CLEARLY STATED CATALOG OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS CAN GUARANTEE THEIR INTERNATIONAL OBSERVANCE X X X."

(END ADVANCE FOR MORNING PAPERS OF SUNDAY, U MAY 6--MOVED MAY 4)
DY1145PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 4-(AP)-NEW RUSSIAN OVERTURES TOWARD STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT, WERE REPORTED HERE TODAY, BUT SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF GETTING POLAND A SEAT AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE STILL APPEARED DISTANT.

RUSSIA, IT WAS REPORTED, HAS EXPRESSED A WILLINGNESS TO INVITE MIKOLAJCZYK TO JOIN IN MOSCOW TALKS ABOUT A BROADENING OF THE SOVIET-SPONSORED WARSAW GOVERNMENT. A BROADER REPRESENTATION OF POLISH ELEMENTS ON THIS GOVERNMENT WAS ONE OF THE BASIC POINTS OF AGREEMENT AT YALTA BETWEEN PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

BUT, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION HERE, THE NEW MOVE TOWARD MIKOLAJCZYK HAD SOME STRINGS ATTACHED. AND IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT A MERE INVITATION TO JOIN IN A DISCUSSION OF A NEW POLISH GOVERNMENT WAS FAR FROM RECONSTITUTING THAT GOVERNMENT ALONG LINES ACCEPTABLE TO THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

MIKOLAJCZYK HAS HAD A NUMBER OF UPS AND DOWNS WITH THE KREMLIN. AT ONE TIME MOSCOW EXPRESSED A WILLINGNESS TO HAVE HIM HEAD A NEW POLISH GOVERNMENT.

BUT HE LATER WAS CHARGED BY MOSCOW WITH CRITICISM OF THE YALTA AGREEMENTS. HE DROPPED, FOR THE MOMENT, OUT OF THE PICTURE.

FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV, ALTHOUGH DEFEATED ON THE FLOOR OF THIS CONFERENCE, HAS NEVER CEASED EFFORTS TO WIN AN INVITATION FOR POLAND TO JOIN THE 46 UNITED NATIONS ORIGINALLY CONVENED HERE.

N150PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 4-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINE DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE PROPOSED TODAY THAT A UNITED NATIONS CHARTER CONTAIN A PROVISION FOR A "SPIRIT OF BROTHERHOOD AND RACIAL EQUALITY AMONG NATIONS."

THE DELEGATION SUBMITTED A TWENTY-PAGE MEMORANDUM OF SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO THE DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS FOR A WORLD ORGANIZATION, CALLING ALSO FOR CHANGES IN VOTING PROCEDURE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, A DEFINITION OF AGGRESSION AND PUBLICATION OF ALL TREATIES.

BRIG. GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO, CHAIRMAN OF THE DELEGATION, ANNOUNCED THE PHILIPPINE PROPOSALS AT A NEWS CONFERENCE.
GH324PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 4-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER OF THE PHILIPPINES, TODAY URGED THAT THE PALACE OF EMPEROR HIROHITO BE BOMBED AND "THE EMPEROR AND HIS WHITE CHARGER DESTROYED IN THE DUST AND DEBRIS."

THIS WOULD BE CERTAIN TO BEGIN THE CRACK-UP OF JAPANESE CIVILIAN MORALE, ROMULO TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE, ADDING:

"THE JAPANESE SOLDIER BELIEVES HE IS FIGHTING FOR A DEITY--FOR THE SON OF GOD. AS LONG AS AMERICAN BOMBS ARE NOT DROPPED ON THE PALACE IN TOKYO, THE SOLDIER AND THE CIVILIAN OF JAPAN CONTINUE TO BELIEVE IN THE EMPEROR'S DIVINITY."

"IF THE EMPEROR IS DESTROYED, THE MYTH THAT HOLDS UP JAPANESE MORALE WILL HAVE BEEN DESTROYED. THE JAPANESE THEN WILL REALIZE THAT THEY HAVE NOTHING TO GO ON FIGHTING FOR."

DY426PEW

(UN) OAKLAND, CALIF., MAY 4-(AP)-RUSSIAN REQUESTS THAT A NEW WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS HAVE WORLD POWER TO DIRECT A WORLD LABOR POLICY HAVE BEEN DEFEATED HERE. INSTEAD THERE IS AGREEMENT ON A CONSTITUTION WHICH LEAVES THE GATE OPEN FOR ACTION THROUGH VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS INSIDE THE FEDERATION.

THE AGREEMENT WAS REACHED AFTER TWO WEEKS OF CONFERENCES BETWEEN A DOZEN WORLD LABOR LEADERS, WHO CONVENED HERE TO WRITE THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE NEW WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

THE ACTION FOLLOWS A LONDON MEETING LAST FEBRUARY OF LABOR DELEGATES FROM 35 NATIONS. THEY WILL MEET AGAIN IN PARIS, IN SEPTEMBER, AND THE CONSTITUTION WILL BE CIRCULATED IMMEDIATELY TO ALL THE NATIONAL FEDERATIONS FOR RATIFICATION.

WALTER SCHEVENELS, BELGIAN LABOR LEADER WHO IS SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE OLD WORLD ORGANIZATION, THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, SAYS, "IT'S ALMOST A FOREGONE CONCLUSION NOW THAT WE WILL DISBAND THE OLD IFTU. WE'LL CALL A CONFERENCE SOON TO TALK IT OVER."

HE SAID THE OAKLAND MEETING HAD BEEN IN DISAGREEMENT OVER THREE MAJOR POINTS. MOST FREQUENTLY RUSSIAN AND FRENCH DELEGATES VOTED TOGETHER AGAINST BRITISH, BELGIAN AND UNITED STATES DELEGATES.

THE GROUP OF CONFEREES INCLUDED SIR WALTER CITRINE, OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS, SIDNEY HILLMAN OF THE CIO, LOUIS SAILLANTE OF THE FRENCH CONFEDERATION OF LABOR, V.V. KUZNETSOV OF THE RUSSIAN TRADE UNION COUNCIL, VICENT LOMBARDO TOLEDANO OF MEXICO, AND SCHEVENELS.

THE MAJOR POINTS OF DISAGREEMENT LISTED WERE:

1. THE RUSSIANS AND FRENCH WISHED TO GRANT THE NEW WORLD FEDERATION THE POWER TO DICTATE A BINDING WORLD LABOR POLICY TO ALL THE NATIONAL FEDERATIONS WHICH WILL BECOME MEMBERS. THEY WERE OPPOSED BY CITRINE AND HILLMAN, WHO WON THE DECISION THAT ONLY VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS CAN BE TAKEN.

2. THERE WAS FEAR EXPRESSED THAT THE RUSSIANS, WITH SOME 24 MILLION WORKERS IN THEIR LABOR COUNCIL, WOULD GREATLY OUTVOTE THE REST OF THE MEMBER FEDERATIONS; SINCE THE NEXT LARGEST NATIONAL FEDERATIONS WITH STRONG LABOR MOVEMENTS HAVE ONLY A TOTAL OF 13 MILLIONS.

AN ESCALATOR FORMULA WAS FINALLY AGREED UPON, WHICH WILL GOVERN BOTH VOTING AND DUES, THROUGH WHICH THE NATIONAL GROUPS MAY VOTE THEIR FIRST FIVE MILLION MEMBERS, CUTTING THE WEIGHT OF THE VOTE OF THE NEXT FIVE MILLION BY HALF, THE NEXT FIVE MILLION BY HALF AGAIN, AND SO ON. UNDER THE AGREEMENT THE RUSSIANS WILL HAVE ABOUT A FOURTH OF THE VOTES IN THE BODY, AND PAY ONLY A FOURTH OF THE DUES.

B50

3. THE NEW CONSTITUTION WILL PERMIT REPRESENTATIVES FROM WORLD

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, DEVOTED TO SINGLE INDUSTRIES, SUCH AS TEXTILE OR TRANSPORT WORKERS, TO HAVE A HAND IN POLICY FORMULATION, ANOTHER PROVISION AGAINST WHICH THE RUSSIANS HAD OBJECTED.

SCHEVENELS SAID HE IS CONFIDENT THAT THE RUSSIAN TRADE UNION COUNCIL WILL JOIN THIS NEW FEDERATION. IT HAD REFUSED TO JOIN THE OLD IFTU.

SETTING UP OF A NEW ORGANIZATION WAS A MOVE AGAINST WHICH THE A.F. OF L. OF THE UNITED STATES HAS PROTESTED MANY TIMES. THE AFL REFUSED TO ATTEND THE LONDON MEETING, BUT WILL RECEIVE ANOTHER INVITATION TO JOIN THE NEW WORLD ORGANIZATION.

TA735PEW

NEW YORK, MAY 4-(AP)-AT THE REQUEST OF MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL SERVE AS HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE GROUP WHICH WILL DECIDE UPON AN APPROPRIATE MEMORIAL TO HONOR THE LATE PRESIDENT. BASIL O'CONNOR, TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE GROUP, KNOWN AS THE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMITTEE, SAID THE COMMITTEE WOULD RECOMMEND AN ACTIVE PROJECT SUCH AS A STUDY OR HEALTH FOUNDATION, RATHER THAN A STATUE OR SIMILARLY INACTIVE MEMORIAL.

MS14AEN

NEW YORK, MAY 4-(AP)-THE 15,000-TON NAVY HOSPITAL SHIP HAVEN, ONE OF SIX NEW VESSELS BEING ADDED TO THE NAVY'S MERCY FLEET, WILL BE COMMISSIONED TOMORROW AT THE TODD SHIPYARD'S BROOKLYN DIVISION, WHERE THE VESSEL WAS CONVERTED FROM A MARITIME COMMISSION C-4 HULL.

THE HAVEN, WITH ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 802 PATIENTS, WILL BE COMMANDED BY CAPT. THEODORE T. PATTERSON OF HADDONFIELD, N.J.

OTHER OFFICERS INCLUDE CAPT. R.P. PARSONS, SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, OF SAN FRANCISCO, AND LT. RUTH A. ERICKSON, CHIEF NURSE OF VIRGINIA, MINN.

HJ1022PEW

NEW YORK, MAY 4--THE NAZI-CONTROLLED NORWEGIAN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT BRITISH TROOPS CROSSED THE DANISH FRONTIER AT MIDNIGHT THURSDAY AT THE CITY OF PADBORG, SEVERAL MILES NORTHEAST OF THE GERMAN CITY OF FLENSBURG. FLENSBURG AND KIEL, WHICH HAVE BEEN DECLARED OPEN CITIES HAVE BEEN BY-PASSED, THE BROADCAST SAID.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FCC, ADDED THAT NO REPORTS HAD BEEN RECEIVED OF FIGHTING BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND GERMAN TROOPS STATIONED IN DENMARK.

"ALLIED TRANSPORTS OF FOOD TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION GO THROUGH THE GERMAN LINES ACCORDING TO AGREEMENT," THE BROADCAST ADDED.

MK725AEN

NEW YORK, MAY 4--EDITORS OF THE MADRID DAILIES A B C AND YA AND THE LISBON NEWSPAPERS DIARIO DE NOTICIAS AND DIARIO DE LISBOA ARE ON THEIR WAY TO GERMANY TO VISIT DACHAU AND OTHER NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS AT THE INVITATION OF GEN. EISENHOWER, THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORP. SAID TODAY.

N1226PEW

NEW YORK, MAY 4--CBS CORRESPONDENT BILL DOWNS, BROADCASTING FROM HAMBURG, SAID TODAY MORE THAN 1,000,000 GERMANS WERE INVOLVED IN THE SURRENDER TO FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY. DOWNS CALLED IT "THE BIGGEST MASS SURRENDER OF GERMAN FORCES SINCE THE 1918 ARMISTICE."

DY520PEW

NEW YORK, MAY 4-(AP)-MALCOLM BINGAY, COLUMNIST OF THE DETROIT FREE PRESS, SAID TONIGHT THAT STORIES OF SYSTEMATIC STARVATION AND TORTURE IN GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS "HAVE NOT BEEN EXAGGERATED."

BINGAY AND THREE OTHER EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS IN A RADIO BROADCAST FROM PARIS OVER THE NBC NETWORK DESCRIBED WHAT A PARTY OF AMERICAN EDITORS SAW IN GERMAN ATROCITY CAMPS AT BUCHENWALD AND DACHAU.

"AT BUCHENWALD WE SAW CONDITIONS THAT MADE A NIGHTMARE SEEM

LIKE A PLEASANT DREAM," BINGAY SAID. "THE STORIES OF SYSTEMATIC STARVATION AND TORTURE OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS HAVE NOT BEEN EXAGGERATED. "DACHAU WAS EVEN WORSE THAN BUCHENWALD."

CITY EDITOR M.E. WALTER OF THE HOUSTON (TEX.) CHRONICLE SAID THE CONDITION OF PRISONERS STILL IN THE CAMPS "IS ENOUGH TO CONVINCE EVEN THE MOST SKEPTICAL THAT A POLICY OF MASS EXTERMINATION WAS BEING FOLLOWED," ADDING:

"AT BUCHENWALD IT WAS NEARLY TWO WEEKS SINCE THE CAMP WAS OPENED. EVERY EFFORT HAD BEEN MADE TO SAVE THE INMATES AND YET THEY ARE STILL DYING AT A FAST RATE. THE AMERICANS HAVE BEEN IN CHARGE A FEW DAYS AND SOME 2,000 BODIES ARE AWAITING BURIAL."

"BUCHENWALD AND DACHAU ARE TWO WORDS THAT WILL LIVE DOWN FOR CENTURIES IN TERMS OF INFAMY AND DEGRADATION."

GIDEON D. SEYMOUR, EXECUTIVE EDITOR, THE MINNEAPOLIS STAR JOURNAL, SAID THAT AT BUCHENWALD "THERE WERE GAS CHAMBERS X X X DISGUISED AS A SHOWER BATH IN WHICH PRISONERS WERE HERDED FOR EXTERMINATION."

"THE CEILING WAS CRISS-CROSSED AT TWO FOOT INTERVALS WITH SHOWERS SPRAYS. PERHAPS SHOWER BATHS COULD HAVE BEEN GIVEN IN THIS ROOM. BUT THE SPRAYS COULD AND DID CARRY GAS BECAUSE IN THE ROOM ADJOINING WAS A SWITCHBOARD WITH LIGHTS TO INDICATE THE DEGREE OF SATURATION, WITH SWITCHES TO TURN THE GAS ON AND TO TURN IT OFF."

SEYMOUR ALSO RELATED THAT NEXT TO A ROOM CONTAINING CREMATING OVENS WHICH COULD DISPOSE OF "PERHAPS 60 BODIES A DAY" WAS ANOTHER "WITH BLOOD STAINS ON THE WALLS ALMOST TO THE CEILING, WHICH SHOWED IT HAD OFTEN BEEN FILLED TO CAPACITY."

ALSO ON THE PROGRAM WAS E.Z. DIMITMAN, EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE CHICAGO SUN, WHO SAID:

"SPEAKING FOR MYSELF, I AM CONVINCED FROM WHAT WE SAW AND WHAT WE HEARD FROM THE PRISONERS THAT THE GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS WERE FITTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF TORTURING AND KILLING HUMANS."

TA658PEW

ADD 3F JAPANESE 7-7-7 THEM
A SAIGON BROADCAST TOLD OF A RAID ON THAT SOUTHERN FRENCH INDO-CHINA CITY BY AMERICAN LIBERATORS WITH FIGHTER ESCORT. THE LIBERATORS, 42 IN ALL, ATTACKED IN TWO WAVES, STARTING FIRES AND CAUSING CASUALTIES "AMONG THE RESIDENTS," SAID THE NIPPONESE-CONTROLLED RADIO.

A DOMEI DISPATCH REPORTED OVER THE TOKYO RADIO SAID JAPANESE SUICIDE PLANES SANK A U.S. CRUISER, A DESTROYER AND A MINESWEEPER AT DUSK YESTERDAY IN THE OKINAWA AREA.

THIS CLAIM OF DESTRUCTION WAS NOT WHOLLY CONFIRMED BY AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS, WHICH SAID THAT TWO LIGHT UNITS WERE SUNK WHEN JAPANESE PLANES ATTACKED U.S. SHIPPING OFF OKINAWA THURSDAY.

CC 224 PCW NM
SAN FRANCISCO, 4-(AP)-RADIO TOKYO REPORTED TODAY "APPROXIMATELY" 20 B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES AND B-24 LIBERATORS BOMBED MARCUS ISLAND, SOUTHEAST OF JAPAN, WEDNESDAY.

THE PLANES ATTACKED IN "SEVERAL WAVES," BY DAYLIGHT SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. DAMAGE TO TWO PLANES WAS CLAIMED.

(THE JAPANESE PREVIOUSLY HAVE IDENTIFIED MARCUS ISLAND RAIDERS AS B-29S, ALTHOUGH NO ANNOUNCEMENT THE SUPERFORTS HAVE BEEN USED ATTACKING THE TINY ISLAND HAS BEEN MADE BY AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES.)

WW449APW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 4-(AP)-AN UNCONFIRMED CLAIM MADE TODAY BY THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY LISTED A CRUISER, A DESTROYER AND A MINESWEEPER SUNK AT DUSK YESTERDAY BY JAPANESE SUICIDE PLANES IN THE OKINAWA AREA.

DOMEI SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION THAT ANOTHER CRUISER WAS DAMAGED.

(FLEET ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ' COMMUNIQUE TODAY SAID FOUR SMALL GROUPS OF JAPANESE AIRCRAFT ATTACKED U.S. SHIPPING OFF OKINAWA YESTERDAY, SINKING TWO LIGHT UNITS AND INFLECTING "SOME DAMAGE" ON AMERICAN FORCES.)

HM302APW

BORNEO: TARAKAN ISLAND BEACHHEADS EXTENDED BY AUSTRALIANS WHO ADVANCE TO APPROACHES OF LINGKAS TOWN AND AIRFIELD.

PHILIPPINES: DAVAO CITY INVADDED BY EIGHTH ARMY WHICH CONTINUES PUSH UP MIDDLE OF MINDANAO. SIXTH ARMY ON LUZON IN ANTAMOK GOLD MINE AREA NEAR BAGUIO.

RYUKYUS: 10TH ARMY PROGRESS SLOW ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA.

-DASH-

PHILIPPINES: U.S. DIVISIONS:
24TH INFANTRY PENETRATES DAVAO CITY, MINDANAO.
31ST INFANTRY ADVANCES ALONG CENTRAL MINDANAO HIGHWAY TO WITHIN TWO MILES OF DEL MONTE AIRFIELD.

33RD INFANTRY REACHED ANTIMOK GOLD MINE AREA NEAR BAGUIO, LUZON.

RYUKYUS:
1ST MARINE DIVISION MAKE MINOR GAIN ON WEST SIDE OF OKINAWA LINE.

7TH AND 77TH INFANTRY: CHECKED ON OKINAWA LINE.

WW447APW

NORTHERN SECTOR: MARSHALL MONTGOMERY ACCEPTED SURRENDER OF ALL GERMANS IN HOLLAND, DENMARK AND NORTHEASTERN GERMANY.

CENTRAL SECTOR: REMNANTS OF TWO GERMAN ARMIES SURRENDERED.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: AMERICANS TOOK BERCHTESGADEN, SALZBURG AND ENNSBRUCK; DROVE WITHIN FIVE MILES OF LINZ; MET U.S. FIFTH ARMY IN BRENNER PASS AS RESISTANCE VIRTUALLY CEASED IN GERMAN SOUTHERN REDOUBT.

-DASH-

ARMIES IN THE WEST

CANADIAN FIRST: ACCEPTED NAZI SURRENDER IN HOLLAND.

BRITISH SECOND: REACHED DANISH BORDER AS GERMANS SURRENDERED.

U.S. NINTH: PUT REMNANTS OF TWO MORE NAZI ARMIES IN PRISONER CAGES.

U.S. FIRST: INACTIVE ALONG ELBE RIVER.

U.S. THIRD: PUSHED WITHIN FIVE MILES OF LINZ.

U.S. SEVENTH: TOOK BERCHTESGADEN, SALZBURG, INNSBRUCK; MET FIFTH ARMY IN BRENNER PASS.

-DASH-

U.S. DIVISIONS

THIRD INFANTRY: IN BERCHTESGADEN AREA.

11TH ARMORED: ENTERED GRAMSTAETTEN, FIVE MILES FROM LINZ.

26TH INFANTRY: REACHED POINT 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF LINZ.

65TH INFANTRY: CLEARED WARZENKIRCHEN, 18 MILES WEST OF LINZ.

88TH INFANTRY (FIFTY ARMY): MET SEVENTH ARMY IN BRENNER PASS.

102ND INFANTRY: ACCEPTED SURRENDER OF REMNANTS OF TWO GERMAN ARMIES ON NINTH ARMY FRONT WEST OF BERLIN.

103RD INFANTRY: OCCUPIED INNSBRUCK, MET FIFTH ARMY IN BRENNER PASS.

106TH CAVALRY GROUP: TOOK SALZBURG AFTER 27-MILE OVERNIGHT DASH.

TA649PEW

BY RICHARD TOMPKINS
AP NEWSFEATURES WRITER

(UNDATED) THE OFFICIAL GERMAN EXPLANATION FOR THE INVASION OF THE NETHERLANDS IN 1940 WAS THAT THE BRITISH AND FRENCH WERE PLANNING TO ATTACK THE REICH THROUGH THE LOWLANDS. THE NAZIS SAID THEY HAD COME TO RAEGUARD HOLLAND'S NEUTRALITY.

GERMAN HORDES MOVED IN ON MAY 10, 1940. FOUR DAYS LATER, WITH HOLLAND CUT IN HALF, THE DUTCH ARMY SURRENDERED IN THE FACE OF "OVERWHELMING POWER." QUEEN WILHELMINA, THE ROYAL FAMILY AND THE DUTCH CABINET TOOK REFUGE IN LONDON.

THE NAZIS TRIED TO GIVE THE IMPRESSION THEY HAD COME AS "BLOOD BROTHERS," BUT, AS IN OTHER INVADDED COUNTRIES, THEY FASTENED THE YOKE OF GERMAN DOMINATION ON THE DUTCH.

THE RE
(MORE)

KX250PCW

UNDATED FIRST ADD UNDATED HOLLAND BY TOMPKINS X INVADDED COUNTRIES, THEY FASTENED THE YOKE OF GERMAN DOMINATION ON THE DUTCH.

THE RESTRICTIVE MEASURES CAME ONE BY ONE; SLOWLY THE ECONOMIC AND DEMOCRATIC STRUCTURE OF THE COUNTRY WAS UNDERMINED.

THE NATIONAL-SOCIALIST MOVEMENT, HEADED BY EX-ENGINEER ANTON A. MUSSERT, WAS GIVEN POWER AND ITS 100,000 MEMBERS WERE ENCOURAGED TO INFILTRATE INTO EVERY PHASE OF DUTCH CIVIC LIFE.

THE PASSIVELY RESISTING DUTCH BECAME OBSTRUCTIONISTS, AND IN THE SECOND YEAR OF THE OCCUPATION THEY GREW INTO A HIGHLY ORGANIZED MOVEMENT TO SABOTAGE GERMAN MACHINERY AND CONFUSE NAZI AUTHORITIES.

IN RETALIATION, THE SECURITY POLICE, GESTAPO AND SS CREATED A REIGN OF TERROR. AFTER THE ELIMINATION OF HOLLAND'S 140,000 JEWS, THE NAZIS TURNED THEIR ATTENTION TO THE SUPPRESSION OF DEMOCRATIC TEACHING AND THE MOBILIZATION OF SLAVE LABOR.

BY THE AUTUMN OF 1944, THE NAZIS HAD ROUNDED UP SOME 800,000 ABLE-BODIED MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 17 AND 45 AND DEPORTED THEM TO GERMANY.

MEANWHILE, THE NAZIS BREACHED HOLLAND'S FAMOUS DIKES, FLOODING THE ONCE FERTILE LOWLANDS AND DISRUPTING THE LIVES OF 60 TO 65 PER CENT OF THE 9,000,000 DUTCH POPULATION.

THE NORMANDY INVASION BROUGHT THE FIRST HOPE OF LIBERATION. SPIRITS SOARED AS THE ALLIES SWEEP ACROSS FRANCE AND BELGIUM AND LIBERATED THREE OF THE 11 DUTCH PROVINCES. THEN THE UNFORTUNATE BATTLE OF ARNHEM PLACED THE HOLLANDERS EVEN MORE TIGHTLY UNDER THE OLD YOKE.

A GENERAL STRIKE, ORDERED TO HARASS GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR ARNHEM, WORKED AS A BOOMERANG, CUTTING OFF FOOD SUPPLIES FOR THE EIGHT OCCUPIED PROVINCES. FAMINE AND A SEVERE WINTER ADDED TO THE BURDEN.

IN APRIL 1945, WHEN THE GREAT CANADIAN OFFENSIVE LIBERATED FIVE MORE PROVINCES, CONDITIONS IN THE REMAINING AREA GREW WORSE. FINALLY A TRUCE WAS ARRANGED WITH THE GERMANS, ENABLING THE TRANSPORTATION OF FOOD BY AIR TO THE "HUNGER PROVINCES."

IN THE MEANTIME, THE CANADIANS JOINED UP WITH THE ALLIED FIRST AIRBORNE ARMY TO SPLIT THE GERMAN FORCES, AND PINNED AN ESTIMATED 80,000 OF THE ENEMY DOWN IN HOLLAND'S LARGE CITIES -- AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, UTRECHT AND THE HAGUE. NOW THEIR RESISTANCE ENDS.

BUT THE COUNTRY IS ONLY A SHADOW OF ITS FORMER SELF. GERMAN DOMINATION LEAVES IT WRECKED, ITS RICH SOIL RUINED BY SALT WATER, ITS PEOPLE AMONG THE WORST SUFFERERS OF ANY OF THE INVADDED COUNTRIES.

GH404PEW

MAY 5 1945

30.24 25467
GEN. EISENHOWER DECLARED LAST NIGHT (FRI) THAT GERMANY HAD BEEN "THOROUGHLY WHIPPED," BUT THIS DID NOT MAKE FRIDAY V-E DAY. DESPITE THE CAPITULATION OF ALL GERMAN TROOPS IN NORTHWEST GERMANY, HOLLAND AND DENMARK AND MASS SURRENDERS ELSEWHERE YESTERDAY, THERE STILL ARE LARGE GERMAN FORCES IN NORWAY AND IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK AUSTRIAN POCKET.

MOREOVER, SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED SEVERAL DAYS AGO THAT V-E DAY, WHEN IT COMES, WILL BE PROCLAIMED BY THE CHIEFS OF STATE OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS AND NOT BY GEN. EISENHOWER.

DY914PFW

RYUKYUS -- JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKED AMERICAN FORCES AT OKINAWA, SINKING FIVE LIGHT U.S. WARSHIPS AND LOSING 150 PLANES IN ACTION; JAPANESE ALSO LANDED 500 TROOPS BEHIND YANK LINES IN FOUR OPERATIONS, ONE OF WHICH WAS REPULSED AND THE OTHER THREE POKETED; U.S. GROUND FORCES FAILED TO ADVANCE.

BORNEO -- AUSTRALIANS FOUGHT THROUGH LAND MINES, ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE TO GAIN SLIGHTLY ON TARAKAN ISLAND.

PHILIPPINES -- EIGHTH ARMY UNITS FOUGHT HOUSE TO HOUSE THROUGH DAVAO CITY, MINDANAO ISLAND; SIXTH ARMY GROUPS MOPPED UP IN BAGUIO, LUZON ISLAND.

MAY 5 1945

U.S. DIVISIONS:

24TH ARMY DIVISION ADVANCED THROUGH DAVAO CITY, MINDANAO, TO NORTH OUTSKIRTS, AGAINST SNIPERS AND SUICIDE ELEMENTS.

31ST ARMY DIVISION JUMPED 14 MILES IN CENTRAL MINDANAO TO KIBAWA.

JR726PPW NM

NORTHERN SECTOR: BRITISH CONVERGED ON DENMARK AFTER CAPTURING 500,000 GERMANS IN TWO DAYS; GERMANS DECLARED KIEL AND FLENSBURG OPEN CITIES.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: AMERICANS CAPTURED SALZBURG, ENTERED ITALY THROUGH THE BRENNER PASS, CLOSED ON LINZ AND ADVANCED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA ON A BROAD FRONT.

-DASH-

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST: GENERALLY LOST CONTACT WITH GERMANS.

BRITISH SECOND: CONVERGED ON DENMARK AFTER COOPERATING WITH THE RUSSIANS IN WIPING OUT ENEMY HOLDINGS IN NORTHERN GERMANY.

U.S. NINTH, U.S. FIRST: MARKED TIME ALONG THE ELBE RIVER.

U.S. THIRD: BESIEGED LINZ FROM POSITIONS FIVE MILES AWAY AND WAS REPORTED IN MOSCOW DISPATCHES TO BE WITHIN 10 MILES OF RUSSIAN PATROLS WEST OF VIENNA; PLUNGED INTO BOHEMIA, OUTFLANKING PILSEN.

U.S. SEVENTH: CAPTURED SALZBURG AND ENTERED ITALY THROUGH THE BRENNER PASS WHERE IT WAS 17 MILES AWAY FROM A JUNCTION WITH U.S. FIFTH ARMY TROOPS.

FRENCH FIRST: ADVANCED SLOWLY WEST OF INSSBRUCK THROUGH FOUR-FOOT SNOWDRIFTS.

-DASH-

U.S. DIVISIONS:

11TH ARMORED: ENTERED GRAMASTAETTEN, FIVE MILES NORTHWEST OF LINZ. 26TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED ALONG THE WEST BANK OF THE MUHL RIVER TO POSITIONS 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF LINZ.

65TH INFANTRY: CLEARED WARZENKIRCHEN.

103RD INFANTRY: ADVANCED THROUGH THE BRENNER PASS.

106TH CAVALRY GROUP: TOOK SALZBURG AFTER A 27-MILE OVERNIGHT DASH. N922AEW

WESTERN FRONT: AMERICANS DRIVE INTO ITALY TOWARD A JUNCTION WITH THEIR COMRADES WHO HAD FOUGHT UP THROUGH THE ITALIAN PENINSULA, PUSH INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA ON A BROAD FRONT OUTFLANKING PILSEN AND CLOSE ON THE BURNING AUSTRIAN FORTRESS OF LINZ; BRITISH TURN TO DENMARK AFTER A LINKUP WITH THE RUSSIANS.

EASTERN FRONT: RUSSIAN UNITS IN COOPERATION WITH THE BRITISH CRUSH THE ENEMY IN NORTHERN GERMANY; MANY GERMAN UNITS SURRENDER ALL ALONG THE RED ARMY FRONT.

ITALIAN FRONT: U.S. FIFTH ARMY NEARS A JUNCTION WITH AMERICANS PUSHING DOWN FROM THE NORTH; YUGOSLAV PARTISANS COMPLETE THE OCCUPATION OF FIUME AND POLA.

PACIFIC FRONTS: CHINESE LAUNCH A COUNTEROFFENSIVE IN HUNAN PROVINCE TO SAVE THE AMERICAN AIR BASE AT CHIHKIANG; BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS MAKE GOOD PROGRESS IN DRIVE TO WIPE OUT JAPANESE RESISTANCE IN BURMESE CITY OF RANGOON. AUSTRALIANS MEET BITTER JAPANESE RESISTANCE ON TARAKA ISLAND OFF NORTHEAST BORNEO; AMERICANS AND JAPANESE BRING HEAVY GUNS TO BEAR IN SOUTHERN OKINAWA FIGHTING; U.S. SUPERFORTRESSES BOMB JAPANESE HOMELAND AIRFIELDS.

PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 4-(AP)-A PRECEDENT-BREAKING CEREMONY TOOK PLACE IN A CATHOLIC CHURCH HERE TODAY WHEN THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR WAS AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO A FORMER ALTAR BOY--PRESENTED FOR THE FIRST TIME BY A PERSON OTHER THAN THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN A CEREMONY HELD FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A CHURCH.

THE NATION'S HIGHEST HONOR WAS HANDED TO PHARMACIST'S MATE 1/C THOMAS E. KINGSLEY FOR HIS BROTHER, LT. DAVID R. KINGSLEY, WHO SACRIFICED HIS LIFE TO SAVE A WOUNDED ENLISTED MAN. MAJ. GEN. RALPH COUSINS, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE WESTERN FLYING TRAINING COMMAND, AWARDED THE MEDAL.

FIVE OF KINGSLEY'S BROTHERS AND SISTERS--TWO OF THEM NUNS--KNELT AT A HIGH MASS CELEBRATED BY LT. COL. CONSTANTINE E. ZEILINSKI, DEPUTY AIR CHAPLAIN FROM AAF HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON. PARENTS OF THE HERO, AT ONE TIME A PORTLAND FIREMAN, ARE BOTH DEAD.

KINGSLEY, 25, WAS BOMBARDIER ON A B-17 WHEN THE CREW WAS ORDERED TO BAIL OUT DURING A RAID OVER ROMANIA LAST JUNE. ONE OF THE PARACHUTES HAD BEEN LOST, SO KINGSLEY STRIPPED OFF HIS TO PLACE ON A WOUNDED TAIL GUNNER AND WAS KILLED IN THE CRASH OF THE PLANE.

RA820PCW

NEW YORK, MAY 4-(AP)-THE U.S.S. KEARSARGE, A 27,000-TON AIRCRAFT CARRIER OF THE ESSEX CLASS, WILL BE LAUNCHED TOMORROW AT THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD.

IT WILL BE THE SECOND LAUNCHING OF A CARRIER WITHIN SIX DAYS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVAL BASE, THE 45,000-TON U.S.S. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT HAVING BEEN FLOATED IN DRYDOCK THERE LAST SUNDAY.

UNDERSECRETARY OF THE NAVY RALPH A. BARD IS SCHEDULED TO DELIVER THE PRINCIPAL ADDRESS AND THE SPONSOR TO THE VESSEL WILL BE MRS. AUBREY W. FITCH, WIFE OF VICE ADMIRAL AUBREY W. FITCH, DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS (AIR).

THE KEARSARGE, THIRD SHIP TO BEAR THE NAME IN THE U.S. NAVY, IS NAMED IN HONOR OF MT. KEARSARGE, CARROLL COUNTY, N.H.

PALM BEACH, FLA., MAY 4-(AP)-THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR ARE SPENDING A FEW DAYS IN FLORIDA BEFORE PROCEEDING EAST AND TO THE DUKE'S CANADIAN RANCH.

THEY ARRIVED IN MIAMI YESTERDAY ON A WAR-FAMOUFLAGED ONE-STACKER PASSENGER SHIP AFTER AN OVERNIGHT TRIP FROM NASSAU, WHERE THE DUKE RECENTLY RELINQUISHED THE GOVERNORSHIP OF THE BAHAMA ISLANDS

AFTER NEARLY FIVE YEARS THERE.

THE ROYAL COUPLE ARE THE GUESTS HERE OF MISS GRACE AMORY, PALM BEACH SOCIALITE GOLFER, AND STEPDAUGHTER OF FLIGHT LIEUT. HERBERT PULITZER. THEY WILL REMAIN HERE UNTIL NEXT WEEK, THEN SPEND SEVERAL DAYS IN MIAMI BEFORE LEAVING FOR NEW YORK.

TENTATIVE PLANS CALL FOR AN EARLY VISIT TO THE CANADIAN RANCH.

KN352ACW

WASHINGTON, MAY 4-(AP)-HERBERT H. LEHMAN, UNRRA DIRECTOR GENERAL, SAID TODAY CHANGES WERE BEING MADE IN THE ORGANIZATION'S HEADQUARTERS AND EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICES TO ENABLE HIM TO ASSUME DIRECT PERSONAL CHARGE IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN DISTRESS AREAS.

BECAUSE OF THE URGENCY OF THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PROGRAM, HE DECLARED IN A STATEMENT, HE WOULD SPEND PART OF HIS TIME WASHINGTON, PART IN LONDON AND "WHEREVER ELSE THE NEED FOR MY SERVICE APPEARS GREATEST."

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B L A N K

30.24 25469

NAZIS IN WEST AUSTRIA, BAVARIA GIVE UP; END SEEMS NEAR IN NORWAY: CZECHS RISE; 16 POLISH LEADERS SEIZED. 400,000 Nazis RUSSIA ADMITS

Quit to Yanks; War Nears End

PARIS, Sunday, May 6.—(AP) Two German armies in Austria, numbering possibly 400,000 men, surrendered to the Americans yesterday while Gen. Patton moved his Third Army into the attack against the German Seventh Army in Czechoslovakia.

Outside Norway, this was the last German army opposing the western Allies.

Patton's attack to spur the Germans to quit or fight, gained up to 12 miles into Czechoslovakia against weak to moderate opposition while Czechoslovak patriots announced that they had liberated Prague and taken control of Bohemia and Moravia.

Farther east in Czechoslovakia the Germans still were resisting massed Russian forces which were less than 55 miles from Patton's spearheads.

Capitulation in central Austria of the German First and 19th armies to Gen. Devers' Sixth Army group came less than 24 hours after similar unconditional surrender of 1,000,000 German soldiers in the north to the British and Canadians.

In Brief Fight
Despite the surrender, British troops engaged in a brief fight with some resisting Germans as they marched into Copenhagen. Entry into Holland's great cities awaited the clearing of mine fields, dispatches from the liberated nation said.

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands said members of the underground had informed him German troops shot into crowds of civilians celebrating the surrender in western Holland, that many casualties were inflicted, and that an explanation would be demanded of Col. Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz the ene-

my commander.
Attention focused on occupied Norway, where fuhrer Karl Doenitz may have taken refuge, but the Swedish Foreign office declared officially that reports of imminent surrender in Norway were premature.

An order by Doenitz read over the Flensburg radio before the British occupation said surrender in the northwest had been forced "because the struggle against the western powers has become senseless."

Silent on Norway, Doenitz called on his troops on the Russian front

to fight on "to save as many Germans as possible from Bolshevization and enslavement."

SHAEF summed it up by saying all resistance to Eisenhower's armies on the active fronts where his forces were engaged had ended, save for the Seventh German Army on Patton's sector.

Even as Patton struck on the Czech front, a Czechoslovak minister in London said the capital of Prague "has risen" and had driven out the Germans in the rear of the enemy's Seventh Army.

The surrender in the south covered part of the U. S. Third Army front in Austria and here Austria's third city of Linz was occupied by Patton's troops unopposed.

Drive 17 Miles

Whereupon, the Third Army went over to the attack on a 110-mile front, driving as much as 17 miles into Czechoslovakia.

Cracking into the Czech's little Maginot line against small arms and sporadic artillery fire, Patton's troops were 22 to 27 miles west of the arsenal city of Pilsen, which in turn is 50 miles west of Prague.

As American tank columns roared across the border they accepted surrender of the 11th Panzer division, the last, full-strength Elite armored force of the German army in all Europe.

The attack rolled east along a front extending from a point 30 miles northwest of Linz to the city of Asch in Czech's Sudetenland.

Five divisions went over to the attack, and advanced columns were battling both west and southwest of Pilsen.

After Linz fell, the 11th Armored and 26th Infantry divisions captured a bridge across the Danube, rolled on across and captured the twin city of Urfahr.

Thus the Third army laid bare Czechoslovakia's south flank and paved the way for an early linkup with the Russians fighting through Austria west of Vienna.

Gen. Devers, emerging from the

surrender conference near Munich, told correspondents "it's all over on my front."

To avoid unnecessary bloodshed, both the American and German commanders broadcast to their troops to cease firing at once, although the order does not become effective until noon Sunday.

Lt. Gen. Foertsch, commander of the German First army, surrendered army group "G" on orders of its commander, Gen. Friedrich Schultz, and Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, commander of all enemy forces in the south.

One Army Left

Kesselring thereupon found himself in command of only a single army, the Seventh.

Supreme headquarters commenting on the surrender said "so great is the confusion among the enemy that the German officer present at the negotiation... could not give an accurate estimate of the strength of Army Group 'G'."

"He believes it numbers between two and four hundred thousand. He reported that the Army itself has food for some days but the local population of some two and one-half millions is facing starvation conditions."

Devers, Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commander of the U. S. Seventh Army, and other officers met Foertsch in an art museum belonging to a Prof. Thorak, Hitler's favorite sculptor, near Haar, at the eastern outskirts of Munich.

Patton and Lt. Gen. Jean De Latte De Tassigny, commander of the French First Army, also had been invited to attend but their planes were grounded by bad weather.

Actually, a front dispatch said, the surrender was but a formality because the Germans were surrendering by the tens of thousands, or wandering around trying to find someone to capture them.

Troops in Italy were rounding up other thousands of Germans who came up to surrender with their guns and other weapons intact.

The German First Army had

been facing the U. S. Third and Seventh armies in the area from Linz to Innsbruck, and the 19th Army from Innsbruck westward to the Swiss frontier in the French First Army sector.

Actually, however, the 19th Army had been split when the Seventh Army broke through Brenner Pass into Italy, and the capitulation mainly affected the central Austrian front.

The surrender did not necessarily affect any German troops lined up against the Russians east of Linz and up through middle Czechoslovakia. Supreme headquarters had no information on the strength of these forces nor the state of their resistance.

The surrender, coupled with those in the north, boosted the enemy prisoner total close to 1,500,000 in three days.

The French First Army announced it also had captured the German 24th Army. It proved to be a headquarters somewhere east of the Swiss border without an operational division attached to it.

Supreme Headquarters first announced that the surrender in the south included the German Seventh as well as the First and 19th, which would have embraced all the Third Army front.

An hour later, correspondents were called back and Eisenhower himself issued a corrective statement saying that the Seventh Army arrayed in Czechoslovakia was not included.

Brief Skirmish

The situation was almost as confused for a time in the north, where despite the unconditional surrender a few German die-hards skirmished briefly with Lt. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's British Second Army troops as they entered Copenhagen's City Hall square.

Clashes also were reported between Danish Patriots and Danish Nazis, and between German Army regulars and German SS Nazi troops, a dispatch direct from Copenhagen said.

Earlier in the morning, sailors

aboard German warships, believed to be the cruisers Prinz Eugen and Nuernburg, resisted patriot efforts to disarm them and turned their guns on the city, killing or wounding many Danes.

(Swedish newspapers reported later that the German ships afterward were observed leaving, presumably for Norway.)

The Royal Air force still flew relentless patrol over the waters around Denmark, reporting they destroyed or damaged 81 additional ships Friday in addition to more than 100 hit in the two previous days.

Hailing the victory in the north, Field Marshal Montgomery sent "grateful thanks" to his commanders of the 21st Army group for the manner in which they and their men "have carried out the immense task that was given them."

While the situation was tense in Denmark, Col. Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz moved behind the Canadian First army lines in Holland and signed the formal capitulation order for western Holland at Wageningen.

To Help Reconstruction

A field dispatch said Blaskowitz had agreed that his Armies in Holland would help in reconstruction work.

The problem of handling the mass of prisoners when hostilities formally ended at 8 a.m. Saturday was as big a problem as the scattered resistance in Czechoslovakia.

The prisoners were not being moved anywhere, at least for the present.

For the most part, the Allies took over the German Army's own administration system, transport and rations.

It was a case of the Germans laying down their arms and waiting to be rounded up and told what to do.

Food for the starving Dutch was the most urgent problem, and 1,400 Flying Fortresses and 180 British Lancasters dropped 1,200 tons of food in western Holland.

Patton Launches Drive To Smash Nazi 7th Army; Linz Captured

(COVER)

burg, near the Austrian-Italian border. It thus embraces Western Austria and Southern Germany.

Noon Tomorrow

The surrender on the 6th Army Group front—held by the United States 7th and French 1st armies—is officially effective at 12 noon tomorrow.

Lieutenant General Foertsch, commander of the 1st Army, signed the surrender for German Army Group G after a conference of two hours and 20 minutes with Devers and Gen. Alexander Patch, 7th Army commander; Lieut. Gen. Wade Haislip, 15th Corps commander; Brig. Gen. Edward Ott and Brig. Gen. Pearson Menohher of the 15th Corps, and Maj. Gen. "Iron Mike" O'Daniel, commander of the 3d Division.

Foertsch acted under direct orders from Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, and for General Schulz, Army Group commander.

Official Announcement

Lieutenant General Foertsch, commanding the 1st Army and representing General Schulz, commander of German Army Group G, has surrendered all troops in German Army Group G, and American troops opposing them will stand fast in place and cease further combat at once.

The negotiations took place in the mausoleum-like art museum of Prof. Thorak, Hitler's favorite sculptor, near Haar on the eastern outskirts of Munich.

Foertsch and his party came through the American lines shortly before 8 P.M., last night and went immediately to a hotel room where Brig. Gen. Robert Young, 4522 Middleton lane, Bethesda, Md., assistant commander, had waited all day.

Taken To

They were immediately taken away to 3d Division headquarters at Siegsdorf and early this morning moved back to 15th Corps headquarters outside Munich.

On their arrival this morning, Foertsch and his party of nine staff officers were given maps and told to designate the areas they desired to surrender.

The areas were marked in blue pencil, and the maps were exchanged several times before the actual conference began.

Representatives from each of the three American news agencies were present, but were not permitted in the conference room, where a battery of army photographers was taking pictures.

Devers Sees Press

At about 2.25 P.M. there was a flurry of flash bulbs as one after another of the officers left his seat and went to the head of the table where Devers was seated. Seven minutes later the room emptied

and Devers talked with war correspondents in front of the building. "It's all over on my front," he beamed.

Grasping Patch by the hand, he said: "Sandy, this is a joy to me. Congratulations. You've done a magnificent job—and you, too, Mike."

Devers took two strides and shook hands with O'Daniel, whose veteran 3d Division yesterday smashed into Salzburg and Berchtesgaden.

Devers said General Patton, 3d Army commander, and Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, French 1st Army commander, had been invited to the meeting but were unable to attend because weather had grounded planes.

"Protection From Russians"

Asked if Foertsch had made any reference to fighting on the 3d Army front, where some Germans still are resisting, Devers replied: "No, they only said something about protecting them from the Russians. We told them we would follow the recognized rules for warfare."

After Devers had gone, Foertsch emerged, biting his lower lip, his hands shoved deep into his pockets.

Photographers began flashing bulbs and pointing motion-picture cameras at him. The German wheeled and turned his back to the photographers while waiting for his aides to leave the building.

Literally tens of thousands of Germans were shuffling down roads to prison cages. Hundreds drove their own vehicles loaded with their comrades. There was a stream of Germans going west while American tanks, trucks and jeeps headed east and south.

There was no guard over the hordes of Germans. Some slept exhausted by the roadside. Others herded into fields and lit bonfires to keep warm. At least 1,000 trudged toward the Third Division prisoner cage at Siegsdorf. Six thousand more jammed a cage at Salzburg, and there were thousands on a German airfield at Bad-Aibling.

"It's just like Tunisia," said Lieut. Col. Jack Duncan of Woodland, Calif. "We're finding 'em one a minute, we'll find 'em in the chow line next."

Colonel Duncan is commander of the Second Battalion of a Third Division regiment that teamed with the 106th Cavalry Reconnaissance Group, captured Salzburg yesterday and established contact with Foertsch.

Kesselring Is in Area

Spearheading the entry into the town were Brig. Gen. Robert Young, Maj. Frederick Spreyer of West Haven, Conn., and Maj. Joseph McCarthy of Chicago, Ill., tank commander in the 106th

Cavalry Group.

General Young accepted the surrender of Salzburg from German Colonel Lepperdinger, who participated in the 1936 Olympics, and a few minutes later undertook the ticklish task of locating Kesselring's armistice party that had been reported in the area.

Lepperdinger got Kesselring's headquarters on the phone immediately, indicating the German Commander in Chief was somewhere in the Salzburg vicinity. Kesselring declined to come through the American lines himself, but told Colonel Duncan he was sending a party of emissaries.

Maj. Thomas J. Howard of Marion, Kans., and Lieut. Herbert Heldt of 2123 Ellis Avenue, the Bronx, N. Y., were dispatched in an armored car to meet them south of Salzburg.

Tension increased as the day neared its end and no word came through from the two officers. General Young and Major Spreyer had given up hope and ordered dinner for two in the room.

Almost immediately, Foertsch and his party strode up the steps two at a time. The Germans were covered with chalk-white dust, and had heavy brief cases.

A flurry of saluting and heel clicking was followed by an awkward silence. Then a German colonel said in English:

"Do you want to see our credentials?"

General Young nodded, and while the colonel shuffled for the papers Foertsch began speaking in German. Major Spreyer interpreted.

"I have come to ask an armistice as soon as possible to complete arrangements for unconditional surrender of the army group," Foertsch said. "I have full authority to act for the German Army and German Government. It is imperative that I see your Sixth Army Group commander immediately. The meeting should be as near this spot as possible because of the state of our communications."

Officers Retire for Night

The Germans were taken to General O'Daniel's headquarters in their own vehicles, sandwiched between armored cars and jeeps bristling with machine guns. White flags flew from the radiator of Foertsch's car.

By the time General O'Daniel's headquarters was reached, after detours necessitated by blown bridges and butchered roads, jeeps were towing two of the cars, an armored car was pulling another and one had been abandoned. The Germans met Generals O'Daniel and Patch, had a hot meal and then retired.

Quisling Pledges Fight By Germans in Norway

Says 'All Attacks Will Be Resisted'—Report Doenitz, Goering in Oslo.

LONDON, May 5.—(AP) Norway's ruler, Maj. Vidkun Quisling, declared in an Oslo broadcast tonight that "all attacks from the outside will be resisted," and called on Norwegians to obey his government "until it is replaced."

Such obedience, he said, would avert "civil war and other kinds of warfare." As quoted by the Swedish News Agency Quisling said the Germans had no plans for surrendering Norway.

Meanwhile the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet published a wholly unconfirmed report that the Nazis' fugitive fuhrer Admiral Doenitz had arrived in Oslo as well as Marshal Hermann Goering.

Amid speculation on whether the Germans would elect to try to hold out in Norway the Swedish Foreign Office announced officially that it regarded all reports of imminent capitulation there as "premature."

Doenitz himself issued a proclamation early today which in effect acknowledged that the Germans only were fighting for time. On the heels of the cease fire order which surrendered Holland, Denmark, and northern Germany, he frankly conceded that the surrender in the northwest and south had been forced "because the struggle against the Western Powers has become senseless."

In his proclamation, read over the Flensburg radio, Doenitz contented himself with urging the troops on the Russian front to battle on "to save as many Germans as possible from Bolshevization and enslavement."

Another unconfirmed report from Oslo by the German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau said Norwegian capitulation would be announced soon, removing one of the chief barriers to a formal joint Allied proclamation of victory in Europe.

Norwegian government sources in London estimated German strength in Norway at 300,000 men, all of what is left of Germany's Navy including 200 to 300 submarines, and between 300 and 400 planes, mostly fighters.

From the Moscow radio came a claim that German officials in Norway and their families were evacuating the Norwegian capital and retiring to the town of Lillehammer, 85 miles to the north and a base for "long range planes which are kept constantly in readiness."

Official Norwegian quarters in Stockholm expressed optimism that the capitulation of the Germans in Norway still was a good prospect but they held that it might require several days or perhaps weeks to arrange.

An Oslo dispatch saying that Josef Terboven, German occupation commander in Norway, was believed to have returned to the capital last night from a conference with German leaders, together with a Paris radio report that Terboven offered unconditional surrender to the Allies, lacked confirmation in these quarters.

The official view has been all along that the only person in position to surrender Norway was Wehrmacht Commander Boehme. If Doenitz is in Norway he would become responsible commander for surrendering the Germans there as Grand Admiral and Fuhrer. He was last known to be in Copenhagen.

Norway Surrender Today Is Forecast

Nazis in Oslo Say It Will Be Announced —Quisling Declares He'll Fight.

Stockholm, May 5 (A. P.).—The German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau today reported from Oslo that the capitulation of German troops in Norway would be announced this afternoon.

The dispatch, quoting "absolutely reliable" informants, had presumably passed through German censorship. It added that Joseph Terboven, the German commissioner in Norway, would resign.

The Aftonbladet said this evening that both Grand Admiral Doenitz and Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering were reported to be in Oslo. Responsible Swedish political leaders also predicted a surrender in Norway, but the Swedish Foreign Office tonight described as "premature" a report that a capitulation in Norway had already taken place.

The Swedish-Norwegian News Agency declared meanwhile that Gen. Franz Boeme, the German Army commander in Norway, last night canceled a scheduled radio address by Major Vidkun Quisling, Nazi puppet Premier, and called Quisling to his headquarters at Lillehammer.

render in Norway, but the Swedish Foreign Office tonight described as "premature" a report that a capitulation in Norway had already taken place.

The Swedish-Norwegian News Agency declared meanwhile that Gen. Franz Boeme, the German Army commander in Norway, last night canceled a scheduled radio address by Major Vidkun Quisling, Nazi puppet Premier, and called Quisling to his headquarters at Lillehammer.

[In a broadcast over the Oslo radio tonight, Quisling demanded that Norwegians obey his government "until it is replaced," and pleaded for help to prevent Norway's becoming a theater of war. "All attacks from the outside will be resisted," he declared.]

12,000 Quisling Troops.

The agency added that on Thursday afternoon an estimated 12,000 Hirdmen, the Quisling version of the SS (Elite Guards), were mobilized by telephone and placed at Boeme's disposal. The Hirdmen were given yellow armbands marked Deutsche Wehrmacht.

At the same time, the agency said, posters appeared at Oslo warning Quisling's Nasjonal Samling party members that any per-

London, May 5 (A. P.).—Today dispatches from Stockholm quoted responsible Swedish political leaders as saying that there was "hardly any reason to expect development in Norway to proceed in another way than in Denmark."

The French Telegraphic Agency declared in reports from Stockholm that negotiations between Doenitz or his representatives and the Allies were continuing near the town of Flensburg, near the Danish border.

The German-controlled Oslo radio said that Doenitz had had a number of discussions with Josef Terboven, Nazi commissioner in Norway, and had given him his instructions. The actual whereabouts of Doenitz remained a mystery, however.

Great Developments Hinted.

Possibly indicating transcendent developments over the week end, the German-controlled Norwegian News Agency said meanwhile that it would not close down as usual tonight, but would "transmit any material immediately." This radio-telegraphic agency transmits to Norwegian newspapers. BBC said that the extension of the service was unprecedented.

From Paris, an A. P. correspondent, just arrived from Stockholm, wrote that he had

told of German-Swedish negotiations for peacefully ending German occupation of Nor-

the Norwegian Government in London estimated that the German fighting forces in Norway numbered nearly 300,000, apart from any reinforcements which may have reached there in the last few days. Exceeding most other estimates, it listed 190,000 in the Army, 50,000 in the Navy and 50,000 in the Air Force.

The German Air Force is believed to have between 400 and 500 planes in Norway, the exiled Government said, and the German naval force there is believed to consist of from 200 to 300 submarines, a few destroyers, armed trawlers, minesweepers and other light craft and a considerable number of one-man torpedo boats.

In event the Germans in Norway do not surrender, there also was a possibility that Sweden would be asked to permit passage of Allied troops for a land attack on the Norwegian pocket.

PATRIOTS, NAZIS BATTLE IN PRAGUE

Radio Appeals Made to Allies to Rush Troops to Czechoslovak Capital.

LONDON, Sunday, May 6—(AP) Czechoslovak Patriots and German occupation troops apparently were engaged in a swaying battle today for control of Prague.

At 4:20 a. m. a speaker on the Prague radio, identifying himself as a liberated British prisoner of war, declared, "we are holding Prague; the whole city is under control, but you, the Allies, must get help here today."

Another speaker, identifying himself as a Red army officer, appealed for Russian aid for the capital, saying, "German tanks are surrounding Prague from all sides."

The Patriots announced by radio from Prague at midnight that "Prague is in Czech hands," but less than three hours later the German high command for Bohemia broadcast, also from Prague, that "irresponsible Czech elements in Prague are disturbing order in Prague and are using the radio transmitter."

Ask for Troops, Planes

Shortly before the German broadcast, the Patriots made an urgent radio appeal for the Allies to send them troops, tanks and planes quickly.

The German broadcast said the Patriots "are spreading rumors which do not conform with facts" and added "all rumors that an armistice with the Red army has been made are false."

In one broadcast, the Patriots accused the Germans of breaking a truce and at 3 a. m. the Czechs said "we are fighting in all districts, the Germans are heading for the city from the north, south, east and west."

Just before signing off for the night, the Patriots declared at 3:42 a. m. that "Germans are surrendering here by the thousands."

In their first appeal for help, the Patriots said street fighting started in the center of the city.

"Despite negotiations for surrender, single German troops are attacking the national bank in Prague and the Germans are concentrating troops in this area," said the Patriot-controlled radio in a

broadcast monitored here.

"We are asking the German military commander to stick to the agreed terms and withdraw his troops immediately from this area. Otherwise armed Czech forces will go into action."

Call For March On Prague

The radio appealed to the Allies to send troops, tanks and planes "and send them quick." It then called upon all Slovaks to "start a march toward Prague."

A German tank unit was reported by the radio to have broken through the Patriot defenses only to be wiped out by a tank-armed Czech fighting column.

The fighting flared less than two hours after a midnight broadcast announced "Prague is in Czech hands."

This announcement followed a statement in London by a Czechoslovak spokesman that the Patriots, rising after six years of German bondage, had captured not only the capital but had taken over administration of the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and that "Prague has again become the Czechoslovak capital."

This spokesman, Dr. Hubert Ripka, foreign trade minister, had said, however, that there still was some fighting in some sections of Prague.

Early this morning a Prague broadcast, described as an ultimatum to the Germans from the Czechoslovak National council, asserted:

"The protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia no longer exists. The major part of the Reich's representatives is in the hands of the Czechoslovak army.

"Stop resistance. If you surrender you will be treated as prisoners of war in accordance with international law. If you do not surrender, you will be considered bandits and will be dealt with accordingly."

The broadcast was made in Czech, German, English and Russian.

"Hit at the Germans—kill them and spare none," Ripka said in a broadcast appeal to his countrymen. "Beware of traitors. Beat the traitors and defend national property. Occupy all important buildings."

Czechs Revolt, Ask for Help

Patriots Appeal to Allies to Send Airborne Troops Against Nazis in Prague.

London, May 5 (A. P.)—A Czech patriot radio broadcast heard in London tonight appealed urgently to the Russians and western Allies to send airborne troops to aid Czechoslovak forces fighting the Germans inside Prague.

The broadcast, recorded by offices of the exiled Czechoslovak Government in London, said German tanks were moving up in an attempt to crush the revolt inside the capital.

Earlier a Czechoslovak broadcast from London had reported a patriot uprising in Prague.

Simultaneously the Paris radio broadcast quotations from purported reports from Czechoslovakia: "Great confusion reigns in Prague and riots are threatened. The gauleiter of Bohemia has been captured by American troops."

Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz two days ago offered to declare Prague a "hospital city," a frequent term for an open city, and in effect indicated he would not attempt to defend it.

The Czechoslovak Government earlier this week said a group of Czech industrialists had left Prague in an effort to reach Allied troops and arrange for withdrawal of the Germans from the area.

"Prague has risen," a spokesman for the exiled regime said in a broadcast directed to the homeland as he called for the city's entire population to aid the Partisans in their bid for liberation.

"Let no one stand aside," he declared. "We salute the Partisans, National Guards and National Committees. Death to the German invaders."

RED FORCES TAKE SWINEMUENDE, BIG NAZI BALTIC PORT

Second White Russian Army Captures City in Mop-Up Operation.

OLMUETZ THREATENED

Soviet Mountain Troops Rip Across Redoubt Toward Arsenal City.

By RONNEY WHEELER

LONDON, Sunday, May 6—(AP) Russian troops captured the German Naval base of Swinemuende yesterday, toppling the last big German Baltic port as Soviet mountain fighters ripped 14 miles across the Nazis' shrinking Czechoslovakian redoubt and smashed within 12 miles of the arsenal city of Olmuetz (Olomouc).

Some 215 miles west of Swinemuende on the Pomeranian Bay, Soviet forces also cleaned out the last square mile of East Prussia after they had back enemy forces along the mile-wide Frische Nehrung and reached Danzig territory at Schottland on the narrow sand-spit.

Marshal Alexander M. Vasilievsky's Third White Russians were within five miles of the Danzig mainland where a German hold-out group was isolated on the Vistula river delta plains.

Swinemuende, a city of 20,500 persons situated on Usedom island

put up a bitter struggle near the confluence of the Morava and Brodecka rivers.

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army tanks and cavalry, however, captured the strategic road junction of Kromeriz, 20 miles southeast of Olmuetz.

Northwest of Olmuetz, Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's Fourth Ukrainian Army fighters plunged 14 miles across 1,750-foot hills in the upper Oder river valley and smashed within 12 miles northeast of Olmuetz by capturing Domstadl (Domasov). The swift surge threatened to outflank Olmuetz on the north and already had cut its main rail link with enemy forces in German Silesia along the Moravian-German frontier.

Wipe Out Pocket

Meanwhile, southwest of ruined Berlin, Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army rapidly was wiping out the last big German pocket remaining in central Germany.

Zhukov's troops, seizing 2,860 prisoners, reduced the pocket to approximately 510 square miles in advances of 24 miles along a 40-mile front south of Brandenburg. Zhukov's men, consolidating their line along the Elbe opposite American Ninth and First Army positions, captured the town of Ziesar, Loburg, Moscken, Gommern and Rossau. Gommern is only nine miles east of the Elbe city of Magdenburg, which is in American hands.

Meanwhile, German reports said that Malinovsky's troops in Moravia were smashing westward beyond the Moravian capital of Bruenn (Brno) on a wide front between the Moravia river and the Danube in an effort to break into Bohemia, where a Czech patriot broadcast called on the Russians and Allies to send airborne help against German troops moving against the patriots with tanks.

Hitler Mystery Continues

South of the Danube, the Nazi Wilhelmshaven radio said that Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian Army had advanced farther along the Danube's bank from St. Poelten toward Linz, where American forces were 60 miles from Red Army spearheads.

At the southern end of the Germans' southern redoubt, which was rapidly collapsing, the enemy high command admitted German forces in northern Yugoslavia were withdrawing westward between the Sava and Drava rivers against the ceaseless attacks of major forces of Marshal Tito's Liberation Army. Tito's forces were little more than 40 miles from the Croatian capital of Zagreb.

Meanwhile, the mystery of Adolf Hitler's fate remained unsolved by Red Army soldiers in Berlin who

still had not found the German Führer's body.

But Dr. Hans Fritzsche, Propaganda Minister Goebbels's lieutenant, was quoted by the Free German station in Moscow today as saying that Hitler's body "has been hidden in a place which it will be impossible to find."

It was Fritzsche who told the Russians that both Hitler and Goebbels had committed suicide.

Slovakia Taken Reds Drive To Meet Yanks

London, May 5 (A. P.)—Red Army forces liberated all Slovakia yesterday and the Nazi high command said the Soviets had launched a new drive west of Vienna, spearheading toward a junction with American troops which would cut off the Austrian redoubt from Czechoslovakia. Russian troops advanced in 10-

mile gains against bitter German resistance in the Nazi Czechoslovakian redoubt and staged a big tank battle near Olmuetz (Olomouc).

Slovakia was freed of Germans by Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d and Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's 4th Ukrainian armies, which rolled into eastern Moravia in preparation for a drive toward Prague, Czechoslovak capital.

Last Big Nazi Salient

The combined armies were smashing toward Olmuetz along an 85-mile front east of the Morava River Valley in a push to throw back the Germans' last big salient on the Eastern front.

Eighteen miles to the south, where the German-controlled Prague radio said that a big tank battle was raging, troops of the 2d Ukrainian Army lost and then regained Krenovice.

The Prague radio asserted the Russians had launched a new drive northwest of Vienna, evidently aimed at Prague.

The Germans also stated that Prague was threatened from the north by troops of Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army, reported attacking along the Elbe near Meissen, 6 miles northeast of Dresden.

Soviet Accuses Seized Poles Of Sabotage On Red Army

London, May 5 (A. P.)—Tass, the official Soviet news agency, announced tonight that sixteen representatives of the exiled Polish Government in London were under arrest in Moscow, and that an unspecified number of them would be tried on charges of sabotage behind the Red Army lines.

The Polish Telegraphic Agency of the exiled government said tonight that Polish underground leaders, on March 10, had received a written invitation from a Colonel Pimenov, of the Russian Political Force, to confer with Gen. P. A. Ivanov of the Red Army "in order to include them in the general current of democratic forces in independent Poland."

Commons Inquiry Cited

Fifteen persons went to this conference on March 27 and disappeared, the Polish agency said, while former Premier Wincenty Witos was escorted from his home to an unknown destination early in April.

The missing Poles, about whose whereabouts the British and American governments said they had made repeated unanswered inquiries, were said by the London Poles to include Underground Vice Premier Jan Jankowski, of the Christian Democratic party; Kazimierz Puzak, of the Socialist party, and Stanislaw Janiukowicz, of the National Democratic party.

The Tass Agency broadcast from Moscow tonight referred to inquiries about these Poles in British papers and in the House of Commons.

General Abulicki Named

It said the British had asked about only fifteen Poles, but that actually there were sixteen, "headed by the well-known Polish general Abulicki (also heard as Okulicki), about whose disappearance the British reports have purposely kept silent in view of the special odiousness of this general."

The Tass account went on: "General Abulicki's group, and especially he himself, are accused of preparing diversionary acts in the rear of the Red Army, as a result of which more than 100 officers and men of the Red Army lost their lives."

"This group of sixteen persons did not disappear but was arrested by military authorities of the

Soviet command and is now in Moscow pending investigation of the case.

Trials Expected

"The group is also accused of installation and maintenance of illegal radio transmitters in the rear of Soviet troops, which constitutes an act punishable by law."

"All these persons, or some of them, as investigations may warrant, will be committed for trial."

The Tass broadcast also denied what it said were reports of shootings of Poles at Sedlice.

A full-dress debate was expected in the House of Commons Tuesday on the Polish question and the arrests.

Regime Reorganized

Meanwhile, reports to Moscow told of the reorganization of the Soviet-recognized Warsaw Polish administration, in which Premier Edward Osobka-Morawski, while remaining premier, yielded up the post of foreign minister to Wincenty Rzymowski, who was replaced as minister of arts and culture by Bohdan Zaleski, former minister of justice.

Zaleski's old post went to Henryk Swiewtkowski, a Socialist.

Osobka-Morawski, in a broadcast address before the conference of his administration's national council accused the exiled government in London of twice turning down offers to set up a united administration.

"Now the democratic Government of Poland and the whole Polish nation has nothing but contempt for the reactionaries in London," he said.

Moscow-L Other Act

London, May 5 (A.P.)—The radio announced tonight that sixteen Polish leaders had been arrested by Soviet military authorities "for security reasons."

The Moscow announcement said that there were sixteen under arrest—not fifteen as mentioned in the British House of Commons—and named the leader of the group as "the well-known Polish General Abulicki."

Sabotage Laid To General

The broadcast said that Britain was "purposely silent" on the disappearance of this general, and charged that he was "guilty of the preparation and carrying out of acts of sabotage in the rear of the Red Army to which more than 100 Red Army officers and men have fallen victims."

"This group of 16 persons has not disappeared," the Moscow broadcast said, "but has been ar-

rested by military authorities of the Soviet front and they are now in Moscow.

Illegal Radio Alleged

"This group is also guilty of the organization and maintenance of illegal wireless transmitting stations in the rear of Soviet troops, which is contrary to law."

The broadcast Soviet announcement said that "as a result of these events these persons or some of them will be put on trial."

The Moscow broadcast said that the "rumors being spread by British information on the murders and shooting of Poles, on which a statement was also made in British Parliament" were "invented from beginning to end."

Arciszewski Aides Accused

The broadcast said that statements made in Commons by Commander Robert Bower, Conservative, apparently were handed to him by "agents of Arciszewski"—Premier of the Polish Exile Government in London.

The Moscow broadcast said that reports of the arrest of Wito Wincenty, 80-year-old former Polish Premier, were "likewise invented." It did not elaborate on this.

The London Polish Government had listed the former Premier as one of the Polish group who disappeared after being summoned to headquarters of the Russian secret police more than a month ago.

Sabotage, o Poles

ARREST OF POLES BY RUSSIA POSES NEW PEACE ISSUE

**Squabble Comes at Instant
of Reaching Broad Agree-
ment on Measures.**

DEMAND EXPLANATION

**Eden, Stettinius Greatly
Concerned Over Arrest of
16 Democratic Leaders.**

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5—(A.P.) Russia clashed anew with Britain and the United States over Poland today at the very instant of reaching broad agreement on measures intended to strengthen a world organization of United Nations.

The latest row over Poland was disclosed by Secretary of State Stettinius who reported that Russia had arrested "a number of prominent Polish democratic leaders."

A Moscow broadcast said there are 16 of them.

Stettinius and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden have demanded a "full explanation."

Until they get it, there will be no talk with the Russians on setting up a Polish government satisfactory to all three powers.

The recurrent squabble over Poland contrasted with a spirit of harmony and good-will engendered at the United Nations conference by the ability of the four sponsoring powers—China, Russia, Britain and the United States—to get together on all but two amendments they want to incorporate in the Dumbarton Oaks charter for world peace.

Changes Acceptable

The broad sweep of changes acceptable to all four embraces such points as:

"Specific assurances of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, non-interference in a nation's domestic affairs unless they threaten world

security, fair representation for small and middle-sized nations on a powerful security council, and expansion of the council's powers so it not only could recommend procedures but also actual terms of settlement of disputes.

In addition, Britain, China and the United States are agreed on provisions for review of threatening international situations and for fitting regional security systems into the scheme of a world organization. Russia asked for more time to consider those points and may yet join in sponsoring them.

Stettinius told a news conference: "I believe the very wide extent of agreement reached so quickly and so early in the conference is an achievement of great importance for the successful outcome of our labors. x x x

"Many suggestions made by individual citizens or civic groups in the United States are reflected in these amendments."

At the same conference Stettinius made his announcement on Poland. The Polish issue is linked officially to the United Nations conference by a single threat. Poland will have a seat at the deliberations now in progress, if the Big Three smooth out their squabble over reorganizing the Russian-sponsored Warsaw government which Britain and the United States do not recognize.

On that, as well as on the two amendments still in partial disagreement, it was Moscow's next move. Here, Foreign Commissar Molotov showed no perturbation. He spent two hours inspecting the Kaiser shipyard at nearby Richmond.

One official suggested that Moscow's action on the Polish problem might be at least as indicative as the reply on amendments as to how successful the new world organization would be in erasing the causes of international disputes.

The British called the whole Polish issue deadlocked until Moscow reacts. The single gleam of hope for any immediate progress was that Commissar Molotov plans to remain at the Golden Gate a few more days.

It was Molotov who first informed Stettinius and Eden of the arrest of the Polish group. That was Thursday night.

Last night, pressed for reasons, he said it was for "diversionist activities against the Red army."

One authority reported that as the Big Four were being seated for dinner in Stettinius' apartment the foreign commissar casually remarked "details will come out at the trial." This, it was said, came close to upsetting some famous appetites.

The British understood 15 Poles had been arrested; Moscow radio said 16 and accused the British of deliberately remaining silent on

General Abulicki.

Eden described the arrests as "most serious." Stettinius issued a formal statement saying:

"We told Mr. Molotov of our great concern on learning after such a long delay of this disturbing development which has a direct bearing on the working out of the Polish problem."

"The Crimea agreement on Poland (at the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting at Yalta) provided for consultations with representatives of the Warsaw provisional government and with Polish democratic political leaders from within Poland and from abroad."

"We have asked Mr. Molotov for a complete list of the names of those Polish political leaders who have been arrested and a full explanation of this action. Further discussions must await a reply."

One responsible official said this was the way the newest Polish crisis originated:

"The group of men, since arrested, was invited to a conference at Pruzkow, Poland, and three arrived March 27, the rest the following day. They were members of a resistance movement."

Having heard nothing from them by April 1, the British and American governments started a series of notes to Moscow. They went unanswered until Molotov, out of a clear sky, mentioned the arrests Thursday night.

Abe Pinzner, reporter for the present Warsaw government's news agency, Polpress, challenged Stettinius' reference to "prominent Polish democratic leaders." He asked whether it was not true some were Fascist or semi-Fascist.

Stettinius Says He Has Asked Why Russians Seized Poles

**Declares Further Discussions Must Await
Reply—Reds Assert 16 Leaders Engaged
in Diversionist Activity.**

San Francisco, May 5 (A.P.)—Secretary of State Stettinius announced today that he has asked Russia for a "full explanation" of the arrest of democratic Polish leaders and said that further discussion of the critical Polish issue "must await a reply."

Mr. Stettinius said that Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov had officially informed Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, and himself that Polish "Democratic leaders" were arrested on the charge of "diver-

over a month ago. They were arrested on the charge of diversionist activities against the Red Army."

[The Moscow radio announced tonight that sixteen Polish leaders had been arrested by Soviet military authorities "for security reasons," and are now in Moscow. The announcement said that there were sixteen—not fifteen under arrest as mentioned in the British House of Commons—and named the leader of the group as "the well-known Polish General, Abulicki."]

A British statement termed the Russian action "most serious."

Stettinius Tells of Concern

Presumably, Mr. Stettinius meant that further negotiations of fulfilling the Crimea agreement to broaden the Soviet-sponsored Warsaw government have been stalled until the Russians explain the arrest. Mr. Stettinius said that he and Mr. Eden told Molotov of their "great concern on learning after such a long delay of this disturbing development which has a direct bearing on the working out of the Polish problem."

At the end of March the Polish Exile Government in London reported the disappearance of fifteen Poles from Warsaw and former Premier Vicenty Witos from his home near Krakow.

Stettinius said today:

"For the last month we have been asking the Soviet Govern-

ment to explain the disappearance of these Polish political leaders who have been arrested and a full explanation of this action. Further discussions must await a reply."

Has Asked for List

"We told Mr. Molotov of our great concern on learning after such a long delay of this disturbing development which has a direct bearing on the working out of the Polish problem. The Crimea agreement on Poland provided the consultations with representatives of the Warsaw provisional government and with Polish democratic political leaders from within Poland and from abroad. We have asked Mr. Molotov for a complete list of the names of these Polish political leaders who have been arrested and a full explanation of this action. Further discussions must await a reply."

After the disappearance of the Poles, reports from Europe were published that the men were meeting secretly with the Russians to establish a new Polish government, without consulting Britain and the United States.

Calling an extraordinary conference to which only American news agencies were invited, a British official announced that Foreign Minister Eden had taken the position that there could be no further discussions of the Polish question with Soviet Commissar Molotov until this situation was straightened out.

Statement Given to Press

The following statement was handed to newsmen:

"The British and United States governments have been making persistent inquiries of the Soviet Government about the group of prominent Polish Democratic leaders who were reported to have met the Soviet military authorities in Poland for discussions at the end of March. They have now been officially informed by M. Molotov on behalf of his Government, that these leaders have been arrested on the charge of 'diversionary activities against the Red Army.'"

"Mr. Eden and Mr. Stettinius immediately expressed their grave concern to M. Molotov at receiving this most disquieting information after so long a delay, and asked him to obtain a full explanation concerning the arrest of these Polish leaders, a complete list of their names and news of their present whereabouts."

"The Foreign Secretary has reported this most serious development to H. M. G. and has informed M. Molotov that mean-

while he cannot continue discussions on the Polish issue."

Says Men Are in Moscow.

London, May 5 (A. P.).—The Moscow broadcast tonight said that Britain was "purposely silent" on the disappearance of Gen. Abulicki and charged that he was "guilty of the preparation and carrying out of acts of sabotage in the rear of the Red Army to which more than 100 Red Army officers and men have fallen victims."

"This group of sixteen persons has not disappeared," the Moscow broadcast said, "but has been arrested by military authorities of the Soviet front and they are now in Moscow."

"This group is also guilty of the organization and maintenance of illegal wireless transmitting stations in the rear of Soviet troops, which is contrary to law." The broadcast Soviet announcement said that "as a result of these events these persons or some of them will be put on trial."

The Moscow broadcast said that the "rumors being spread by British information on the murders and shooting of Poles, on which a statement was also made in British Parliament" were "invented from beginning to end."

The broadcast said that statements made in Commons by Commander Robert Bower, Conservative, apparently were handed to him by "agents of Arciszewski"—Premier of the Polish Exile Government in London. It also said that reports of the arrest of former Polish Premier Witos was "likewise invented." It did not elaborate on this.

The London Polish government had listed the former Premier as one of the Polish group who disappeared after being summoned to the headquarters of the Russian secret police more than a month ago.

DOENITZ DEMANDS CONTINUED FIGHT AGAINST RUSSIA

Stalin Says Reds Intend to Destroy Fascism but Not People.

London, May 5 (A. P.).—The German High Command's communique announced today that the German capitulation in Denmark, Holland and northwest Germany "was agreed upon by Admiral Doenitz, because the war against the western Powers had become senseless."

The communique was read over a radio station which identified itself as Flensburg and as the German Home Service. An earlier Doenitz proclamation read over this station said that the Admiral, who succeeded Hitler, called upon the whipped Wehrmacht to fight on against Russia "to save as many Germans as possible from Bolshevization and enslavement."

"When you heard that in the north, west and south single armies have laid down their arms after honorable struggle," the proclamation said, "that has happened because the struggle against the western Powers has become senseless."

"Every act of mine which I am carrying out at present in the military and political field is only meant to save you and the population whom you are protecting from annihilation. But those who selfishly think only of their own salvation or that of their formation make it impossible for the whole community to be saved. They are traitors against the German people and they will be treated accordingly."

The proclamation was read every hour, indicating that Admiral Doenitz possibly was out of touch with German troops and the radio was his only method of reaching them.

Moscow Answers Admiral.

Moscow radio today broadcast a direct reply to Admiral Doenitz's appeal "To continue the fight against bolshevism terror," by quoting Marshal Stalin's various statements that: "It

is not the aim of the Red Army to destroy the German people, its sole objective being the destruction of German Fascism and militarism."

Here is the text of the Moscow broadcast, directed to Germany, and recorded by CBS: "Practically the whole of Germany is in Allied hands. The masters of the world, who thought they would rule the entire world, and who brought unheard of misery to all peoples everywhere, now escape or try to escape from their broken fatherland."

"Yes, almost the whole of Germany is occupied, by the Red Army on one side and by the British and American armies on the other. The regions, not yet occupied, cannot supply the remnants of the German army with either ammunition or with personnel. Germany is completely isolated, and the Nazi lords do all they can to stave off the time when they'll be brought to justice for their crimes. Even in the last hour of Hitlerite Germany, the Fascist overlords are attempting to prolong their existence."

"The Nazi propagandists are trying to convince the remnants of the fighting people that they will be annihilated by the Red Army. But in his May order, Marshal Stalin specifically repudiated the lies of the Nazi propaganda. "Time and again it has been pointed out to the people of Germany that the United Nations are not bent on the destruction of the German people. They will not destroy Germany unless they are forced to by continued German resistance."

"As far back as 1942 Marshal Stalin stated that the Red Army only seeks justice and the punishment of criminals and destruction of Fascism and German militarism, but will not take revenge on the German people."

Plans for rebuilding the blitzed cathedral, drawn by the noted architect Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, were placed on exhibit at the Royal Academy. The new edifice will be constructed of rose-red stone, around the old spire and apse that still stand.

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Chapel Of Unity Planned For Coventry

London, May 5 (A. P.).—A special chapel of unity, where members of the free churches and Anglicans can worship together, will be a feature of the reconstructed Coventry cathedral, it was disclosed today.

Plans for rebuilding the blitzed cathedral, drawn by the noted architect Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, were placed on exhibit at the Royal Academy. The new edifice will be constructed of rose-red stone, around the old spire and apse that still stand.

Prepare for V-E Day.

London, May 5 (A. P.).—Lines formed at bakeries and tobacco shops last night as home-bound Londoners stopped for emergency supplies in event of an overnight V-E day announcement. Shops are to close on at day.

Body Reported Hidden.

London, May 5 (A. P.).—The Free German radio station in Moscow today quoted Dr. Hans Fritzsche, captured lieutenant of Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels, as saying Hitler's body "has been hidden in a place which will be impossible to find."

Fritzsche had been quoted by the Russians previously as saying Goebbels and Hitler had committed suicide.

U.S. Doctors Trying To Save Belsen Victims

London, May 5 (A. P.).—Two American doctors, now serving with UNRRA, are striving to keep alive the remaining patients at the Belsen concentration camp in Germany, of whom only 45 per cent are expected to survive.

One is Lieut. Col. Virgil P. Sydenstricker, who is chief of UNRRA's nutrition section. He formerly was professor of nutritional medicine at the University of Georgia School of Medicine.

The other is Dr. A. P. Meicklejohn, who was loaned to the UNRRA by the Rockefeller Institute.

They will be joined later by Col. R. E. Butler, who has been working as the UNRRA nutritional expert in the Balkans.

Nazis 'Fight Way' To American Front

London, May 5 (A. P.).—The German high command is reporting "fighting advances" to the last. The German high command said today: "Further units of our 9th and 12th armies have fought their way through to American occupied territory west of the Elbe."

Whereupon, it may be added parenthetically, they surrendered to the United States 8th Army.

Britain Is Glad Victory Went To Montgomery

London, May 5 (A. P.).—A feeling of quiet jubilation pervaded London today over the fact that Nazi forces in northwest Germany, Denmark and Holland had surrendered to Britain's Field Marshal Sir

Bernard L. Montgomery, the man who came all the hard way from El Alamein.

The British obviously were pleased that Montgomery, like Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander in the Mediterranean, had been able to climax long hard years of struggle with a brilliant victory before the final German collapse.

Japan Is Remembered

News of the capitulation was greeted with cheers last night at Rainbow Corner, popular Red Cross center for American soldiers. But mingled with the feeling of excited joy was the sobering reflection that the Japanese remain to be finished off.

One American airman on leave from Germany said: "I guess it's great news, but right now all I'm thinking of is having a smack at the Japanese."

"The War Is Over"

London morning papers splashed the welcome news across the front pages. The Daily Express said, "The war is over, Norway, Dunkerque, the Channel islands, a few pockets of so-called resistance still exist. But they mean nothing. They will come tumbling down now."

The Daily Telegraph said, "The thought of what has to be done before Europe can be restored to tolerable life must chasten us all as we wait the final installment of deliverance. It is a task rendered harder by the Japanese dragon, which is still to be scotched."

Some confusion was caused and some "V-E day" bottles were opened prematurely last night when the BBC told its listeners that an important announcement was coming.

Announcement of the German capitulation to Montgomery followed in a short while, but in the meantime "peace" rumors had arisen and many believed V-E day at hand. Premature announcement was made in some theaters and the West End generally was excited for a short time.

900 Million Words About War

London, May 5 (A. P.).—More than 900,000,000 words have been sent by cable from London to all parts of the world since the start of the war, a review of British censorship

activities said today. In addition, British newspapers submitted about 1,000,000 news stories for scrutiny by censors. There was no record available of the millions of words passed for radio transmissions.

EISENHOWER HAILS BRITAIN'S RECORD

London, May 5 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower, in a special message to Prime Minister Churchill, referred today to the abolition of Great Britain's defenses against air raids as one of the brightest symbols of Nazi defeat.

"One of the high lights of the history of this conflict will be the stamina, courage and determination displayed by the British population in the performance of its indispensable duties under the constant threat of the most terrifying weapons the enemy could devise," the supreme Allied commander said. He added: "I want you to know how truly happy this whole force is for any part we had in lifting this burden from the people of Great Britain."

American Navy Captives Freed After Three Years

Their Ship Was Torpedoed on Murmansk Run in 1942

AT AN AMERICAN NAVAL STATION IN ENGLAND, May 5 (A. P.).—The first United States Navy prisoners of war captured in the European theater of operations to be liberated are awaiting transportation home.

Released after almost three years in German prison camps, they are: Lloyd E. Miller, of Ranger, Tex.; Troy T. Winters, of Corinth, Miss.; Carl R. Thompson, of Prichard, W. Va.; John L. Moore, of Richmond, Tex.; Richard Vaughn, of North Charleston, W. Va., and William W. Williams, of Centerville, Mass. Williams is a signalman, second class, and the others are seamen, second class.

The Carson, in which they were serving as part of an armed guard crew, was torpedoed while on the Murmansk run, 300 miles north of North Cape in June, 1942. The ship carried ammunition. They were among the few who managed to get off in life rafts before the ship sank. A German seaplane picked them up after twelve hours, and their captivity began. They were freed by the British April 16.

Two Frenchmen Executed

Paris, May 5 (A. P.).—Lucien Henri Rottee, former Vichy detective chief, and Fernand David, who was chief of a special police brigade, were executed today. They were convicted last month of torturing and killing members of the French Resistance Movement.

U.S. Editors See Master Plan in Horror Camps

Say 'Calculated Brutality' Is Inexorable Outcome of Nazi-German Philosophy

PARIS, May 5 (A. P.).—A commission of eighteen American newspaper and magazine editors reported today it had reached the "inescapable" conclusion after personal investigation that German political prisoners were operated on a "policy of calculated and organized brutality."

The editors signing the report declared they had "convincing proof" that "sadistic tortures too horrible and too perverted to be publicly described" were embraced in the Nazi "system" of operating these camps, and that "murder was a commonplace" in the camps.

The complete text follows: "This statement is issued by the editors who came to the European Theater of Operations through the personal invitation of General Dwight D. Eisenhower to see for themselves conditions in the German prison camps overrun by the Allies."

"This delegation of newspaper and magazine editors was brought to Europe at the suggestion of General Eisenhower to investigate reports of German atrocities."

"We have visited and spent considerable time investigating the prison camps at Buchenwald and Dachau. We have interviewed recently freed political prisoners, slave laborers and civilians of many nationalities. We have studied a great mass of documents covering the German occupation of France which contained photographic evidence and testimony taken in many places and painstakingly authenticated with the sworn statements of witnesses and victims."

"The conclusion is inescapable that the Nazis had a master plan for their political prison camps. That plan was based upon a policy of calculated and organized brutality."

talities. The evidence we have seen is not a mere assembling of local or unassociated incidents. It is convincing proof that brutality was the basic Nazi system and method. This brutality took different forms in different places and with different groups. The basic pattern varied little.

"Actual Nazi methods ran the gamut from deliberate starvation and routine beatings to sadistic tortures, too horrible and too perverted to be publicly described. Murder was a commonplace.

"Prisoners whose only crime was that they disagreed or were suspected of disagreeing with the Nazi philosophy were treated with uniform cruelty. When death came, as to multiplied thousands of them it did, it must have been a relief from worse than death.

"By these tortures most of the Jews in prison camps had already been destroyed. After the Jews, the most cruelly treated victims were the Russians and the Poles.

"To the basic policy of brutality toward political prisoners there were, however, no significant exceptions.

"This we believe is the inexorable consequence of the whole Nazi-German philosophy. By this philosophy, and the cunning and persistence with which it was propagated, the German mind became contaminated and diseased.

"For these crimes the German people cannot be allowed to escape their share of the responsibility. Just punishment must be meted out to the outstanding party leaders, and the German general staff, to party office-holders, to all members of the Gestapo, all members of the S. S. (Elite Guard). Simple justice and the future peace of the world require that all these, by virtue of their position, be indicted as war criminals.

"In punishing these crimes the historic principle of individual and personal responsibility must be preserved and all those responsible for these atrocities must be punished in accord with the accepted laws of civilized nations.

"We strongly urge that United Nations policy in regard to war criminals be speedily agreed to and the War Crimes Commission speedily empowered to put those policies into action.

"As we witness the collapse of the Nazis' experiment in ruthlessness and totalitarianism, we are more than ever convinced that there can be no peace on earth until the right of the earth's peo-

ples to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is recognized and protected under law.

(Signed by)
"JULIUS OCHS ADLER, 'New York Times';

"MALCOLM BINGAY, 'Detroit Free Press';

"AMON CARTER, 'Fort Worth Star-Telegram';

"NORMAN CHANDLER, 'Los Angeles Times';

"WILLIAM L. CHENERY, 'Collier's';

"E. Z. DIMITMAN, 'Chicago Sun';

"JOHN RANDOLPH HEARST, 'Hearst Newspapers';

"BEN HIBBS, 'Saturday Evening Post';

"STANLEY HIGH, 'Reader's Digest';

"BEN McKELWAY, 'Washington Star';

"WILLIAM I. NICHOLS, 'This Week' Magazine;

"L. K. NICHOLSON, 'New Orleans Times-Picayune';

"JOSEPH PULITZER, 'St. Louis Post-Dispatch';

"GIDEON SEYMOUR, 'Minneapolis Star-Journal';

"DUKE SHOOP, 'Kansas City Star';

"BEVERLY W. SMITH, 'American Magazine';

"WALKER STONE, 'Scripps Howard Newspaper Alliance';

"M. E. WALTER, 'Houston Chronicle'.

Max Amann Seized.
Paris, May 5 (A. P.).—SS Obergruppenfuhrer Max Amann, who drilled Adolf Hitler as a sergeant in the first world war, has been seized by United States Seventh Army troops near Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler's summer home at St. Quirin northeast of Berchtesgaden. Amann, who holds Nazi party membership card No. 3, was described as Himmler's deputy.

He was president of the Reich's press chamber, one of the important sub-sections of the culture chamber which Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels headed. As manager of the Eher Verlag, the official publishing house of the Nazi party, Amann brought out Mein Kampf and all the other standard works by Hitler and the top party leaders.

Remain in Germany
—WERNER

U. S. Officer Takes Over Town, Finds Son, an Ex-Prisoner, There
NOERDLINGEN, Germany, May 5 (A. P.).—When Captain Shellman H. Brown, of Easton, Pa., drove into this town to take over as the military government officer, a lone

American soldier called him from the sidewalk, "Hey, dad."

It was Private First Class Shellman H. Brown Jr., who had walked out of a German prison camp near Munich when the Americans took that city.

Canadian Army MURDER Through In Europe

With the 1st Canadian Army in Europe, May 5 (A. P.).—The Canadian Army has fought its last battles in Europe.

It is not foreseen here that Canadian forces will be employed in eliminating any of the various pockets of German troops remaining, or in operations against the Germans in Norway, if that becomes necessary.

The Canadian Army is switching its attention already from war problems to those related to returning the soldiers to Canada and demobilization.

There may be an immediate increase in the number going home on rotation leave, which would be preliminary to a mass exodus of Canadians from Europe for release from the service in Canada.

A fleet of Dakota transport planes has been obtained by Canada to speed men to England on rotation leave and also to fly officers and men to Britain for regular leave.

in Of Ruhr Seen As Nazi Death Blow

With the U. S. 9th Army, May 5 (A. P.).—Under Secretary of War Patterson said today he believed that destruction of the industrial Ruhr sector was the reason Germany was unable to carry on the war any longer.

Patterson called the American Army "the greatest in military history" for its drive to and through the Rhineland.

He told a press conference he had been trying for many months to get overseas for a first-hand view of the European conflict, and that he had not come on any special mission, or in connection with any projected V-E day. He said to the war reporters:

"I know you've had plenty of dark days and bright days. You know too much about the dark days for me even to attempt to discuss them, but it looks now as though there are only bright days ahead."

Scots Seize Old Adversaries

NORTH OF BREMEN, May 5 (A. P.).—The crack German Fifteenth Panzer Division surrendered unconditionally today to the famous Fifty-first Highlanders, ending three years of fighting between the two tough outfits.

The Scots, known as the "ladies from hell," had beaten the Panzers in Africa and Italy, and when

they met again in France shoved them back into Germany. Today the Scots accepted their capitulation in the general surrender of all Germans facing Field Marshal Montgomery's forces.

Neither the Scots nor their old enemies knew that the unconditional surrender terms went into effect at 8 A. M. today. Two days ago a truce had been arranged for the removal of casualties from several towns in the battle zone.

When the Highlanders heard a news broadcast of the surrender this morning, they sent a crew to repair a blown bridge so they could move on to their zone of occupation in Bremerhaven. A party of Panzer men met them and protested against repairs being made while the truce was in effect.

Informed that a surrender had become effective along the whole front, the Germans returned to their headquarters and brought their superiors.

Piloted Bomb Was Nazis' Latest

With the U. S. 9th Army in Germany, April 26 [A. P.—Delayed].—One of Hitler's last secret weapons—a piloted flying bomb—has been uncovered by the 9th Army advance.

The 5th Armored Division captured a manufacturing plant near Danenburg. The ordinary V-1's were made there. A German major working in the factory expressed great surprise when he was led to another smaller building near by and shown piloted bombs. He said he had not known of their existence.

Piloted V-bombs long had been rumored, but this was the first evidence that they existed.

Small Inclosed Cockpit

The new V-weapon was just like the V-1 except that, twelve feet from the tip of the warhead, there was a small cockpit inclosed in glass. It was cramped and had a simple flying instrument panel, elevator controls and a light parachute.

The pilot could drop out in a hurry. It was theorized that the pilot would aim the bomb and then parachute. On the other hand, there were reports the Germans planned to use suicide pilots.

Daladier And Reynaud Freed From Nazi Castle By Yanks

Itter, Austria, May 5 (A. P.).—Former French Premiers Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud and Generals Maurice Gamelin and Maxime Weygand were freed from months of German political imprisonment today when two battalions of the 36th (Texas) Infantry Division fought their way into Itter Castle.

The four French leaders were among a number of other famous persons who were liberated.

Among them were a sister of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, a former head of the French trade unions, and Jean Borotra, tennis champion, who, in a melodramatic fashion, got out of the castle at noon to bring word to American troops of the plight of those imprisoned.

Elements of the 12th Armored and 103d (cactus) divisions and the 753d Tnk Battalion figured in the release of the famous figures.

Tonight they were en route to an American general's command post for a conference and dinner.

In Paris it was announced that

Francois Poncet, former French Ambassador to Berlin and Rome, had been liberated by French troops in south Germany. Albert Surraut, former president of the French Council, and Francisco Nitti, president of the Italian Ministerial Council, also were freed.

Reports Tank Knocked Out

The Americans lay at a farmhouse in the woods just below the castle at 2 P. M. when Borotra came up the road, accompanied by a guard to tell how a German 88-gun had knocked out a 12th Armored tank which had made its way to the castle last night and had shelled the castle this morning.

He led another company of the battalion back up the road to surround the German defenders.

"I've been waiting two years to get back into uniform," the famous bounding Basque said.

To get to the United States forces he waded a river, posed as a refugee, and came through the German lines.

Publisher Meets Liberated Son

Amon Carter Waits for Rescue While on Tour of Nazi Concentration Camps.

At the Eighty-third Division Command Post, Germany, May 5 (A. P.).—Lieut. Amon G. Carter Jr., a prisoner of the Germans since Faid Pass, Tunisia, more than two years ago, was reunited here today with his father, publisher of the Fort Worth (Tex.) Star-Telegram.

The lieutenant walked up behind his father, talking to soldiers nearby and announcing himself quietly. His father turned around obviously overcome with emotion, embraced him and patted him on the back wordlessly.

The publisher, who came over with a party of American editors and publishers invited by Gen. Eisenhower to view German atrocities at first hand, said that he had been deeply affected by the Germans' bad treatment of American prisoners of war at what liberated camps he had seen, as against that accorded Italian and German war prisoners back home.

The Texas publisher said that the most surprising phase of his trip was seeing Germany's "undamaged countryside," although aware of the military import of the bombing destruction he had seen in the Ruhr Valley industrial areas. He spoke of fat cattle and horses he saw throughout rural Germany, of untouched farmhouses and villages, of fat flocks of sheep, goats, chickens, ducks and geese, all indicative of the lack of starvation in the Reich's agricultural areas.

Mistreated by Italians.

The younger Carter said that the worst treatment he had received since his capture came at the hands of Italians during the early phases of the war.

In Italy he was taken to the town of Capua, a short distance north of Naples. It was there that the Italians vented their spite on the American prisoners, whose countrymen they later

were to greet as liberators. "They spat on us and threw rocks at us," Lieut. Carter said. "It was the worst treatment we had from anybody."

From there he was taken to Germany and shipped to Poland, where he spent eighteen months at the Szubin officers' prison camp, Oflag 64. When the Russians broke through in that area last January 21, the Germans started walking 1,500 prisoners out. Lieut. Carter said "lots of them had frozen feet or were sick and they were left behind."

Once members of Lieut. Carter's party though they had been liberated when the Russians surrounded them, but a short time later a Lithuanian SS outfit came through in a brief attack and picked them up again.

Norwegians Shared Food.

After that they were shipped in boxcars, seventy-five to a car, to Berlin. For eight days they went without food except what they could get by swapping Red Cross cigarettes for provisions from German troops passing in trains bound for the front.

Shortly after that he was shipped with others to Luckenwalde. He said 1,200 Norwegians, mostly political prisoners, had saved the lives of many Americans in the camp during February and March when no Red Cross parcels arrived.

"They shared everything they had with us and kept going," he said. "Most of the time most of us were too weak from hunger to do much but lie around in camp."

Russians overran the camp re-

cently but German counterattacks made impossible any attempt by American troops to get in and withdraw the prisoners without confusing the military situation.

Wants to Guard Germans.

Told about reports that returning American prisoners of war might be given an opportunity to guard German war prisoners back home, the Lieutenant said: "If that is true, I would like to be one of the first to guard some of them."

Liberated with Lieut. Carter were two American privates captured at the same time as he was. They are James F. Thill of Hoboken, N. J., and Ralph Bolling, Gallagher, W. Va., both of the First Armored Division. They had high praise for the Russians who, they said, gave them all the food they could get their hands on.

Worst Food Shortage Slated For Europeans This Winter

SHAFF, Paris, May 5 (P)—Europe, which had been a battlefield for five and a half years, comes to the end of the firing confronted with the grim specter of a continent with a food shortage which probably will mean more acute and widespread hunger in the first winter of peace than in any winter of war.

The war continued too far into the spring for Europe to feed herself through the coming winter from her own crops and produce. There is yet time for some planting which will help to meet the needs. It is being done, and desperately, with men and women dragging the plows.

But with farmlands still dead with mines, with power-driven equipment gone and horses virtually vanished, and with eight to ten million displaced Europeans still in Germany alone the yield will be too small.

Holland, Poland Worst Hit

Europe never fully fed herself. It is regarded by relief and rehabilitation officials here as unlikely that this year's farm yield will be more than 50 per cent of normal.

With an even spread of that yield there still would be want. Because of a transport breakdown and international inequalities it is obvious there is no even spread.

Worst hit undoubtedly will be Holland and Poland, but France and Greece also will suffer.

Food from America already has

started coming in. It has helped feed Britain. It has come in a thin trickle to France and Italy and Greece. An even thinner trickle has been dropped by air into Holland.

UNRRA Provides Medium

But there is neither specific commitment nor definite assurance to what extent the Allies all together will be able to fill the gap between what Europe produces and her utter minimum needs.

The UNRRA provides only the medium through which the supply of food can be arranged.

Military government officials who will have charge of the food distribution in the western Allies' zone of occupation have declared specifically that the German's will get a diet only slightly over or half the standard which they try to maintain for the liberated countries.

The normal average peacetime food consumption in the United States is between 3,500 and 3,000 calories a day and American troops

yet known exactly, but although her stores of reserves have been looted by the Germans and her live stock badly depleted she presumably will be able to provide for her own needs.

Last winter was the hungriest of the war for France with the possible exception of conditions in some nonfood-producing districts in the first winter after German occupation.

General Bradley Gives Konev United States Legion Of Merit

Soviet 1st Ukrainian Army Group Headquarters, May 5 (P)—Gen. Omar N. Bradley smilingly presented the United States Legion of Merit to Marshal Ivan S. Konev today at a gay colorful meeting of the two army group commanders who played major roles in the defeat of Germany.

At this headquarters of the Soviet commander, Bradley hung the cerise-ribboned medal around Konev's neck as a token of appreciation of Konev's work.

Konev said he accepted the award not as a personal honor but as a symbol of the achievements of the Russian and American armies together, and exclaimed, "Long live the American Army!"

Affair Strictly Social

Bradley and Konev met in a German country home some 50 miles from Berlin. Bradley and his staff and a group of correspondents were wined, dined and lavishly entertained.

Although they had to use interpreters, the two commanders hit it off well from the first. The affair was strictly social, with no discussion of military matters.

Konev, a smooth-shaven man, is gray and balding like Bradley but stockier and half a head shorter than the Missourian. Both have blue eyes, crinkled at the corners by laughter.

Konev Sets Stage

Immaculately dressed, Konev has notably large and strong hands with apert fingers that are perfectly manicured.

Konev had set the stage for his meeting with Bradley and it was an impressive drive to his headquarters east of the Elbe.

Russian and American troops were intermingled along the road. Columns of Soviet horse-drawn vehicles were mixed in with American trucks, tanks and armored cars. Most of the Russian vehicles had red banners and flags on them, carryovers from the May day celebration.

German road markers had been replaced by Russian signs. Women military police directed traffic with

red and yellow flags. It was like moving through a section of Russia.

Villages Seem Deserted

Bradley's columns drove across an Elbe bridge with Russian soldiers at attention, their Tommy guns slung across their shoulders in firing position and their hands on the triggers as they were ready to shoot. American, British and Soviet flags flew from the bridge.

and along the route to Konev's headquarters. The villages through which the column passed seemed deserted. Obviously the German citizens had orders to get off the streets and stay inside. There was no sign of civilians during the entire drive—except for droves of liberated Russians, French, Poles and Czechs walking along the roads on the long march home.

Seize Fire Trucks in Munich to Celebrate Their Liberation

MUNICH, May 3 (Delayed) (P)—Hundreds of slave workers, celebrating their liberation, were seized by a desire to go joy riding on the city's fire-fighting equipment after the Allied conquest of Munich.

It created a headache for Captain C. L. Donovan, former Binghamton, N. Y., fire chief, now chief of the military government fire department, who is still trying to catch eight fire trucks and eleven other pieces of motorized apparatus.

One-Time Bodyguard Of Hitler Captured

With the U.S. 7th Army, May 6 (P)—Wilhelm Brueckner, one-time personal bodyguard of Adolf Hitler and one of the tallest men in Germany, has been captured by the United States 7th Army.

Despite his enormous size, Brueckner speaks with a high-pitched voice. He was reported to have been dismissed as the Führer's adjutant when he took to drinking heavily and became involved with a woman.

Poles Probably Rejoice Over Capture Of Frank

With U.S. 7th Army, May 5 (AP—Delayed)—There probably was rejoicing throughout liberated Poland today on receipt of the news that Dr. Hans Frank, Hitler's personal attorney and later gov-

ernor-general of German-occupied Poland, had fallen into the United States 7th Army's hands.

Frank's name was as hated in Poland as that of Heinrich Himmler in Germany. That he failed in an effort to commit suicide probably will add to the Poles' satisfaction.

Frank was Hitler's attorney during his various trials under the Weimar republic. Hitler, when he came into power, made Frank president of the Nazi-founded academy for German law and also appointed him Reichsminister without portfolio. In reality, Frank also was running the Ministry of Justice.

Frank was one of the most bitter anti-Semites. His complete acceptance of Hitler's super-race theories made him the perfect choice from Hitler's view, for ruling Poland with an iron hand.

21ST ARMY THANKED BY MONTGOMERY

Headquarters, Twenty-first Army Group, May 5 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Montgomery sent grateful thanks today to the Army commanders of the Twenty-first Army group for achieving the unconditional surrender of German forces in Holland, Denmark and northwest Germany.

Text of his message:

"German armed forces facing the Twenty-first Army group have surrendered unconditionally to us. At this historic moment I went to express to the Army commanders and commanders of lines of communication my grateful thanks for the way they and their men have carried out the immense task that was given them. I hope to express myself more adequately later on, but I felt I must at once tell you all how well you have done and how proud I am to command the Twenty-first Army Group.

"Please tell your commanders and troops that I thank them from the bottom of my heart. (Signed)

"B. L. MONTGOMERY." Crerar Lauds Canadians

WITH THE CANADIAN 1ST ARMY, May 5 (P).—Lieutenant General H. D. G. Crerar, in a special message to the Canadian 1st Army, which he commands, said today "a crushing and complete victory over the German Army has been secured."

The text of his message:

"From Sicily to the River Senio, from the beaches of Dieppe to those of Normandy and thence through northern France, Belgium, Holland and northwest Germany, the Canadians and their allied comrades of this army have carried out their responsibilities in the high traditions which they have inherited.

"An official order that offensive operations of all troops of the 1st Canadian Army will cease forthwith and that all fire will cease from 0800 hours (2 a. m. Eastern war time) Saturday, May 5, has been issued.

"A crushing and complete victory over the German Army has been secured.

"In rejoicing at this supreme accomplishment we shall remember friends who have paid the full price for the belief they also held that no sacrifice in the interest of the principles for which we fought could be too great."

More Art Treasures Uncovered

Troops of U. S. Ninth Also Find Original of Beethoven's Sixth in a Copper Mine.

With United States Ninth Army in Germany, May 5 (A. P.).—Paintings by such masters as Rembrandt, Van Gogh and Rubens have been found in a damp copper mine, stacked side by side with the bones and solid gold sarcophagus of Emperor Charlemagne.

The discovery was made near the town of Siegen in Westphalia by the Seventy-fifth Infantry Division.

The art treasures are valued at 500,000,000 gold marks (roughly \$200,000,000). The 67-year-old former curator of the Bonn Museum, who was taking care of the paintings, said the protection for them was inadequate. They were removed from Aachen, Cologne, Bonn, Essen, Muenster, Metz and Wuppertal at the approach of the Allies.

In a pile on the floor are Rubens's "Descent to Hades" and the "Family Scene." Underneath are El Greco's "Cross Carrier" and Rembrandt's last painting, "Self Portrait."

On top of Van Dyck's "Holy Family" is the original manuscript of Beethoven's Sixth Symphony. Near by is a solid gold Madonna, 18 inches high. The cloister doors of the Order of Mary near Aachen, dating to the Tenth Century, and other wooden works were piled like lumber.

British 8th Army Chases Germans

Rome, May 5 (AP)—British 8th Army troops sped through Caporetto and crossed the Isonzo River two days ago in their pursuit of demoralized German troops withdrawing into Austria 18 miles beyond, a special communiqué announced tonight.

Caporetto, scene of an Italian defeat in World War I, is 42 miles north of captured Trieste at the head of the Adriatic and the British troops were racing along the northwestern edge of the Yugoslav frontier.

Spitfires Bomb Trains

Balkan air force planes pounded tattered Nazi columns fleeing out of northern Yugoslavia yesterday, an earlier bulletin disclosed. Beaufighters pumped rockets into en-

NAZI LOSS IN ITALY AND AFRICA HEAVY

Rome, May 5 (A. P.).—The campaigns in Tunisia, Sicily and Italy cost Hitler's armies well over 1,000,000 casualties up to last Wednesday and of these it is estimated that 695,000 were killed or captured, an official at Allied

Headquarters said today. German dead were estimated at more than 160,000.

The estimates cover the campaigns only up to the day the German surrender took effect and therefore do not include almost 1,000,000 who laid down their arms when the fighting in Italy and western Austria ceased. Allied Headquarters estimated German losses for the three campaigns as follows:

Tunisia—Killed, 67,585; prisoners, 252,415.
Sicily—Killed, 31,200; prisoners, 132,794.

Italy (up to May 2)—Killed, 62,000; wounded, 200,000; prisoners, 310,000. No estimate of enemy wounded in Tunisia and Sicily was given.

Allied Headquarters said that estimates for enemy casualties for the desert campaigns preceding the Tunisia fighting were unavailable. Headquarters also said that complete figures on Allied casualties in the Mediterranean could be released only in Washington and London.

In Washington Secretary Stimson reported on May 3 that American Fifth Army casualties in Italy from the time of the Allied landing in September, 1943, until April 28 totaled 109,163. Of this total, Stimson said that 21,577 were killed, 77,248 wounded and 10,338 missing.

YANKS MEET NAZIS IN BRENNER PASS

Colle Isarco, Italy, May 5 (A. P.)—Troops of the United States Seventh Army who advanced eight miles into Italy yesterday and linked up with the American Fifth Army pushing north, roared into the Brenner Pass in a ten-mile-long armored column with all lights ablaze and were gravely saluted by German soldiers still guarding bridges.

Major John Rhea of Corpus Christi, Tex., who led the column of tanks and jeeps, said "it was the damndest thing you ever saw."

"For miles behind us lights blazed in the Brenner Pass and we took the countryside by surprise," he added. "We found Germans still guarding bridges across deep ravines all along the way. They gave us surprised salutes and kept on guarding."

By noon yesterday, it was estimated that 5,000 Germans had been disarmed and had passed

through the Brenner Pass on the way down the north side.

Sergeant Dean Worlein of Kansas City, Mo., went into Brenner early in the morning and found a beer hall jammed with soldiers who turned over their weapons to him.

Three Germans turned over 3,000,000 marks to the Americans.

Among those in forward jeeps in the Seventh Army column was Lieut. Leo Giovannini of 33 Jackson street, Eveleth, Minn., who carried with him what he said was the first American flag to be brought from Germany across Austria and into Italy. With him was Corporal Howard McFall of Malone, N. Y.

Bonomi Cabinet Likely To Step Down Shortly

Rome, May 5 (A. P.)—The Cabinet of 72-year-old Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, which pledged to resign as soon as all Italy was liberated, was expected today to step down next week, inaugurating a political tug of war.

Representatives of the Committee of National Liberation for northern Italy arrived in Rome today by plane from Milan and will begin conferences Monday with national committee leaders regarding a new provisional regime for the country until a definite form of government is created.

Germans Fleeing Yugoslavia Bombed

Rome, May 5 (A. P.)—Flyers of the Allied Balkan Air Command continued yesterday to harass battered Nazi columns fleeing northern Yugoslavia, but otherwise there were no reports of hostilities in the Mediterranean theater.

RAF Beaufighters pumped rockets into enemy ammunition dumps near Ljubljana and Celje, in addition to smashing troop transport within 15 miles of the Austrian border.

Spitfires shot up trains between Kranj and Beld and Marauders bombed the railway southeast of Zagreb.

Mussolini's Nephew Seized

ROME, Sunday, May 6 (A. P.)—A Swiss telegraphic agency dispatch from Berne quoting frontier reports said today that Vito Mussolini, nephew of the fallen former Duce, had been arrested by Partisans in northern Italy along with several other Fascists. Vito Mussolini was the editor of Popolo d'Italia of Milan, a Fascist newspaper.

Italian Partisans In Rome for Talks

Rome, May 5 (A. P.)—Representatives of the Committee of National Liberation for Northern Italy arrived in Rome today for discussions with national committee leaders on the formation of a new provisional Italian Government. Premier Ivanoe Bonomi's Government, which pledged it would resign when all Italy was liberated, is expected to step down next week.

Pope Receives Dirksen and Young

Vatican City, May 5 (A. P.)—Pope Pius XII held an audience today with Representative Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.) and Commander John S. Young, assistant administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration. They arrived in Rome yesterday after a tour of the United States Fifth Army front.

Hitler's Body Not In Underground HQ

Moscow, May 5 (A. P.)—The elaborate underground fortress headquarters of the German general staff, like the Chancellery in Unter den Linden, failed to yield up the body of Hitler, a Berlin account said.

A dispatch to the newspaper Pravda from its correspondent, Boris Polevoy, gave the first eyewitness description of this remarkable headquarters. It was located at the village of Zossen, 21 miles due south of the center of Berlin.

"There are 24 concrete houses painted in various colors and camouflaged among artificial pine trees," Polevoy wrote. "Concrete passages between the houses are covered with nets. A fence with high tension wire guards this hide-out from the world."

Pictures Of Hitler Found

Deep underground at the bottom of a long circular staircase (the elevators did not work), the correspondent found uniforms, underwear and autographed pictures of Hitler scattered on an unmade bed in the telegraph room, where an operator had remained behind after the others fled. The teletype machine was intact with his last

messages, concluding:

"I'm the last man. My God, what the war has brought us to? The Russians are literally at the doors. I am cutting the wires."

Polevoy wrote: "As our Tommy-guns trooped down beneath the earth and crashed the door to the telegraph room, he did not have guts enough to smash the apparatus."

"Very Valuable Booty"

Hanging on the wall were some sheets of paper with badly spelled Russian sentences scrawled across them, saying: "Soldiers, don't wreck this apparatus. It is very valuable booty for your Red Army."

Polevoy said investigation proved that electricians who kept the underground generators going had written the message.

On the approaches to the headquarters, Polevoy said: "There are numerous pillboxes and wolfpits behind high wire fences spotted along the roads. Everything is sprinkled with odd gray and yellow dust and paint and it is very difficult

to pick out the buildings or fire points."

Waiters Open Doors

When he went in, "pompously dressed" waiters noiselessly opened the headquarters doors for him, he said. A swastika fluttered from the roof, but in the village of Zossen there was very little of anything.

"A German electrical engineer, an old man named Hans Beltow, was in charge of the complicated electrical setup of headquarters," he wrote. "He did not care about retreating with the troops. He willingly showed us about the place."

"Through an underground passage we got to an entry to still deeper chambers. The elevator was not working. It took a long time to go down the circular staircase, which seemed endless. Finally we arrived at the bottom of the stairwell. In front of us was a whole underground city. Long corridors go in every direction, with rows upon rows of special rooms."

Maps Scattered On Floor

"Everything in this devilish Hitler war kitchen testifies how unexpected was the Red Army blow. Lots of workmen were caught unawares."

"The floors are covered with scattered papers, maps and inquiries. The room of the chief of staff is

something to behold. His dressing robe is on a table and his slippers beside an unmade bed. On a night table stands an ashtray with a bottle of wine with glass and a cup of apples."

Polish Provisional Group Makes Changes

Moscow, May 5 (A. P.)—Premier Edward Osobka-Morawski, of the Polish Provisional Government in Warsaw, resigned as Foreign Minister today and that post was turned over to Wincenty Rzymowski, former Minister of Culture and Arts and a member of the Democratic party.

Edmund Zaleski, former Minister of Justice, was shifted to the Ministry of Culture and Arts and Henry K. Swietkowski, Socialist, became Minister of Justice.

All the appointments were made by President Boleslaw Bierut upon the nomination of Osobka-Morawski.

Berliners Beg Russians For Food

Moscow, May 5 (A. P.)—Long lines of Germans are forming in Berlin at portable field kitchens rushed up by the Red Army, and in other areas starving Berliners are digging in the ruins for the carcasses of horses, Russian accounts from the capital said today.

An Izvestia correspondent said the first expression he heard from every German was "Hitler is kaput," and the second was "Bread, bread; please some bread."

Germans tore down most of the street signs in their retreat through the city, he added, and Berliners are not co-operative in helping Russians find their way.

A Soviet camerawoman writing to her mother said she was living on Adolf Hitler Strasse, now called "Kaput Strasse."

Mrs. Churchill in Moscow.

Moscow, May 5 (A. P.)—Mrs. Winston Churchill arrived here today by train from Kursk on her tour of inspection of Red Cross facilities in Russia. Mrs. Zhemchuzhina Molotov, wife of Russia's Foreign Commissar, was among those who met her.

Norse Moves Taken As Surrender Signs

Stockholm, May 5 (A. P.)—Gen. Franz Boehme, German Army commander in Norway, canceled a scheduled radio address last night by Major Vidkun Quisling, Nazi puppet Premier, and called Quisling to his headquarters at Lillehammer, the Swedish-Norwegian

news agency said today.

The agency added that on Thursday afternoon about 12,000 Hirdmen—the Quisling version of the SS—were mobilized by telephone and placed at Boehme's disposal. The Hirdmen were given yellow armbands marked *Deutsche Wehrmacht*.

At the same time, the agency said, posters appeared in Oslo warning Quisling's Nasjonal Samling party members that any persons who resisted Norwegian or Allied troops would not be considered belligerents or taken prisoner but would be shot.

The warning was taken as an indication that Allied troops were expected soon, the agency said, and the armbands were believed to be a measure of protection for the Hirdmen—so that they would be regarded as military personnel in the event of surrender.

Scores Killed In Copenhagen Street Fighting

Nazis Attack the British;
2,000 Danes Arrested;
German Fleet Shells City

By The Associated Press
COPENHAGEN, May 5.—A detachment of about 900 British troops reached Copenhagen tonight by plane and were fired on by German troops in a short skirmish in City Hall Square. Scores of persons were killed and 2,000 suspected Danish Nazis and collaborators were jailed as Danish patriots settled occupation grudges in street fighting.

Sporadic clashes between freedom fighters and Danish Nazis, who fired into crowds cheering King Christian X before the royal palace, continued into the night.

King Christian, in a radio talk to the Danish people, expressed joy that the "oppressive years of German occupation are over" and that "we are once again able to raise our ancient flag."

While the King thanked the leaders of the freedom movement, Vilhelm Buhl, the new Danish Premier, also went to the microphone and promised to take action against collaborators, urged order and "with deep thankfulness" paid tribute to the "victorious powers."

to the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain . . . that have now given Denmark back her independence."

There were waves of arrests all over Denmark. In every provincial town freedom fighters have been out all night and day with their "lists," and appear to have got a big bag of informers and collaborators. At Aabenraas they seized the leader of the German minority in northern Schleswig, Dr. Jens Moeller, who was found trembling and weeping.

Th situation in the capital was still confused. An accurate estimate of casualties was impossible to obtain, but many wounded were taken to hospitals as fighting spread through the city, where all street-car service was discontinued as a precautionary measure.

At least twenty persons were killed last night alone, and 2,000 arrests had been made during the night. But the total was expected to rise. At the same time the government planned hasty changes in the penal law which would legalize the death penalty for persons accused of serving the Nazis or acting as informers.

Reports from various parts of Denmark said disturbances had taken place as the British moved in and gunfire was exchanged.

Shortly before the first British troops crossed the Danish border at Krusaa at 1:20 p. m. (Danish time), the former "Fuehrer" of the Danish Nazi party, Fritz Clausen, accompanied by several of his followers, fled into German territory in stolen cars, presumably to escape the vengeance of patriots.

Early in the morning German warships, believed to have been the cruisers Prinz Eugen and Nuernburg, fired on the city and many persons were reported killed or wounded. Sailors aboard the cruisers were reported to have resisted patriot efforts to disarm them.

[Later Swedish newspaper reports said the remnants of the German fleet had been observed leaving Denmark, heading through the Great Belt evidently for Norwegian ports.]

Violent shooting which broke out in one of Copenhagen's German barracks during the morning proved to be an incident in which Wehrmacht soldiers were settling matters with Nazi S.S. (Elite Guard) troops.

The Wehrmacht men were said to have been aided by Danish

freedom fighters, but a few blocks away Danish Nazi auxiliary police and German sailors joined hands in a clash with freedom fighters in which several dead were carried off.

Dr. Werner Best, the Reich's representative in Denmark, has placed himself in the custody of the Danish Freedom Council.

While the Nazi paper "Faderlandet" ceased publication today, other Copenhagen newspapers published a full list of 112 Danes executed by the Germans during the occupation [reports reaching London said the "Faderlandet" building has been wrecked in an explosion].

Members of the Japanese diplomatic staff from Berlin, who reached Copenhagen several days ago, also have been arrested by patriots and interned.

German Vessels Turn Guns On Copenhagen

Copenhagen, May 5 (AP)—British troops crossed the Danish border at Krusaa today and the British commander reached Copenhagen.

Copenhagen, May 5 (AP)—German warships in Copenhagen's harbor opened fire with machine guns, anti-aircraft guns and cannon on several sectors of the city today and fighting broke out when Danish Patriots sought to disarm the Nazis.

The German cruisers Prinz Eugen and Nuernberg resisted the Patriots' efforts to disarm sailors aboard the ships, and many persons were killed or wounded.

At least twenty more persons were killed throughout the city during the night when the Patriots entered barracks to disarm the Germans, and in clashes with Danish Nazis in the streets.

Threaten To Blast Building

German officials in the telephone and telegraph offices threatened to blow up the building this morning. The idea was abandoned when Danish personnel walked out, disrupting service for a few hours.

On the whole, the German troops appeared to have withdrawn to their barracks in accordance with the terms of capitulation yesterday to Field Marshal Montgomery, but

the arrival of Allied troops was awaited as a quieting factor.

Werner Best, German Minister in Denmark, placed himself in the custody of the Danish Freedom Council.

Japanese Interned

Members of the Japanese diplomatic staff from Berlin, who reached Copenhagen several days ago, were arrested by the Patriots and interned. The notorious Dagmarhus on Raadhustadsen, German headquarters, was surrounded by armed Patriots.

Six thousand members of the Danish Police Brigade, trained in

Sweden for the day of liberation, arrived from Malmo, Swedish port, early this morning. They were greeted by great crowds.

News of the German surrender was greeted with jubilation last night.

New Government Forming

King Christian X, the 74-year-old monarch who stiffly insisted upon Danish independence throughout the five years of occupation, was reported to have designated former Premier Oria Buhl to organize a new government to lead Denmark into the United Nations family.

The new government may take office some time today.

When London broadcasts announced that Denmark was free, crowds swarmed into the streets.

Singing groups marched toward the Palace Square and would not disperse until a King's representative gave them a word from the monarch.

Bonfires Light Streets

Restaurants were quickly emptied of their liquors and blackout curtains were torn down. Bonfires lighted the streets. The Danish flag headed columns of marchers and "peace and freedom" leaflets appeared as if by magic.

Newspapers prepared to issue their first free editions since April 9, 1940, and booksellers displayed Allied literature.

All streetcar service was stopped in the capital as a precautionary measure. Authorities feared that the cars would be damaged.

Among the arrivals on the first vessel from Malmo this morning were 30 Allied and Swedish journalists including Americans, British and Russians. A British commission was expected to arrive by plane as soon as it was determined whether the Kastrup airport is safe.

Changing Penal Law

The Government is planning hasty changes in the penal law to legalize the death penalty for per-

sons accused of serving in the Danish Nazi Auxiliary Police Corps or informing for the Germans during the occupation.

About 2,000 arrests were reported to have been made during the night by Danish patriots. Newspapers published today a full list of the 112 Danes executed by the Germans during the occupation. The Nazi paper "Faderlandet" ceased publication.

The newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" quoted responsible Danes in Sweden as predicting that Denmark would be acknowledged a member of the United Nations as soon as the new government starts to function.

The dispatch quoted the Danes as saying that British Deputy Prime Minister Clement Richard Attlee had promised Denmark the status of a United Nation as soon as there was a free Danish government to ask for it.

Patriots Mobilized

King Christian was reported to have ordered mobilization of the whole resistance movement, putting an estimated 300,000 men under arms in the capital alone. They appeared everywhere, carrying Tommy guns and other arms, mostly of British and American manufacture.

Some attacked the headquarters of the Danish Nazi auxiliary police corps and the Gestapo headquarters in St. Anne Palace.

[The Danish radio said today that Danish resistance groups have been instructed to arrest collaborators, or those who have angered the population "to such an extent there is reason to fear lynching."

Stern Treatment Promised

[The broadcast, recorded by the FCC in New York, urged the population to refrain from taking the law in its own hands, and declared the Danish Government is preparing "stern but just treatment of all war criminals without personal considerations."]

Danes pouring into the streets after learning of the surrender, shouted: "To Amalienborg!"

With one impulse the crowds rushed toward the palace square. There the King's aide said:

"You must remember the King has been ill and is not quite a youth any more. He has just gone to bed. But he has asked me to tell you this is the happiest day of his life and that he is deeply moved over the fact your first thought has been to come here to demonstrate your feelings."

YUGOSLAVS START TRIESTE SQUABBLE

Belgrade, May 4 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Yugoslav newspapers today entered into the squabble over who captured and who's going to own the Italian port of Trieste.

Yugoslavs in Trieste did not fear the Italians when they were under their yoke and still less have reason to fear them now, declared the newspaper Politika.

Yugoslavia contends that the entire area, roughly designated as Venezia Giulia, which includes Trieste and which went to Italy after the first world war, is rightfully within her postwar boundaries.

Trieste became the subject of another disagreement when Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander announced in a communique that a New Zealand commander had received the surrender of the German garrison in the city and was in occupation of the port.

The Yugoslav forces issued a communique asserting that the port could not have been occupied by the New Zealanders because it was liberated by the Yugoslav Army after bloody and bitter fighting. Further, the Yugoslavs stated, the towns of Trieste, Trizic and Gorcia, listed as captured by Alexander, could not have surrendered because on April 30 these towns were completely cleared of enemy troops by our forces.

There was no authoritative answer to the question of whether Yugoslav forces were still in Trieste.

The British occupation of Trieste does not necessarily reflect any reaction to the Yugoslav claims, since the port is vital for military purposes.

DUTCH CELEBRATE FOE'S SURRENDER

Almelo, Holland, May 5 (A. P.).—Netherlands danced in the streets with joy last night when they heard the news of the German surrender, but the celebrations ceased abruptly at 10 P. M. The stolid burghers of Almelo still obeyed the curfew imposed during the German occupation.

Nearly 1,000 joyful Hollanders

organized an impromptu celebration at the modest house where Queen Wilhelmina and Princess Juliana are staying when news of the full liberation was flashed over the Free Netherlands station at Eindhoven. The news was received when the Queen was in conference with Major-Gen. H. J. Kruls, chief of staff of the Netherlands Civil Affairs Administration.

The Queen and Princess arrived by air in liberated Holland only the day before yesterday. They are staying at one of the Queen's country houses, the location of which cannot yet be divulged. Standing on the steps, dressed in a white coat and lighted by the headlights of several cars, the Queen received the homage of her people with obvious emotion.

"I do not know how to tell you how glad I am to be among you on this day," she said. "Long live our country."

BRUSSELS FACING POLITICAL CRISIS

Brussels, May 5 (A. P.).—A political crisis apparently was shaping up here today. The Socialist party is seeking King Leopold's abdication and the Catholic party threatens to withdraw from the Government if the Belgian monarch, upon his release by the Germans, is prevented from assuming his constitutional powers.

Count Carton de Wiart and Baron Moyerson, leaders of the Catholic party, conferred with Premier Achille Van Acker and pointed out that there would be grave difficulties if the constitution is not followed.

The Communist newspaper Drapeau Rouge supported the Socialist view and said that Liberal Democrats and resistance leaders would form a united front against the king's return to the throne.

CREDIT GIVEN TO AUSTRIANS

3 Partisan Groups Helped Trap German 19th Army

Innsbruck, Austria, May 5 [AP—Delayed].—Fierce Austrian resistance by three Partisan groups har-

assed and seriously impaired the fighting efficiency of German armies retreating into the southern redoubt, American officers learned with surrender today of the German 19th Army.

Capt. Alfred G. Pundt, peacetime professor of modern European history at Penn State College who aided in negotiating the capitulation, said he was told of the Austrian patriots at a German command post last night.

"They said Austria is teeming all over with resistance," Pundt said, "and that it was a serious menace. They explained the resistance was broken down into three parties: the Free Austrian movement, the Renner movement, which is Communist-inspired, and a surprising movement for revival of the monarchist system."

Ends Nine-Month Pursuit

Pundt said he saw for himself that the Germans had little strength left and that they told him that all they knew of reports that Germany planned a last-ditch fight in the Austrian mountains was what they had read in American newspapers.

The man-for-man war the 19th German Army has been waging against the American 7th Army since the Yanks landed on the Riviera last August ended when Gen. Erich Brandenberg, commander of the 19th and former chief of the German 7th Army, capitulated unconditionally for his troops who, because of a technical difference in commands, had been holding out in western Austria.

Yielded To Major General Brooks At a two-hour conference in Innsbruck's spacious land Rathaus, ending two days of negotiations, the bespectacled Nazi general signed a string of seven long, typewritten sheets, yielding to Maj. Gen. Edward H. Brooks, commander of the 6th Army Corps. This corps had been chasing the 19th for nine months through southern France, through the Vosges Mountains and down through Austria and had taken 100,000 of the 19th's men prisoner in recent weeks.

The surrender involved the Germans giving up arms of all their troops facing not only the 6th Corps, but the 21st Corps of the French 1st Army also. These French had been hitting that portion of the 19th on the sector from the Swiss border through the Austrian provinces of Vorarlberg and Tyrol and a portion of Salzburg.

Foreign Office Represented There was dead silence in the multiwindowed room as the Nazi general, flanked by his chief of staff, Colonel Brandstetter, and Councillor Lohmann, representing the German Foreign Office, signed the surrender documents. Then the same long, deep silence as Brooks, sitting at the other end of the long table under flags of the United States and France and his two-star general's banner, wrote his signature.

This formality concluded, the French delegates among the 21 men at the table presented stipulations concerning the surrender of arms by the enemy troops facing the French. Brooks then declared the conference ended and the three Germans withdrew.

Grimacing at his colleagues, Brooks said:

"As of 6 P. M., you won't have to jump too quick when the phone rings."

Not Under Italian Surrender The German 19th failed to come under terms of the surrender signed at Caserta, Italy, early this week because the Italian and western Austria troops were under the German commander in the south and Brandenburg's forces were under the commander in chief in the west, Field Marshal Albert Kesselring. It was learned that Brandenburg had telephoned Kesselring last night that he planned to surrender.

The negotiations started yesterday when Lohmann, Lieut. Col. Gebhardt, regimental commander, and Major Petersmann, the 19th's intelligence officer, arrived suddenly at 6th Corps headquarters along with Major Baron von Stulpnagel who acted as spokesman for the group.

They asked first for a temporary armistice, but were told flatly "nothing doing," and that they would have until noon today to make up their minds.

Spaniards Get Freedom Of Speech And Worship

Madrid, May 5 (AP)—Freedom of speech and worship and the right of habeas corpus have been granted Spaniards, the Spanish Government announced tonight.

Jose Felix Lequerica, foreign minister, handed foreign correspondents the text of "the fundamental law" which was approved yesterday by Generalissimo Franco's Cabinet and lacks only expected Parliament approval to go into effect.

Laval Calls Self Patriot

Barcelona, May 5 (AP)—Pierre Laval has told his guards at Montjuich fortress that he is "completely confident" that he will be acquitted if tried as a war criminal and that France will give him "a vote of thanks."

[A Paris dispatch last night quoted a French Government official as saying Laval would be tried as a traitor before a French court.]

The former Vichy chief of Government, chain-smoking cigarettes,

worked all day yesterday making notes for his defense if he is tried by an Allied commission or the French Senate.

Laval was flown here in a German bomber from Bolzano in northern Italy on the day of the Germans' surrender there. He was described by his captors as furious over reports that Marcel Deat, Minister of State in the Vichy Cabinet, had come here with him.

"I had nothing to do with Deat, except when forced to see him by the Germans," he was quoted. "Even if he had been in Bolzano I would not have had him with me."

Of Marshal Petain, according to Spanish officials, he said, "We are not friends."

Envoy Leaves Uruguay For Frisco Conference

Montevideo, Uruguay, May 5. (P.) Nicolai Gorkin, Russian Minister, left by plane today en route to the San Francisco World Security Conference, presumably to see Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov on what well-informed quarters reported was an important mission.

Gorkin recently demanded that the Government put a stop to Communist comments in the Uruguayan press.

YANKS KILL 33,462 JAPS ON OKINAWA

U. S. Army, Marine Casualties Reported at 14,283 by Nimitz.

GUAM, Sunday, May 6. (AP) American troops have killed 33,462 Japanese and taken 700 prisoners on Okinawa since their April 1 invasion. Chester W. Nimitz announced today. Prisoners included 297 labor troops.

Until May 3, Nimitz reported, the U. S. 10th army—comprising four army and two marine divisions—suffered 14,283 casualties. These were 2,337 soldiers and marines killed, 11,432 wounded and 514 missing. The admiral did not separate army and marine figures, as he has previously.

U. S. ground casualties thus were less than half as many as the enemy's and the number killed was at a ratio of nearly 15 enemy troops to one Yank.

Total U. S. casualties for the entire Ryukyus campaign, begun March 18, thus are 19,834. These include 5,551 navy, of whom 1,131

were killed.

American troops, artillerymen and strafing pilots killed 3,000 Japanese in Friday's wild counter-attack of regimental strength on the

southern Okinawa line, Nimitz said.

Then, taking advantage of the enemy's disorganization after his defeats both behind American lines as well as in his frontal attack, Doughboys and Marines resumed their southward advance yesterday morning.

The Nipponese attack on American forces off Okinawa Friday cost a total of 168 planes, revised figures disclosed. Five light U. S. surface units were sunk.

Navy search bombers sank two large tankers Friday in Fusan harbor in southeast Korea on the Korean strait. A cargo ship was damaged south of Fusan.

This attack, following previous search bomber strikes on shipping south of Korea, appears to be the beginning of a harassing campaign against the Japanese shipping route between Korea and the enemy's homeland.

The Japanese counterattack hit the 7th and 77th divisions on the east and in the center of the southern Okinawa front Friday, but it was thoroughly broken up by an artillery barrage, low level plane attacks and infantry fire.

Taking advantage of the Nipponese confusion, Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr.'s 10 army troops launched a new offensive yesterday morning.

All-Out Effort Of Okinawa Japs Fails

Guam, May 5 (P)—In one of the wildest battles of the Pacific war, Japanese hurled amphibious forces, the first major tank-led counter-assault of the Okinawa campaign, suicide boats, planes and pilot-guided flying bombs at American forces yesterday 325 miles south of Japan.

Every attack was broken up, but five light United States ships were sunk and others damaged.

Hundreds of the 4,000 attacking Japanese soldiers were slaughtered in "the best day of Jap killing since the Okinawa campaign began," 154 planes shot down and fifteen ex-

plosive-laden speedboats blown up. Amphibious Landings

Under cover of early-morning darkness four Japanese amphibious units, totaling about 600 men, attempted landings behind American lines on both coasts. Three of these assault forces landed on the west coast in the rear of the 77th Infantry Division. Hours later they were still there, but they were trapped and being wiped out.

Boats carrying 200, constituting the fourth group, were stranded on a reef off the east coast. Yanks in amphotracks annihilated them.

More than 3,000 Nipponese attacked the 7th Division positions on the east flank at dawn behind twenty tanks and under the protection of the campaign's heaviest enemy artillery barrage. Big American guns smashed the tanks. Seventh Division infantrymen stopped the charge in fierce hand-to-hand battles and grenade-throwing duels.

Attack On Fleet

All of the ground actions were co-ordinated with an air-sea attack on United States fleet and supply units offshore. Suicide boats, their prows packed with explosives, cork-screwed into the fleet before dawn. They succeeded in damaging only one American ship.

Bombers attacked the Yontan airstrip, causing some damage and joined suicide pilots in raiding the fleet. Some bombers loosed baka bombs—glider-type bombs guided by suicide pilots. Fifty-four attacking planes and one baka bomb were shot down by ship's guns and combat air patrol. Intercepting carrier aircraft brought down 96 planes and four others were wiped out in isolated actions.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that the combined air-and-suicide-boat assault sank five light units and damaged others. That makes 24 United States surface craft sunk since the Ryukyu campaign began March 18.

Tokyo's Claims

Radio Tokyo, with its fondness for large numbers, claimed "more than 50" American ships were sunk or damaged in the past two days. It listed "two battleships, two cruisers and one destroyer" as sunk and "many aircraft carriers heavily damaged."

Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of the 24th Army Corps, said ground action left front lines virtually unchanged, but the enemy's attacks furnished the most fruitful day of the campaign for American riflemen and machine gunners.

General Hodge expressed satisfaction over indications the Japanese were coming out of their holes.

Faster Progress

"The faster they come out the

faster we will be able to kill them off," he said.

Associated Press War Correspondent James Lindsley reported this was the first time the Japanese had used tanks offensively on Okinawa. Heretofore they had employed tanks only as pillboxes.

The Marine 3d Amphibious Corps said two Japanese bombs hit the surgical ward of an evacuation hospital, killing twelve and injuring others.

Japanese planes came over at daylight today, Lindsley said. One ran into a heavy concentration of anti-aircraft fire and splashed into the sea.

SUPERFORTS BLAST KYUSHU AIRFIELDS

Guam, May 5 (A. P.).—A force of approximately fifty B-29s bombed three southern Kyushu airfields late this afternoon in the day's third neutralization raid on the Japanese homeland. Earlier between 150 and 200 Superfortresses attacked the Hiro naval aircraft plant at Kure, on Honshu Island. It was the first attack on war industry at Kure.

Targets in the second attack on Japan's southernmost main island were the important Kanoya naval air station, and Shiran and Ibusuki airfields on southern Kyushu. Shiran and Ibusuki were struck for the first time, bringing to seventeen the number of airfields pounded to neutralize staging bases for Japanese suicide planes attacking American forces at Okinawa.

The Hiro factory, which produces aircraft engines and airframes, was hit shortly before noon from medium altitude. It covered an area of 1,036,800 square feet.

This two-pronged attack was the third in three days. Kyushu was hit for the ninth time in twelve days.

Major-Gen. Curtis Lemay, commander of the Twenty-first Bomber Command, said "good to excellent results" were reported by pilots who bombed Oita and Tachiar. Lemay said good results were obtained in yesterday's attacks on airfields on both Kyushu and Shikoku. No B-29's were lost to enemy action.

ers afloat or on slipways as well as two river steamers and numerous smaller craft.

Big Jap Airbase Threatened

Davao Completely Liberated; Part Of Tarakan Field Taken

Admiral Nimitz says Americans have killed 33,462 Japs and taken 700 prisoners on Okinawa since the April 1 invasion. . . . Page 4

Manila, Sunday, May 6 (P)—Complete liberation of Davao, last major Philippine city taken from the Japanese, was proclaimed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur today as Australian and Dutch troops fought ahead on little Tarakan Island off Borneo.

Davao, the main port on Japanese-infested Mindanao, was captured by the United States 24th Infantry Division, which in seventeen days had swept 140 miles across the second largest island in the archipelago. The city fell without the bitter fight that had been expected.

On Tarakan, meanwhile, Australian fighters cleared the Japanese from two sections of Tarakan City and were fighting on the near-by airdrome.

Part Of Airdrome Seized

The Boorterein and Pamoesian districts of Tarakan were seized by the Australian and Dutch East Indies troops. The western end of the airdrome was captured, but the Japanese were defending the eastern end with machine-guns.

MacArthur said only light casualties were reported in the Tarakan campaign which opened May 1.

Associated Press Correspondent Spencer Davis, on Tarakan, wrote yesterday that "squat Matilda tanks, operating in close harmony with dismounted Australian cavalry commandos, pushed their way into the heart of the Pamoesian oil fields and stormed razorback Tarakan hill, where the enemy is still maintaining bitter resistance."

Tunnels Knocked Out

Point-blank fire of the tanks' 75-mm. guns was required to knock out a honeycomb of tunnels from which the enemy was laying down deadly fire.

MacArthur reported Netherlands East Indies troops now are participating alongside the Aussies in this first Allied ground drive to recover East Indies oil and rubber riches from the Japanese.

Heavy bombers struck the Borneo mainland at Balikpapan and Laoet Island farther south.

Planes and patrol boats ranging Borneo coastal areas with good effect sank nineteen small freight-

ers afloat or on slipways as well as two river steamers and numerous smaller craft.

Big Jap Airbase Threatened

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Inland, the 31st (Dixie) Division drove 6 miles north of Kibawe. MacArthur said this move cut off the enemy's "only remaining route between his Davao forces and his garrison in the Bikidnon uplands."

The 31st was threatening the big Japanese airbase at Valencia.

On Luzon, bombers and fighters dropped 580 tons of explosives in support of ground operations. Japanese rear areas were strafed.

Bombers again hit Formosa and targets along the China Sea coast.

Japs Hold Aussies To Small Gains

Manila, May 5 (P)—Burrowing Japanese troops who survived a murderous artillery barrage held battle-wise Australians to moderate gains Thursday at Tarakan, Borneo oil center. Meanwhile, an American column slashed through Davao City, a prewar Nipponese settlement on Mindanao in the southern Philippines, without much of a fight.

Covered by guns of the United States 7th Fleet and by planes of the 13th United States Air Force and the Australian Air Force, Australian ground troops seized the military barracks in Tarakan city, headquarters here announced. Field dispatches, however, said they were stopped when they tried to take a hill overlooking the town.

Some Oil Wells Taken

Spencer Davis, Associated Press correspondent on Tarakan, reported the Aussies broke into the western portion of the town after some of the most bitter fighting in the Southwest Pacific. They secured about 25 per cent of the rich oil wells in that vicinity.

Japanese defenders fired from the tops of derricks as the Aussies advanced. One Digger contingent assaulted the hill position dominating the center of the town, but was repulsed.

After a naval bombardment and a liberal sprinkling of anti-personnel bombs by supporting Mitchell bombers the Australians tried again, but were held up by machine-gun fire from tunnels. Later 25-pounders were brought up in an effort to silence the Japanese while the Aus-

tralians consolidated their positions in the western part of the town.

Blowing Up Wells

The Japanese were blowing up the oil wells with remote-controlled explosive charges, Davis said.

The main Japanese force fled Davao before the Yanks arrived. As the Americans entered the town, however, enemy snipers and suicide squads forced a house-to-house fight. The Yanks went on through to the northern outskirts.

The 31st Division, marching through central Mindanao, advanced 14 miles to reach the road junction at Kibawe, 35 miles north of Kabakan.

Guerrilla forces cleared the Japanese out of Surigao province, on the northeast coast of Mindanao.

Japs Writing Off Borneo Oil

Manila, May 5 (P)—Japanese military strategy in the Borneo invasion indicates the enemy already has written off his rich oil holdings in Southwest Asia, General Sir Thomas P. Blamey, chief of the Australian military forces, said today.

Blamey, whose battle-wise Aussies hit the shore at Tarakan, off the east coast of Borneo, said the invasion was proceeding "very well." He is in Manila conferring with Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The Japanese, instead of attempting to hold Tarakan oil fields, are fighting merely the usual delaying warfare, the Australian general reported.

Shipping Cut Off

"Apparently they have decided the fields are of little use to them because they cannot ship oil home," he said, referring to the tight Allied sea blockade.

Netherlands officials following the Allied army into Tarakan already are planning for swift reconversion of petroleum and rubber areas for Allied use, he continued.

Destruction of Tarakan oil fields, however, has been "very thorough," Blamey added, declining to speculate on when they would be usable.

Japs In New Britain

The Australian military chief said his forces were holding in check at least 80,000 Japanese at Bougainville, New Britain and New Guinea. He said half that total was concentrated around Rabaul, New Britain.

Rabaul Japanese are living well on accumulated supplies, he reported, although those on New Guinea are in poorer condition, despite occasional supplies brought in by enemy submarines.

Blamey expects to return to his headquarters in a few days. He conferred with MacArthur last about a month ago.

Brooklyn Soldier's Helmet Stops Shot

With the Dixie Division on Morotai (Delayed) (A. P.).—Pfc. Marvin A. Greenman of Brooklyn, wearing his steel helmet on the back of his head in the nearest thing to brim-up fashion, was hit by a Japanese sniper's bullet during a patrol. The bullet ripped into the helmet, through Greenman's fiber liner and dropped down inside his tunic shirt at the back of his neck. Greenman, a rifleman with the Thirty-first Infantry Division, was the bullet, but no Purple Heart.

CHINESE BREAK GRIP OF FOE ON ROAD HUB

CHUNGKING, China, May 5 (AP).—Chinese troops have broken a Japanese ring around Wukang, a highway center in western Hunan Province, eighty miles southeast of the American air base at Chihkiang, and relieved the besieged garrison, the Chinese High Command announced tonight.

Multiple Japanese drives on Chihkiang, 250 miles southeast of Chungking, have been stopped and counter-attacking Chinese have gained more than seven miles in some sectors, it was announced.

One Chinese force thrusting toward Japanese positions south of Wawutang, fifty-six miles southeast of Chihkiang, killed 400 Japanese yesterday, the bulletin said.

Another column striking eastward toward Sinning, pivotal point on the enemy's left flank about 100 miles southeast of Chihkiang, advanced seven and one-half miles to a point less than five miles from Sinning near the Hunan-Kwangsi border.

In Honan Province the Chinese completely reoccupied the important highway center of Neisiang, eighty miles north of Laohokow, after breaking into the town and engaging the Japanese in street fighting in which 600 invaders were killed. The Japanese fled eastward. The recapture of Neisiang deprived the Japanese at Hsihsiaikow and Sichwan of escape routes.

China Pipeline Open; Will Spur Air War Greatly

Oil and Gas Flowing From Calcutta to 14th A. A. F. After Engineering Feat

CHUNGKING, May 5 (AP).—Oil and gasoline are flowing into

China from Calcutta through the world's longest pipe line, American Army authorities disclosed today.

The last 400-mile link has been thrust into China from northern Burma and no longer must China's war machine wait for precious fuel trucked in arduously or flown perilously over mountain and jungle.

Army engineers with the aid of Chinese workmen conquered passes 9,000 feet above sea level, and sweated through Burma's jungles. They toiled through the monsoons, and the freezing blasts on towering peaks, solving engineering problems unheard of anywhere else in the world.

[This dispatch possibly for security reasons to obscure location of the eastern terminal, did not give the total length but the air-line distance from Calcutta to the nearest point on the China border is slightly more than 600 miles. The "big inch" line in the United States, from Longview, Tex., to Bayonne, N. J., actually the world's greatest pipe line in terms of capacity, is 1,475 miles long.] The pipe line is of the portable type, but despite that Army engineers estimate it can carry double the amount of fuel that could be trucked over the Stilwell road. Its completion means that the 14th Air Force in China can be vastly expanded, for the amount of fuel available limited the number of planes in action.

In general, the artery of oil follows the Stilwell highway. The new pipe line is able to pump 80-octane gasoline behind 100-octane airplane gasoline and can throw in some Diesel oil if needed.

Chinese and American troops guard the line.

British Pursuing Japanese

In Burma Toward Moulmein

U. S. Soldiers Freed in Burma Tell of Cruelties

Calcutta, May 5 (AP).—Allied armies swung eastward toward Thailand today, pursuing the Japanese retreating from their decisive defeat in the battle of Burma.

The communiqué said the enemy was withdrawing toward Moulmein, across the Gulf of Martaban east of Rangoon, with the British 14th Army in pursuit.

Near Head Of Gulf

In the pursuit, the British were driving beyond captured Pegu, 50 miles north of Rangoon and near the head of the Gulf, where the main railway swings back southeast 80 miles into Moulmein.

More than 110 miles north of Pegu, other forces fighting 5 miles east of Toungoo were headed to-

ward the mountains of Karenni in eastern Burma, blocking the way into Thailand.

The campaign to open Rangoon for the flood of Allied shipping was progressing speedily.

Occupy East Bank Town

British and Indian troops which landed on both banks of the Rangoon River, which links Rangoon with the sea, have occupied Syriam, on the east bank south of Rangoon.

Other "housecleaning" forces moving south along the east bank of the Irrawaddy River were 9 miles beyond Prome and about 154 miles northwest of Rangoon.

Japanese troops now being encountered are largely service troops, badly disorganized and traveling in small parties often disguised as Burmese. It is just a question of time until they are rounded up or killed off.

BRITISH CHASE JAPS

Calcutta, May 5 (A. P.).—British troops, after clearing Pegu, are pursuing fleeing Japanese forces toward Moulmein, port city across the Gulf of Martaban from captured Rangoon, a South-east Asia Command communiqué announced today.

The enemy was presumably retreating along the rail line that runs from Pegu, fifty miles north of Rangoon, to Moulmein.

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human" Japanese captors, some said, there were a few who treated the prisoners with kindness.

These seventy-three were part of a group of more than 400 British, Indian, Chinese and American soldiers released by the Japanese near Pegu, north of Burma, on April 30 when they could march no further.

Here in Calcutta they lay in two large wardrooms of the American military hospital awaiting an early trip home. Red Cross girls showered them with attention.

Lieutenant Colonel Douglas G. Gilbert, of Arlington, Va., and Lieutenant Billy T. Davis, of Los Angeles, said the worst treatment inflicted on pilots came after Superfortresses began bombing Japan. "After that we were baby killers," Davis said, adding that beatings were heaviest among airmen.

Gilbert said the Japanese had lost much of their arrogance in the past two months.

One prisoner said the Japanese sergeant in charge of the prisoners from Kamaing to Maymyo spent his own money to buy bananas and cheroots for American flyers.

When Second Lieutenant Christopher Morgan, of 525 West 258th Street, New York, was stricken with malaria the Japanese sergeant gave him his own overcoat, the prisoner said. Morgan was among the rescued prisoners.

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prison camp after his capture told him that his brothers, Lieutenant Preston, Sergeant Robert and Sgt. Fritz Niland also were reported missing. They had read about it in a nationally circulated news story.

Order Asked Of Danes

New York, May 5 (AP)—General Eisenhower issued an order today recognizing Lieut. Gen. Ebbe Goertz as commander of the Danish resistance movement and calling on Danish Patriots to obey him and avoid clashes with the Germans until the arrival of Allied troops.

The order, as broadcast by the London radio and recorded by the FCC, said "each and everyone of you must help in keeping public order and must await quietly the arrival of Allied troops."

"The hour of liberation for which you have waited so long has struck," it said. "Together with the armed forces of all nations which are united in the fight for freedom, you have helped in the defeat of the common enemy, Germany."

Goertz is under his direct command, Eisenhower said.

Priests Freed At Dachau

New York, May 5 (AP)—The Polish Telegraph Agency said today that 800 Polish Catholic priests had been freed from the Dachau concentration camp in Germany, with

BENNETT TELLS OF HORROR

Representative Favors Leaving Germany in Ruins

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Viewing the German slaughter-pen of Buchenwald convinced the youngest member of Congress that present-day Germans are a "lost generation." Thirty-year-old Representative Marion T. Bennett of Missouri, on his return from Germany, told today of the horror of the German atrocity camp.

"I left Buchenwald convinced that every German must be killed," he said. "Now I realize it would be impractical to attempt to do away with 70,000,000 of them. Instead, we must put them to work rebuilding the damage they've done in the other countries of Europe."

"We must strip Germany of her army, navy and all of her heavy industries. She must be closely supervised. And let's leave her devastated cities unrepaired. They should be a fine monument to all the Germans have murdered at Buchenwald and elsewhere."

Other prisoners brought to his

C. A. A. Counsel Is Named

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP).—The appointment of Glen D. Woodmansee, a native of Ogden, Utah, as general counsel of the Civil Aeronautics Administration was announced today. A graduate of the University of Utah, he came to Washington in 1933 to serve in the solicitor's office of the Commerce Department. He has been acting general counsel of the C. A. A. since the resignation of Webb S. last November.

Milton Starr Appointed To New Post In WPB

Washington, May 5 (AP)—Milton Starr, of Nashville, Tenn., operator of a chain of motion-picture theaters in the South, today was appointed assistant vice chairman of the WPB's office of civilian requirements.

Since early 1943 Starr has been special assistant to William Y. Elliott, director of the office of civilian requirements.

Old Dispute On Hannegan

Washington, May 5 (AP)—A five-year-old Missouri election dispute bobbed up today as a possible factor in quick Senate confirmation of Robert E. Hannegan as Postmaster General.

Senator Forrest C. Donnell, Missouri Republican, around whom the dispute revolved, is the unquestioned leader of what little opposition has been marshaled so far against President Truman's first Cabinet appointee.

Background Of Dispute

In 1940, Hannegan was chairman of the St. Louis Democratic Central Committee. Donnell was Republican candidate for Missouri Governor, running against Larry McDaniel, St. Louis Democrat.

The count showed Donnell the apparent winner by some 3,600 votes.

Amid claims of voting irregularities, the Speaker of the Missouri House, backed by a Democratic majority, refused to certify Donnell's election. Donnell took the matter to court. The State Supreme Court ruled in favor of Donnell.

Heard By Committee

Donnell isn't voicing any public contention that Hannegan guided the Legislature in its unprecedented action.

However, he appeared before the Republican Senate Steering Committee in secret session yesterday and discussed the affair at length. The steering group decided to take no concerted action when the nomination comes up.

But Donnell still can carry the matter to the floor.

BROWNOUT IN U. S. TO END ON V-E DAY

Washington, May 5 (A. P.).—The War Production Board today announced the brownout will be lifted immediately after formal announcement by the President that the war in Europe is over.

With revocation of the order, said Chairman J. A. Krug, restrictions on the use of electric power for advertising, promotional, decorative, ornamental and sign lighting will be eliminated all over the country.

"The end of hostilities in Europe will not solve the national coal shortage," he added. "It may be necessary to reissue the brownout order some time during the fall of this year if at that time stocks of coal have not been replenished to a satisfactory level. Continued all-out conservation of fuel in homes, offices and stores will continue to be necessary."

72 INDUSTRIES GET WPB AID

Conversion Retooling And Re-Equipment Priorities Granted

Washington, May 5 (AP)—The War Production Board tonight approved well over \$103,000,000 worth of machine tools and plant construction for 72 major industries to break any bottlenecks which would delay reconversion.

The action grants priority aid for the retooling and re-equipping job which must be done in advance if the automobile, refrigerator and other industries are to swing into peacetime goods production without long shutdowns and idleness when the reconversion signal finally is given.

An Administrator For Each

The WPB announced also that it has appointed a "reconversion administrator" for each of the 72 industries, but did not name them. Their role will be the same as that of Henry P. Nelson, recently named co-ordinator of reconversion for the motor industry at Detroit.

The preparedness allotment is intended to prepare the industries only for a "break-even" rate of civilian manufacturing. This is the

minimum amount deemed necessary for companies to meet operating expenses. For automobiles it represents more than two million cars a year, as against a prewar peak of better than four million.

Lion's Share To Auto Industry

The lion's share, or \$85,000,000 worth, will go to the automobile industry because of its economic dominance and its potentialities of layoffs and hardship if retooling is delayed. The motor industry will get \$50,000,000 worth of tools and \$35,000,000 worth of plant expansion.

The heavy emphasis on automobiles does not represent discrimination against the other industries, WPB said, asserting that their allotments will cover their smaller needs with equal adequacy.

Electric and gas refrigerators will get approval for an outlay of \$6,000,000 for construction and \$5,000,000 for tools; the domestic cooking and heating industry, \$1,675,000 for construction and \$2,500,000 for tools; the laundry industry, \$1,500,000 for construction and \$490,000 for tools; the cast iron and sanitary equipment industry, \$1,000,000 for building and \$500,000 for tools.

Others May Be Added To List

Amounts for the 67 other industries affected were not announced.

Still more industries may be added to the list of those eligible for the high civilian priority of AA-3 which has been granted. "The list is not frozen," the WPB stated. "It will be constantly revised as the civilian production picture develops."

The WPB statement declared each industry will be helped according to its need and "any manufacturer who can give a worker a job after peace is declared will be entitled to all the help WPB can give him."

Rechecking Industries' Needs

The agency said it was rechecking the machine tool and expansion needs of the industries consulted and would be ready about May 10 to announce the full requirements of each.

Emphasizing that the assistance now being granted would break only those bottlenecks which would hamper prompt reconversion, the agency warned: "There is no thought of all-out retooling or construction at this time, nor of replacing items that can be utilized now, even if new tools and new construction would be more efficient."

OSMENA ORDERS

2 SONS' ARREST

Washington, May 5 (A. P.).—President Sergio Osmena's secretary

said today that the Philippine President had ordered the arrest of two of his own sons on charges of collaborating with the Japanese.

The secretary, Serapio Caceran, said the two Osmena sons, Nicasio and Sergio Jr., were being held at Bilibid prison in Manila for trial with other Filipinos similarly accused.

P. C. Morante, Filipino public relations official, said Nicasio had been suspected before the recapture of Manila of selling goods to the Japanese and otherwise dealing with the enemy. Sergio Jr., he said, was suspected of similar activities.

Their father, the president, was in a hospital here today for a routine examination and could not be directly reached for comment. Two of his other sons, Dr. Emelio Osmena and Jose Osmena, have been shot by the Japanese for guerrilla activity. His remaining sons, Ramon and Victor, are in school in this country.

Morante said that when United States troops re-entered Manila they were contacted immediately by Nicasio, who expressed anti-Japanese feeling. Sergio Jr., he said, was found riding around Manila in a jeep. Three days later their father arrived and ordered them both arrested despite the fact that Sergio Jr. is one of his favorites, Morante said.

Because Nicasio appeared friendly and was known to be the son of the president, Morante said the Americans sent him to a hospital when he showed symptoms of being ill. But when President Osmena heard of this he ordered Nicasio sent back to Bilibid Prison, the president's aid reported.

V-E Day To Thaw Regulations On Job-Freezing

Washington, May 5 (AP)—Current draft regulations freezing industrially deferred men to war jobs will be thawed somewhat after V-E day.

High manpower officials acknowledged today that with the full surge

of munitions cutbacks after Germany's final collapse it will be necessary to allow some of these men to return to civilian production.

At present, men 18 through 37 in war plants or war-supporting activities may change jobs voluntarily only with draft-board permission.

Disobedient Are Drafted

Generally, permission withheld unless a transfer would result in a greater contribution to the war. Those who ignore this ruling are drafted. Men not physically fit go into special noncombat units.

While a layoff because of a war production cutback is not considered a voluntary separation, it does not mean at present that a released worker is free to accept any new job. To qualify for continued deferment he must go into an occupation on the Government's list of essential and critical activities.

Could Contribute To Idleness

That list now does not include such jobs as automobile and refrigerator production and dozens of others that will open up as restrictions are lifted.

Manpower officials agree that unless the existing restrictions are modified they could contribute to joblessness in areas where war work diminishes or disappears after V-E day.

Put into effect late last year at the direction of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, the restrictions were designed to stem the transfer of workers from munitions projects to peace-time jobs.

Draft boards in labor-shortage centers probably will continue these job-jumper penalties after V-E.

HULL REPLIES TO FRISCO TRIO

Expresses Faith In Success Of United Nations Parley

Washington, May 5 (AP)—From his hospital room at nearby Bethesda, Md., Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State, tonight sent a message to the Big Three foreign ministers expressing his faith in success of the San Francisco conference.

Hull's letter replied to a message received yesterday which told him he was missed keenly and that it was hoped he would still be able to attend the conference before it ends.

It was signed by V. M. Molotov of Russia, Anthony Eden of Britain,

and Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., of the United States. They said he was regarded as "the father of the United Nations organization."

Hull did not go into the possibility of his going to San Francisco. "My faith has never wavered," Hull said. "I know you will succeed. . . . I salute your splendid leadership."

The exchange was released by the State Department.

Message From San Francisco

The message to Hull:

"At this historic conference of the United Nations, which your high idealism and untiring efforts have done so much to make possible, we join in sending to you this message as a token of our profound affection and respect."

"We need hardly say that the absence from San Francisco of the statesman who has come to be regarded all over the world as the father of the United Nations organization is most keenly and constantly felt, not only by ourselves but also by your many friends from the other nations represented here."

"We are all hopeful that before the conference ends you will be able to join us and renew again the personal counsel and collaboration which had such fruitful results at Moscow and elsewhere."

"With most cordial and affectionate personal regards."

"Signed: Anthony Eden, V. M. Molotov and Edward Stettinius, Jr."

Salutes "Splendid Leadership"

Hull replied: "I am deeply touched by your message and send you my heartfelt thanks. The progress of your deliberations has my constant and prayerful attention. It has been a bitter disappointment to me that I have not yet been able to join your counsels and to meet my many dear friends."

"My faith has never wavered. I know you will succeed. I am confident that you and all the other leaders of peoples the world over will not lose sight of the great objectives which give our common victory its meaning. I know that united in the spirit of our great purpose you cannot fail to meet the challenge of this historic hour."

"I salute your splendid leadership."

"Cordell Hull"

ARMY ANNOUNCES PLAN TO CUT SIZE

To Drop 2,000,000 Men; Furloughs For About 66%

Washington, May 5 (AP)—The Army today announced its V-E re-

deployment - demobilization plans including provisions for the discharge of about 2,000,000 men during the next year.

The War Department said there are the primary points in its plan.

1. "We believe that a program which gives us an army of 6,968,000 in twelve months from now will provide an adequate force to defeat Japan."

2. About 2,000,000 men will be returned to civilian life during the next twelve months. Of these, about 1,332,000 will be surplus troops and the remainder dischargees for physical and other reasons.

3. About two thirds of the combat units will come through the United States en route to the Pacific and have furloughs. (Informally, it was said the furloughs would run not more than 30 days).

4. The larger proportion of service troops urgently needed in the Pacific will go there directly.

5. Transportation shortages, even with the 800 transport planes being used, will not get the last of the men who are to be discharged back to the United States before twelve months.

The Army's detailed announcement said that the joint chiefs of staff, made up of the commanders of the Army, Navy and Air Forces, after consultation with General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz, had arrived at a preliminary estimate of the troops and equipment needed to crush Japan in the shortest possible time and with the least cost in American lives.

The text of the War Department's announcement follows:

As the end of the war in Europe approaches, public interest is turning to the problems involved in defeating Japan and the size of the army required to accomplish this job.

Yesterday members of the War Department general staff appeared before the House Military Affairs Committee to discuss our plans in executive session fully and frankly. The information presented has appeared in the press in partial and garbled form, therefore as it is of the most intense interest to every soldier and to our citizens generally, the following statement is released:

The War Department desired to delay making any public statement in this matter until after several basic factors had been cleared with overseas commanders and the plan presented to the entire Congress by Admiral King and General Marshall.

shall:

Estimate Made

The joint chiefs of staff, after consultation with General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz, have made a preliminary estimate of the troops and equipment needed to crush Japan in the shortest possible time and with the smallest cost in American lives. Similar calculations were made for the forces provided General MacArthur.

Their estimate of the needs in Europe and Africa was quite accurate, the last division to arrive in Europe having gone into action on April 1.

Our Army is now 8,300,000 strong. Under the approved plan we are now engaged in working toward an army strength of 6,968,000 a year from now. That will give us all the strength we believe we can deploy effectively against Japan and will also enable us to meet our occupation responsibilities in Europe and to maintain the necessary training and supply force in the United States.

Opinion As To Japan

Although we were able to hold to the plan we made for the war against Germany, developments in war are a matter which cannot be mathematically predicted with accuracy. Our best judgement is that we can defeat Japan quickly and completely with an Army which a year from now will be 6,968,000. This figure is given to the American people with the assurance that they will be told later on of any changes that the progress of the war makes possible or necessary.

The Japanese have a military force of more than 4,000,000 men and many millions more men that can be utilized for service forces or for combat, if need be. The numbers we can deploy in the Pacific, with the limitation of shipping and base facilities, would not appear on the face of it sufficient to insure that preponderance which brings victory swiftly with low casualties.

But the Japanese forces are divided. Some are in the home islands, some in China; some in Manchuria. They have remnants of garrisons in many parts of the Pacific and the East Indies. Our control of the sea and the air makes it possible for us to keep these forces apart and to choose the time and place of our attacks. We have opportunity to strike with overwhelming power as soon as we get our bases established and our armies deployed.

Will Give Help

It is our aim, together with our Allies, to give the men under General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz all the help we can give them just as rapidly as we can move it into the Pacific.

We can meet only part of the

needs of this Pacific war from men still in this country. Many of the troops now in Europe must also go to the Pacific to take their place beside those who have driven the Japanese back from the threshold of Australia to the inner zone of their own defenses.

Every physically fit soldier in the United States who has not yet served overseas will be assigned to foreign duty when he completes his training or, if he is performing an essential administrative or service function, as soon as he can be replaced by a returning veteran. The War Department has been making a systematic and successful effort since the start of the war to get all qualified men overseas. There have for several months been no combat divisions left in this country and few smaller tactical units of any character.

Greatest Transportation Problem

Moving our forces from Europe to the Pacific involves the greatest transportation problem that has ever been undertaken in war. The distances are tremendous. From Europe to Manila by way of Panama is 14,000 miles. From San Francisco to Manila is 6,771 miles. And speed is essential for it is vitally important that we do not give the enemy time either to rest or reorganize his defenses.

Consequently many troops will go straight from Europe to the war against Japan. As many as can be taken through the United States without reducing our pressure on the enemy will be brought through this country and given furloughs en route. Some must be given retraining after their furloughs, for fighting the Japanese is different from fighting Germans.

The need is particularly great for service troops to build the communications, harbors, bases and airfields essential to sharply expanded combat operations. Many of the service troops will have to go direct to the Pacific to prepare the way for the full application of our ground and air strength.

Over Half Via U.S.

More than half of the men to go to the Pacific will go by way of the United States. The proportion will be substantially lower than this among service units attached to air and ground operations, and higher among combat units. The great bulk of the combat units will be staged through the United States.

Still others of the troops now in Europe will have to remain there for occupation duty to make certain that the menace of Nazi aggression is permanently eradicated and that the seeds of a new war do not take root even before this one is ended.

The number assigned to this duty and the length of time they

will be needed will depend on the situation in Europe and the nature of our international commitments, for a considerable period of time the actual number of our soldiers in Europe will exceed the requirements due to limitations in shipping.

"Mindful Of Desire"

We are mindful of the desire in the heart of every soldier and every citizen to have as many of our soldiers as can be spared without diminishing the force of our blows against Japan, return to civilian life, as soon as possible.

The War Department fully shares this desire. The department strongly urged the Congress to provide in the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 that no one should be retained in the armed forces after he was no longer needed for the prosecution of the war. This requirement is now the law of the land, and the War Department will live up to it in every respect.

The reduction in the size of the Army from 8,300,000 to 6,968,000 represents a drop of a little over 1,300,000 in total strength. This will not be sufficient to permit the early discharge of all the men we consider should be returned to civil life as a result of their extended overseas and combat service.

At High Level

Consequently, it is planned to hold selective service calls after V-E Day at a level above that necessary to replace men lost through battle and normal attrition and thus make it possible to release more men with a record of long and arduous service. This procedure of releasing the maximum number of veterans and their return to civil life will permit the call into service of those men who have heretofore been deferred for one reason or another.

We will at the same time continue to release men because of sickness, wounds, age and such other factors which prevent their effective use in the service. During the last twelve months discharges from all these causes totaled about 450,000. It is expected that discharges of this kind, in addition to those made of men with long overseas and combat service, will result in the release from the Army during the next year of about 2,000,000 men.

With the exception of the men to be released for specific disabilities, those who will leave the Army in the next year will be selected from all parts of the world, the Pacific as well as in Europe, on the basis of impartial standards recommended by the enlisted men themselves.

Aim Of System

The whole aim of the system that

has been developed is to insure that those men who have been overseas longest and have fought hardest and those who have children, get first consideration in demobilization. That is the way our soldiers believe it should be and that is the way it will be, subject only to the continuing necessity of keeping in service until adequate replacements can be found those men needed to defeat Japan.

A preliminary survey made by the War Department on the basis of a one-sixth demobilization of the Army indicates that all but two per cent of the men to be released will be men who have served overseas and that those two per cent will be fathers who have been in the Army a long time.

About half of the 1,300,000 men who will be eligible for release from the Army due to extended and arduous service are now in Europe and about one third are in the Pacific. Most of the others are now in this country, having been returned under rotation after serving full tours of duty overseas.

How soon the men to be demobilized can be brought home will depend on the availability of shipping and air transport after the requirements of the war against Japan are met. The transportation of those eligible for discharge must be considered in connection with the whole transportation problem.

In the last war it took a year to bring back the 2,000,000 men in the AEF, with no problem to meet in the Pacific save for a small force in Siberia. Today we have the problem of moving out of Europe almost double that force, a large number of whom must be transported over 14,000 miles of ocean to the far reaches of the Pacific.

We must transport to the Pacific vast stores of equipment and supplies both from the continental United States and from Europe so that our forthcoming operations may be carried out in accordance with our standard practice of using ammunition, air power and material to the utmost to save lives.

Will Have Superiority

The soldiers who fight Japan will have all the superiority in fire power and equipment we can provide, but it will impose a heavy strain on shipping to give it to them. The supply lines to the Orient are so long that it takes three cargo ships to do the work one was able to do in supplying our troops in Europe.

We have about 70 combat divisions in Europe at the present time, exclusive of hundreds of thousands of combat troops assigned to corps and armies, and a huge force of supply and service troops. It takes fifteen Liberty ships to move the

equipment of a single armored division. It takes 75 trains to move it to the port. That gives you some idea of the transportation problem we are up against.

First priority must be given to the troops and equipment going to the Pacific if we are to win that war in the shortest time and with the smallest cost in casualties.

Marvin Jones Asks Priorities From Congress

Tells House Inquiry of Food Industry's Need of Men and Materials

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP).—Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, turned to Congress today for help in convincing other government agencies and the public that food production is fast becoming the most critical home front problem.

Associates attached considerable importance to Mr. Jones's action because in the past he has taken interdepartmental defeats in silence. They said the move may signalize a more aggressive policy.

Confronted by growing shortages of meats, fats and oils, sugar, eggs, poultry and other commodities, Mr. Jones told Chairman Clinton P. Anderson, of the House food investigating committee, that the food industry has not been allotted as much man power and machinery as it needs to obtain essential food production.

The Jones-Anderson discussions, which took place yesterday and today, were followed by a request from the investigating committee head that food production receive a top priority rating in the allocation of materials and man power.

Lists Production Needs

"The committee chairman asked me what was needed to get all-out food production," Mr. Jones said. I told him and he agreed with me. I welcome any assistance this committee or any other group can give in obtaining essential needs for agriculture and food processors."

Mr. Jones's requests for more machinery for farmers and more facilities for food processing and distribution have been addressed to the War Production Board. Requests have been made to the War Department for additional prisoners of war and to Selective Service for draft deferment for essential

workers.

Associates said the food administrator believes the food situation may become so critical that, in justice to his agency, he should let it be known that he is making every effort to obtain man power and materials he deems necessary. Through loss of workers to the armed forces and to war industries, agriculture has been reduced to the lowest level of man power in more than thirty years.

Wickard Stresses Food Needs

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard joined Mr. Jones and Representative Anderson in emphasizing need for greater production of food this year. "The coming of V-E day in Europe will not mean an end to the battle on the food production front," he said in a talk broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System today.

Meanwhile inventories of meat wholesalers at the end of March were 40 per cent below the same date last year, the Commerce Department reported. Tobacco inventories were down 23 per cent. Percentages are based on the value of holdings.

No Letdown On V-E Day For Merchant Marine

New York, May 5 (AP).—V-E day will bring no respite in the war activities of the American Merchant Marine, which will divert much of its shipping to the campaign against Japan, Frank J. Taylor, president of the American Merchant Marine Institute, said today.

Ending of the convoy system in the Atlantic would, however, result in an increase of from 25 to 30 per cent in operating efficiency, he asserted.

Taylor said transfer of our armed forces from Europe to the Philippines, "probable base for operations, is in itself a tremendous operation." Adding that a new fleet of troop carriers was being converted for this purpose.

"It has been estimated that at least 70 per cent of the supplies left in Europe will be recreated and shipped to the Pacific area," he continued.

1,988 Yanks Return From Nazi Prisons

New York, May 5 (AP).—Two transports bringing home 1,988 American soldiers who were prisoners of war in Germany arrived today at the New York port of embarkation.

The men boarded trains for Camp Kilmer, N.J. Furloughs will follow.

Navy Hospital Ship Haven Commissioned

New York, May 5 (AP).—A new Navy hospital ship, the USS *Haven*, was commissioned today at the Todd Shipyards Brooklyn division, where the vessel was converted from a Maritime Commission C-4 hull. Approximately 700 persons attended the ceremony.

The *Haven*, one of six ships being added to the Navy's mercy fleet, has accommodations for 502 patients. When the five other vessels have gone into service, fifteen naval hospital ships will be in operation.

Commander of the *Haven* is Capt. Theodore T. Patterson, of Haddonfield, N.J., a graduate of Annapolis in 1916.

Miners Disregard Ickes's Notice

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 5 (AP).—"No contract, no work," appeared to be the miners' answer today to Interior Secretary Ickes' announcement that work whistles will blow Monday morning in mines now under Government control.

"The members of our union are determined not to return to work until a new agreement has been signed," said Felix Tomashefsky, acting president of the Glen Alden Coal Company local. "No contract, no work," is the way they feel about it.

Travel Time The Issue

Anthracite negotiations in the wage dispute, which has tied up hard-coal production, were deadlocked yesterday in New York over the issue of \$1.50 a day for underground travel time.

John Girlock, president of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company local, said that even if a wage agreement is reached or orders are issued by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, unions would have difficulty in calling miners to week-end meetings.

Strikers among the 72,000 hard-coal miners began with expiration of the old anthracite wage agreement April 30. Lewis has not responded to a War Labor Board order for extension of the contract pending negotiation of a new one, with any wage changes to be retroactive.

Number Of Seizures

Ickes, in his capacity as Solid Fuels Administrator, has taken possession of 363 anthracite companies, all in Pennsylvania. He also seized 33 strikebound bituminous mines yesterday, bringing to 272 the number of Government-controlled soft-coal properties.

The bituminous mines seized yes-

terday have been idle since April 30, when the men failed to go back under a new contract. The other 239 soft-coal mines under Government control were seized Thursday and April 10. In the earlier seizures the men had balked at working without a regular contract.

In New York city today, Lewis declined comment when asked if he would direct his miners to return to work Monday, in compliance with the Government order.

Operators and UMW leaders resumed their contract negotiations this afternoon.

Consul For Luxembourg

Los Angeles, May 5 (AP).—Eugene Huss, retired Chicago attorney, has been named honorary consul for Luxembourg, with jurisdiction over California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Hawaii and Alaska. Huss, former vice consul in Chicago, received notification yesterday of his appointment by Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg.

U. S. and British Proposals

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5 (AP).—Following are texts of amendments proposed to the Dumbarton Oaks plan by the United States and Great Britain (new language is in parentheses):

U. S. Proposals

CHAPTER V—THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Section B—Functions and Powers

New paragraph to follow Paragraph 6:

(Subject to the provision of Paragraph 1 of this section, the General Assembly should be empowered to recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situations, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare of friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the purposes and principles set forth in this charter.)

CHAPTER VIII. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, INCLUDING PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF AGGRESSION

Section C—Regional Arrangements

2. The security council should, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action should be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the security council.

(with the exception of measures against enemy states in this war provided for pursuant to Chapter XII, paragraph 2, or, in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of such states, until such time as the organization may, by consent of the governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by a state now at war with the United Nations).

ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP ADDITIONAL CHAPTER PROPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES

Note: This draft deals with principles and mechanism only and makes no assumption about the inclusion of any specific territory.

1. The organization should

establish under its authority a system of international trusteeship for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent agreement.

2. The basic objectives of the trusteeship system should be: (a) to further international peace and security; (b) to promote the political, economic and social advancement of the trust territories and their inhabitants and their progressive development toward self-government; and (c) to provide for non-discriminatory treatment in trust territories with respect to the economic and other appropriate civil activities of the nationals of all member states.

3. The trusteeship system should apply only to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship arrangements: (a) territories now held under mandate; (b) territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of this war; and (c) territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration. It would be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories would be brought under a trusteeship system and upon that terms.

4. The trusteeship arrange-

ment for each territory to be placed under trusteeship should be agreed upon by the states directly concerned and should be approved as provided for in Paragraphs 7 and 8 below.

5. The trusteeship arrangements in each case should include the terms under which the territory will be administered.

6. There may be designated in the trusteeship arrangement a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the territory to which the arrangement applies.

7. All functions of the organization relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the trusteeship arrangements and their alteration or amendment, should be exercised by the security council.

8. The functions of the organization with regard to trusteeship arrangements for all other areas should be exercised by the general assembly.

9. In order to assist the general assembly to carry out those functions under the trusteeship system not reserved to the security council, there should be established a trusteeship council which would operate under its authority. The trusteeship council should consist of specially qualified representatives, designated (a) one each by the states administering trust territories; and (b) one each by an equal number of other states named for three-year periods by the general assembly.

10. The general assembly, and under its authority, the trusteeship council, in carrying out their functions, should be empowered to consider reports submitted by the administering authorities, to accept petitions, to institute investigations, and to take other action within their competence as defined by the trusteeship arrangements.

11. The administering authority in each trust territory within the competence of the general assembly should make an annual report to the general assembly upon the basis of a questionnaire formulated by the trusteeship council.

British Proposals

PROPOSED REDRAFT OF CHAPTER IX.

Section A.—Purpose and Relationships

"1. With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are neces-

sary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, the organization should (in association with the International Labour Organization and other bodies concerned), facilitate solutions of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Responsibility for the discharge of this function should be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in an economic and social council.

2. The various specialized economic, social and other organizations and agencies would have responsibilities in their respective fields as defined in their statutes. Each such organization or agency should be brought into relationship with the organization on terms to be determined by agreement between the economic and social council and the appropriate authorities of the specialized organization or agency, subject to approval by the General Assembly.

(3. In view of its tripartite constitution, the International Labour Organization should, subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 above, be brought into special relationship with the organization and should be an important instrument through which should be pursued the object of securing for all improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security.")

PROPOSED NEW PARAGRAPH TO BE INSERTED AFTER PARAGRAPH 6 OF SECTION B, OF CHAPTER V.

(6 (A) The General Assembly should be empowered to recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situations, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, and of situations resulting from a violation of the purposes and principles set forth in this chapter.)

PROPOSED REDRAFT OF PARAGRAPH 2, SECTION (C) CHAPTER VIII.

2. The Security Council should, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action should be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council (with the exception of

measures against enemy states in this war provided for pursuant to Chapter 12, Paragraph 2, or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of such states, until such time as the organization may, by consent of the governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by a state now at war with the United Nations).

Big Four Amendments to Dumbarton Oaks

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5 (AP).—Following are the texts of amendments proposed jointly by the Big Four—the United States, Britain, Russia and China—to the Dumbarton Oaks formula for a world organization (new language is in parentheses):

Amendments Agreed On

The delegations of the four governments which participated in the Dumbarton Oaks conversations, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and China, have consulted together concerning amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals which each of them desired to submit. The proposed amendments on which the four find themselves in agreement are submitted to the conference as joint proposals. Such further amendments as each of these governments may wish to propose will be presented separately.

(Note: Amendments are indicated by parentheses around added passages).

CHAPTER I—PURPOSES

1. To maintain international peace and security; and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means (and with due regard for principles of justice and international law), adjustment or settlement of international disputes which may lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations (based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples) and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in the solution of international economic, social (cultural and other humanitarian problems and promotion

and encouragement of respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex); and

CHAPTER II—PRINCIPLES

1. The organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all (delete "peace-loving states" undelete) (its members).

3. All members of the organ-

ization shall settle their (international) disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered.

New paragraph to be added following Paragraph 6, to take the place of Paragraph 7 of Chapter VIII, Section A, which would be deleted:

(Nothing contained in this charter shall authorize the organization to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the state concerned or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under this charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of Chapter VIII, Section B.)

CHAPTER V—THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Section B—Functions and Powers

6. The general assembly should initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international co-operation in political, economic, (delete "and" undelete) social (and cultural) fields (to assist in the realization of human rights and basic freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex and also for the encouragement of the development of international law) (delete "and of adjusting situations likely to impair the general welfare." undelete).

New paragraph to follow Paragraph 7:

(The general assembly should examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.)

CHAPTER VI—THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Section A—Composition

The security council should consist of one representative of each of eleven members of the organization. Representatives of the United States of America,

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the republic of China, and, in due course, France, should have permanent seats. The general assembly should elect six states to fill the non-permanent seats (due regard being specially paid in the first instance to the contribution of members of the organization toward the maintenance of inter-

national peace and security and toward the other purposes of the organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.) These six states should be elected for a term of two years, three retiring each year. They should not be immediately eligible for re-election. In the first election of the non-permanent members three should be chosen by the general assembly for one-year terms and three for two-year terms.

Section D—Procedure

2. The security council should be empowered to set up such bodies or agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions. (Delete "including regional subcommittees of the military staff committee." undelete).

5. Any member of the organization not having a seat on the security council and any state not a member of the organization, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the security council, should be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute. (In the case of a non-member, the security council should lay down such conditions as it may deem just for the participation of such a non-member.)

CHAPTER VII—AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The provisions of Chapter VII of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals should be adjusted to bring it into conformity with the recommendations of Commission IV in light of the report of the jurist's committee.

CHAPTER VIII—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY INCLUDING PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF AGGRESSION

Section A—Pacific Settlement of Disputes

The following new paragraph

should be inserted before paragraph 1 of Section A of Chapter VIII:

(Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraphs 1-5 below, the security council should be empowered, if all the parties so request, to make recommendations to the parties to any dispute with a view to its settlement in accordance with the principles laid down in Chapter II, paragraph 3.)

2. Any state, whether member of the organization or not, may bring any such dispute or situation to the attention of the general assembly or of the security council. (In the case of a non-member, it should be required to accept, for the purposes of such dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the charter.)

4. If, nevertheless, parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Paragraph 3 above fail to settle it by the means indicated in that paragraph, they should obligate themselves to refer it to the Security Council. (If the Security Council (delete "should in each case decide whether or not" (undelete) (deems that) the continuance of the particular dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, (delete "and, accordingly, whether the Security Council should deal with the dispute, and, if so, whether it should take action under Paragraph 5" undelete) (it shall decide whether or whether itself to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.)

7. (Delete "the provisions of Paragraph 1 to 6 of Section A should not apply to situations or disputes arising out of matters which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of the state concerned." undelete)

(Note: This paragraph would be replaced by the new paragraph proposed for addition following Paragraph 6, Chapter II, Principles.)

Section B.—Determination of threats to the peace or acts of aggression and action with respect thereto

1. Should the security council deem that a failure to settle a dispute in accordance with procedures indicated in paragraph 3 of Section A, or in accordance with its recommendations made under paragraphs 4 or 5 of

Section A, constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security, it should take any measures necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the organization.

2. In general the security council should determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression and should make recommendations or decide upon the measures (set forth in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this section) to be taken to maintain or restore peace and security.

Insert the following paragraph between paragraphs 2 and 3:

(Before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures for the maintenance or restoration of peace and security in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2, the security council may call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it may deem necessary or desirable in order to prevent an aggravation of the situation. Such provisional measures should be without prejudice to the rights, claims or position of the parties concerned. Failure to comply with such provisional measures should be duly taken account of by the security council.)

9. There should be established a military staff committee the functions of which should be to advise and assist the security council on all questions relating to the security council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, to the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, to the regulation of armaments, and to possible disarmament. It should be responsible under the security council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the security council. The committee should be composed of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the security council or their representatives. Any member of the organization not permanently represented on the committee should be invited by the committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the committee's responsibilities requires that such a state should participate in its work. Questions of command of forces should be worked out subsequently. (The military staff committee, with the authorization of the security council, may

establish regional subcommittees of the military staff committee.)

CHAPTER IX — ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

Section A—Purpose and Relationships

1. With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations (based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determinations of peoples), the organization should facilitate solutions of international economic, social, (cultural), and other humanitarian problems and promote respect for human rights and (for) fundamental freedoms (for all without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex). Responsibility for the discharge of this function should be vested in the General Assembly, and under the authority of the General Assembly, in an economic and social council.

Section C—Functions and powers of the Economic and Social Council

1. The Economic and Social Council should be empowered: (to make recommendations for promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms):

B. To make recommendations, on its own initiative with respect to international economic, social, (cultural) and other humanitarian matters;

C. To receive and consider reports from the economic, social, (cultural) and other organizations or agencies brought into relations with the organization, and to co-ordinate their activities through consultations with, and recommendations to, such organizations or agencies.

Section D—Organization and Procedure

1. The Economic and Social Council should set up (delete "an economic commission, a social commission and such other commissions as may be required" undelete) (commissions in the fields of economic activity, social activity, cultural activity, promotion of human rights and any other field within the competence of the council.) These commissions should consist of experts. There should be a permanent staff which should

constitute a part of the secretariat of the organization.

CHAPTER X THE SECRETARIAT

1. There should be a secretariat comprising a secretary-general (four deputies), and such staff as may be required (delete "The secretary-general should be the chief administrative officer of the organization. He should be elected by the General Assembly, on recommendation of the Security Council, for such term and under such conditions as are specified in the charter." undelete) (The secretary-general and his deputies should be elected by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council for a period of three years, and the secretary-general should be eligible for re-election. The secretary-general should be the chief administrative officer of the organization.)

4. (In the performance of their duties, the secretary-general and the staff should be responsible only to the organization. Their responsibilities should be exclusively international in character, and they should not seek or receive instructions in regard to the discharge thereof from any authority external to the organization. The members should undertake fully to respect the international character of the responsibilities of the secretariat and not to seek to influence any of their nationals in the discharge of such responsibilities.)

CHAPTER XI—AMENDMENTS

1. (The present charter comes into force after its ratification in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by the members of the organization having permanent seats on the Security Council and by a majority of the other members of the organization.)

NOTE: The existing text of Chapter XI becomes Paragraph 2.

2. (A general conference of the members of the United Nations may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a three-fourths vote of the General Assembly with the concurrence of the Security Council voting in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI, Section C, Paragraph 2, for the purpose of reviewing the charter. Each member shall have one vote in the conference. Any alterations of the charter recommended by

a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by the members of the organization having permanent membership on the Security Council and by a majority of the organization.)

doms for all people without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex. Thus the members of the organization are pledged to international co-operation for the benefit of individuals everywhere.

The United States, the United

Statement by Stettinius

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5 (AP)—The complete text of a statement made today by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. at a news conference follows:

The four sponsoring governments agreed last night to present as their joint proposals most of their amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

I believe the very wide extent of agreement reached on these amendments by the sponsoring governments so quickly and so early in the conference is an achievement of great importance for the successful outcome of our labors.

It is also significant that the substance of these amendments and of three additional amendments being proposed by the United States results in large part from the very full world-wide discussion of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals which has been carried on since last October.

Suggestions Incorporated

Many suggestions made by individual citizens or civic groups in the United States are reflected in these amendments. The assistance and advice of the consultants to the United States delegation have been invaluable.

Seldom has there been a greater demonstration of respect for democratic rights or a fuller proof of the high value of democratic procedure.

Two important amplifications of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals made in the amendments agreed upon last night concern the promotion of individual human rights and fundamental freedoms and further strengthening of the machinery for keeping the peace.

To the original purposes of the world organization as stated in Chapter 1 have now been added; First, as the basis of the development of friendly relations among nations, the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; second, the promotion of human rights and fundamental free-

doms, the Soviet Union and China were in full accord upon the strong statements regarding equal rights for all nations large and small and the individual human rights which it is now proposed to include as fundamental purposes of the world organization.

The responsibility for the work of assisting in the realization of individual human rights and basic freedoms is placed primarily upon the general assembly and the economic and social council. Several amendments to this effect have been agreed upon in the chapters concerned with the functions and powers of the assembly and economic and social council. Establishment by the economic and social council of a commission for the promotion of human rights is now specifically provided for. In addition, the economic and social council would set up economic, social and cultural commissions.

President Roosevelt listed freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear as the four fundamental freedoms for which this war is being fought. We know that these freedoms cannot be achieved overnight and that it will require long years of effort and struggle to realize them fully. But the length and difficulty of the road should make us all the more eager to set our feet upon it firmly and hopefully.

Confident of Future

I look forward confidently to the time when the economic and social council will become one of the great institutions toward which all peoples will turn for hope and effective action. I believe that here at San Francisco we are laying a firm foundation for the economic and social collaboration of nations, and that history may well prove that of all the things we have done here this was the most important.

A substantial addition to the functions of the security council is an amendment to Chapter 8 providing that the council can

recommend not only procedures for peaceful settlement, but also the actual terms of settlement whenever the parties to the dispute request such action.

Moreover, under a further amendment, the council may, pending final settlement, call upon the parties to a dispute to comply with provisional measures necessary to prevent aggravation of the dispute.

An important amendment, which is an addition to the principles stated in Chapter 2, specifies that the organization shall not interfere in the domestic affairs of any nation, with the significant qualification that a claim of domestic jurisdiction cannot prevent enforcement action by the security council in dealing with threats to the peace or in dealing with acts of aggression.

Another amendment sets up, for the first time, the procedure by which the charter of world organization will come into force. It provides that the charter will take effect when it has been ratified by the five nations having permanent seats on the security council and a simple majority of the other members of the organization. The same rules would apply in putting into effect later amendments to the charter.

The four sponsoring governments have agreed upon an amendment which provides that the general assembly, with the concurrence of the security council, may call a general conference to recommend amendments to the charter at any time in the future.

Another amendment is concerned with fair representation for the so-called middle-sized nations and the small nations on the security council. This is done by setting up the principle that the non-permanent members of the council should be elected by the assembly with due regard first to their contribution to the maintenance of peace and security and also to equitable geographical distribution.

In addition to the amendments jointly proposed by the four sponsoring governments, the United States delegation has also submitted other amendments. Further consultations on these amendments will be held.

One of these amendments would clarify the power of the assembly to recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment

of any situation, regardless of origin, likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations, including situations resulting from a violation of the purposes and principles of the proposed charter of the world organization.

Would Clarify Authority

A second United States amendment clarifies the authority of the security council in regard to regional arrangements directed against the present Axis powers. It re-emphasizes the proposal that no enforcement action would be taken under regional arrangements without the authority of the security council, except when such action was directed against states now at war with the United Nations. This provision is consistent with Chapter 12 of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals which states that no provision of the charter should preclude action taken or authorized in relation to enemy states as a result of the present war by the governments having responsibility for such action.

We are proposing a wholly new chapter which deals with the vital subject of international trusteeship for certain territories. Pursuant to the Crimea agreement, consultations with the other four governments which would have permanent seats on the security council are under way on these proposals.

The organization would establish a system of international trusteeship applying to three classes of territories which may be placed under the system by means of trusteeship arrangements—territories now under mandate, territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of this war, and territories voluntarily placed under the system by the administering states.

Specific provision is made for designating strategic areas in a trusteeship arrangement applying to any particular territory. The security council has jurisdiction to exercise the functions of the organization with regard to these strategic areas, while the general assembly, assisted by a trusteeship council, exercises the function with regard to other trust areas.

The system here proposed holds great promise for the development and progress of the peoples of dependent areas. It must be emphasized, however, that we are here dealing only with the machinery for trusteeship. No consideration will be

given at this conference to specific territories which are to be placed under the system. That will be left for future arrangements.

MOLOTOFF IN SHIPYARDS

Escorted by Kaiser, He Marvels at American War Production

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5 (AP)—Foreign Commissar Molotoff of Russia chatted today with men in overalls and ate luncheon in a shipyard cafeteria.

Getting his first view of the might that American industry put into the war, he spent two hours clambering through the orderly maze out of which Henry J. Kaiser has produced more than 700 vessels at Richmond.

He climbed to the top of a five-story warehouse, stood under a seventy-four-ton steel deckhouse dangling from a derrick, and descended into the hold of a new 10,800-ton Victory ship.

Steel plates fell at his feet and sparks showered his black business suit as he wandered around. Through it all he showed his interest by calmly asking innumerable questions. He was escorted by Mr. Kaiser and Clay P. Bedford, general manager of the four Richmond yards.

Labor Seen As New 'Russian Issue'

San Francisco, May 5 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, bringing AFL viewpoints to the United Nations Conference, may raise another "Russian issue."

Green said on his departure from Washington that the "question of forced labor" was on his mind. This was a reference to action of the AFL's executive council in formally protesting what it termed a Russian plan to use forced German labor to repair war damage.

At near-by Oakland yesterday a dozen world labor leaders (not including the AFL) agreed on a constitution for a new world federation of trade unions. They turned down a Russian request that the federation have power to direct a world labor policy.

Predicts Russia Joining

But Walter Schevenels, Belgian labor leader, who was secretary-general of the former International Federation of Trade Unions, expressed belief that Russia would join the new group. It had refused

to join the IFTU.

The AFL has opposed creation of a new world labor organization and refused to attend its 35-nation meeting in London last February. However, another invitation is due to be extended, for a Paris meeting in September.

Principal Participants

Labor leaders in the Oakland talks included Sidney Hillman, of the CIO; Sir Walter Citrine, of the British Trade Union Congress; Louis Saillant, of the French Confederation of Labor; V. V. Kuznetsov, of the Russian Trade Union Council, and Vincent Lombardo Toledano, of Mexico.

A voting formula was agreed upon, as part of the new organization's constitution, which will give full weight only to the first five million of a member nation's votes. As a result, Russia would have about a fourth of the voting strength, although its estimated 24,000,000 enrolled workers are almost twice as numerous as those in all the other large nations which have a strong labor movement.

Jews Advocate Commission on Human Rights

Ask Parley for Unequivocal Catalogue of Freedoms to Assure Observance

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5 (AP).—Jews of the United States and Great Britain asked the United Nations Conference today to create a commission on human rights and fundamental freedoms.

They proposed amendments to assure that these factors be "clearly and unequivocally" enumerated by the conference and that their observance be mandatory for all members of the proposed world security organization.

The request was in the form of a memorandum to the conference from the joint committee of the World Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Conference and the Board of Deputies of British Jews.

The memorandum spoke of "vagueness and omissions" in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, on which the projected world organization is being built. It mentioned that one of the functions of the United Nations social and economic council of the world organization as stated in the Dumbarton Oaks plan would be to "promote

respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms." The Jewish note said this fell short of safeguarding or establishing protection for those principles.

"Protection involves concrete obligations by the states concerned," the memorandum said. "Since only detailed and clearly defined obligations can be either guaranteed or violated . . . only a clearly stated catalogue of human rights and fundamental freedoms can guarantee their international observance."

Evatt for a Peace Charter Written by All Delegates

Australian Calls the Deadlock a Healthy Situation

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5 (AP).—Herbert Evatt, Australian Foreign Minister, said today he thought the situation wherein the Big Four have become deadlocked over certain issues was a healthy one in that the job of writing a security charter has now been thrown "into the hands of the conference."

"The work is far too difficult to be confined to those representing a few great powers," Mr. Evatt said in a formal statement. "It is fully recognized that three or four powers cannot have the monopoly

of the wisdom, experience and technical skill required for the job."

He also said agreed-on plans for selection of non-permanent members of the security council with first regard to their contribution to peace and security were most welcome. He called these arrangements an acceptance of Australia's position that strong middle-class powers be assigned seats on the important inner council of the proposed international organization.

Stettinius Plays Parley Host in Lavish Quarters

8-Room Penthouse Richly Furnished; 2 Love Seats Set Aside for Russians

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5 (AP).—An eight-room penthouse, crowded with the treasures that clipper ships must have brought from China long ago, is San Francisco's

meeting place for the Big Four ministers of the United Nations.

Perhaps the Kremlin has something lavishly like it. But the luxurious apartment atop a Nob Hill hotel where Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. acts as host to his Foreign Minister colleagues—of Russia, Great Britain and China—rivals anything New York's Park Avenue boasts.

Inspecting it for the first time, newsmen found a mammoth pine-paneled room, with broad windows overlooking San Francisco Bay. It contained more than forty chairs of all descriptions.

A mirrored fireplace, seldom used in San Francisco's mild climate, formed a backdrop for two green upholstered love seats drawn together for Soviet Foreign Commissar Vacheslav M. Molotov and his aids, who seem inevitably to hold the center of the stage at these meetings.

Rich brown draperies half cover the windows looking south over the city's hazy hills. Through the east windows the bay sprawls northward. A ferryboat churns up a white wake.

On a carved Oriental table are a pair of powerful binoculars. Mr. Molotov might use them if he chooses to peek at the goings-on on the Soviet supply boat anchored off the wharves.

Everywhere in the room there are rich tapestries, oil paintings, Oriental greens. A fabulous glass case holds twenty-seven Chinese fans; Oriental rugs, large and small, cover the wide-board floors.

The room seems a combination of the ancient East and the West of a half century ago—a West that yielded the famous Comstock Lode of Virginia City, Nev., whence came the gold to pay for these treasures.

Mr. Stettinius himself is a guest in the sumptuous surroundings, made available by the owner, Mrs. James Flood. The Flood fortune came from Comstock.

With four bedrooms and an equal number of baths, the apartment provides plenty of living space. A circular library with a blue, star-encrusted dome ceiling leads off from a foyer and to a large dining room.

Here the table was set for sixteen, the four Foreign Ministers each attended by three aids. Printed menus were beside each plate. Gleaming crystal and shining silver were offset by tall, yellow candles and a large basket of yellow snapdragons, red roses and yellow tulips.

The cream-colored walls gave

off a friendly glow. The stage was set for a state dinner. The fate of many people might be broached over the soup, settled over the coffee cups.

Giannini Gives \$500,000 For Bank, Medical Study

Says He Isn't Millionaire, Doesn't Want to Die One

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5 (AP).—A. P. Giannini, seventy-five-year-old retiring board chairman of the Bank of America, the nation's second largest, announced he would contribute \$500,000 toward a foundation for specialized bank training and medical research.

"I have never been a millionaire," he explained. "I don't want to be one, and I certainly don't want to die a millionaire. I want to see my money do some good while I'm around."

Mr. Giannini started in the vegetable commission business and built the Bank of America until only the Chase National Bank of New York is larger. He announced yesterday he would retire next week, but would travel to Europe and South America and "take a few notes for the bank."

LONDON, MAY 5-(AP)—THE GERMAN RADIO AT WILHELMSHAVEN INTERRUPTED A MUSICAL PROGRAM AT 8 A.M. (2AEW) TODAY WITH A BULLETIN, DECLARING: "AT THIS MOMENT ALL HOSTILITIES IN OUR AREA HAVE CEASED."

LONDON, MAY 5-(AP)—THE PARIS RADIO, QUOTING A "STOCKHOLM SOURCE," SAID TODAY THAT JOSEF TERBOVEN, REICH COMMISSAR FOR OCCUPIED NORWAY, HAD OFFERED UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER TO THE ALLIES. THE REPORT WAS UNCONFIRMED, THE RADIO ADDED.

LONDON, MAY 5-(AP)—A WAR OFFICE OBSERVER REPORTED TODAY POLITICAL PRISONERS CAGED IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP AT FANDBOSTEL, WEST OF HAMBURG, WERE STARVED TO DEATH BY THE HUNDREDS IN THE LAST WEEKS BEFORE THE PLACE WAS LIBERATED, AND CANNIBALISM WAS PRACTICED. THE OBSERVER DESCRIBED THE CAMP AS A COMBINED PRISONER OF WAR AND CONCENTRATION CAMP FROM WHICH 15,000 ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR AND MORE THAN 7,000 POLITICAL PRISONERS OF THE GESTAPO WERE RELEASED THURSDAY BY BRITISH TROOPS. THE WAR OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THE HUNGER-CRAZED INMATES RESORTED TO CANNIBALISM, AND THAT "CORPSES HAVE SEVERAL TIMES BEEN SEEN WITH THE HEART AND LIVER CUT OUT." HE QUOTED A BRITISH DOCTOR CAPTURED IN GREECE AS TELLING OF A YOUNG DUTCH PRISONER WHO HAD WITNESSED ACTS OF CANNIBALISM IN THE CAMP.

LONDON, MAY 5-(AP)—POSSIBLY INDICATING TRANSCENDENT WEEKEND DEVELOPMENTS, THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED NORWEGIAN NEWS AGENCY, BUT NOT SAID TODAY IT WOULD NOT CLOSE DOWN AS USUAL TONIGHT, BUT WOULD TRANSMIT ANY MATERIAL IMMEDIATELY. THE RADIO-TELEGRAPH SERVICE TRANSMITS TO NORWEGIAN NEWSPAPERS. BBC MONITORS SAID EXTENSION OF THE SERVICE WAS UNPRECEDENTED.

(EDITORS: MAY BE BRACKETED IN STOCKHOLM NORWEGIAN.)
LONDON, MAY 5-(AP)—THE DANISH RADIO AT FLENSBURG, IN A DISPATCH REPORTED TONIGHT BY REUTERS, SAID GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ HAD ORDERED THE GERMAN "WEREWOLVES" ORGANIZATION TO ABSTAIN FROM "ANY ILLEGAL FIGHTING ACTIVITY" IN ALLIED-OCCUPIED TERRITORY "BY VIRTUE OF THE TRUCE WHICH MEANWHILE HAS BEEN PUT INTO EFFECT."

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THE NORWEGIAN STOCKHOLM SOURCES SAID THERE WAS NOTHING UNUSUAL ABOUT REPORTS OF GERMAN TRANSPORTS MOVING TOWARD NORWAY BUT EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THERE WERE NO LARGE NUMBERS OF TROOPS LEAVING DENMARK NORTHWARD.

THESE SOURCES SUGGESTED THAT GESTAPO MEN, ELITE GUARDS AND FANATICAL NAZIS BEFORE CAPITULATING WOULD TRY TO GET AS FAR AS POSSIBLE FROM THE SCENES OF THEIR CRIMES TO A PLACE "WHERE YOUR ACCUSERS CAN'T WALK UP AND POINT YOU OUT."

LONDON, MAY 5-(AP)-REUTERS SAID TODAY THAT GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ HAD BROADCAST THE ADMISSION THAT GERMAN ARMIES WERE SURRENDERING AND "IT IS SENSELESS TO FIGHT ON."

THE NEWS AGENCY DID NOT IDENTIFY THE STATION OVER WHICH THE BROADCAST WAS MADE AND IT WAS NOT HEARD BY OTHER MONITORS HERE, BUT BRITISH NEWSPAPERS BANNERLINED THE REPORT AND INTERPRETED IT AS A DECLARATION OF GERMAN INTENTION TO SURRENDER IN NORWAY.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES FROM STOCKHOLM ALSO QUOTED RESPONSIBLE SWEDISH POLITICAL QUARTERS AS SAYING THERE WAS "HARDLY ANY REASON TO EXPECT DEVELOPMENTS IN NORWAY TO PROCEED IN ANOTHER WAY THAN IN DENMARK."

FRENCH TELEGRAPH AGENCY REPORTS FROM STOCKHOLM DECLARED NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN DOENITZ OR HIS REPRESENTATIVES AND THE ALLIES WERE CONTINUING NEAR THE TOWN OF FLENSBURG, NEAR THE DANISH BORDER.

THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED OSLO RADIO SAID DOENITZ HAD HAD A NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS WITH JOSEF TERBOVEN, NAZI COMMISSIONER IN NORWAY, WHO HAD BEEN GIVEN HIS INSTRUCTIONS.

BUT THE ACTUAL WHEREABOUTS OF DOENITZ, SUCCESSOR OF ADOLF HITLER AS A SELF-STYLED FUHRER, REMAINED A MYSTERY.

THEY WERE FLOWN TO KIRKENES, NORWAY, THEN WERE TAKEN TO OSLO IN THE HOLD OF A CARGO SHIP. ANOTHER VESSEL TOOK THEM TO AARLBORG, DENMARK. THEY WERE PLACED IN DIRTY BOXCARS AND TRANSPORTED TO WILHELM-SHAVEN AND FINALLY ENDED THEIR TRAVELS IN A NAVAL PRISONER OF WAR CAMP OUTSIDE OF BREMEN.

THE MEN SAID THEY WERE NOT MISTREATED AT THE CAMP, BUT THAT THEY WERE ALWAYS HUNGRY. THEIR RED CROSS PARCELS WERE OFTEN HELD UP OR LOST, THEY SAID.

THE PROGRESS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES FORCED THE NAZIS TO MOVE THE PRISONERS IN FEBRUARY TO STALAG 11B NEAR HANNOVER. THERE THE AMERICANS DESCRIBED CONDITIONS AS DEPLORABLE, WITH LITTLE FOOD AND THE QUARTERS FILTHY.

"THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS WERE BEATEN AND STARVED," THOMPSON SAID, "AND THE AMERICANS WERE NOT TREATED MUCH BETTER." THE BODIES OF THE PRISONERS WHO DIED IN THE CAMP WERE THROWN IN A LARGE, OPEN PIT.

THE SIX SAILORS WERE FREED BY THE BRITISH APRIL 16.

LONDON, MAY 5-(AP)-THE DANISH HOME RADIO SAID THAT KING CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK AND THE NEW PREMIER, ORLA BUHL, WOULD SPEAK TO THE LIBERATED DANISH NATION AT NOON (6 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME) TODAY.

OFFICIAL NETHERLANDS AND NETHERLANDS INDIES NEWS AGENCY

LONDON, MAY 5.--/ANETA/--THE PEOPLE OF AMSTERDAM TODAY CELEBRATED THE END OF THEIR FIVE LONG YEARS UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION WITH VICTORY

PARADES THROUGH THE STREETS
MAY 6 1945
STREAMS OF CELEBRANTS WERE SEEN PARADING THROUGH THE CITY BY AMERICAN FLIERS ENGAGED IN THE DAYS "FOOD-BOMBING" RUN.

"IT WAS A TREAT FOR ME TO SEE HOW HAPPY THE PEOPLE WERE," LIEUT. RICHARD B. EMMANUEL, NAVIGATOR, OF NORFOLK, VA. SAID. "I NEVER SAW SO MANY FLAGS IN MY LIFE--NETHERLANDS, BRITISH AND AMERICAN."

LIEUT. NICHOLAS A. LONG OF WESTFIELD, N.Y., NAVIGATOR OF ONE OF THE FLYING FORTRESSES WHICH DROPPED FOOD PACKETS ON SCHIPHOL FIELD NEAR AMSTERDAM, SAID THAT HE COULD SEE SECTIONS IN WHICH GERMAN PRISONERS WERE BEING ASSEMBLED TO BE LED BACK TO THE ALLIED LINES.

AD/PR1240PEW

LONDON, MAY 5-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IS REPORTING

"FIGHTING ADVANCES" TO THE LAST.

IN WHAT WILL BE ONE OF ITS LAST COMMUNIQUE OF THIS WAR, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY:

"FURTHER UNITS OF OUR NINTH AND 12TH ARMIES HAVE FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH TO AMERICAN OCCUPIED TERRITORY WEST OF THE ELBE."

WHEREUPON, IT MAY BE ADDED PARANTHETICALLY, THEY SURRENDERED TO THE U.S. NINTH ARMY.

SA-COMMUNIQUE-125PEW

PARIS, MAY 5-(AP)-ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS TODAY BROADCAST ASSURANCE TO LIBERATED RUSSIAN PRISONERS, DEPORTEES AND ENFORCED WORKERS IN GERMANY THAT "ALL RUSSIANS LIBERATED WITHIN THE AREA CONTROLLED BY THE SUPREME COMMANDER WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

TO LIBERATED POLES IN GERMANY THE HEADQUARTERS BROADCAST SENT THIS MESSAGE:

"LIBERATED POLES IN THE AREA OF GERMANY CONTROLLED BY THE SUPREME COMMANDER WILL HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO INDICATE THEIR WISHES WHETHER THEY WISH TO RETURN TO POLAND OR NOT. EACH CASE WILL BE DEALT WITH INDIVIDUALLY."

PS1149PEW

PARIS, MAY 5-(AP)-THE FRENCH FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATE WITH THE ALLIES FOR OUTRIGHT FRENCH CONTROL OF THE SAAR COAL MINES AND THE NECESSARY LABOR FOR THEIR EXPLOITATION.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO REITERATED ITS ASSERTION THAT FRANCE SHOULD HAVE AN EQUAL SHARE IN ANY NEGOTIATIONS RELATING TO THE GERMAN SURRENDER AND EXPRESSED ASTONISHMENT THAT THE FRENCH ZONE OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY STILL HAS NOT BEEN FIXED.

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THAT AN INTERNATIONAL MANDATE BE CREATED TO ADMINISTER THE RUHR AND A NEW STATE ESTABLISHED IN THE WESTPHALIAN TERRITORY ALONG THE RHINE.

RW1217AEW

PARIS, MAY 5-(AP)-FRENCH OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THE COMMANDING GENERALS OF FRANCE, AS WELL AS OTHER ALLIED NATIONS, HAVE PERMISSION TO ACCEPT UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER FROM GERMANS, UNDER A NEW POLICY.

THE OFFICIALS SAID FRANCE MADE REPRESENTATIONS THAT IF GERMANS DID NOT SURRENDER TO THE FRENCH AS WELL AS TO OTHERS, GERMANY WOULD BE IN POSITION IN FUTURE DEALINGS TO SAY TO THE FRENCH, "WE NEVER SURRENDERED TO YOU."

MD811PEW

PARIS, MAY 5-(AP)-A SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS STATEMENT: TODAY HAS SEEN THE STEADY CONTINUATION OF GERMAN DEMORALIZATION AND DISINTEGRATION ON THE WESTERN FRONT. ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK ARMY GROUP G, COMMANDED BY GEN. SCHULZ AND COMPRISING THE GERMAN FIRST AND 19TH ARMIES, SURRENDERED THIS AFTERNOON TO GEN. DEVERS.

SO GREAT IS THE CONFUSION AMONG THE ENEMY THAT THE GERMAN OFFICER PRESENT AT THE NEGOTIATIONS, LT. GEN. FOERTSCH, COMMANDING THE FIRST GERMAN ARMY, COULD NOT GIVE AN ACCURATE ESTIMATE OF THE STRENGTH OF ARMY GROUP G. HE BELIEVES IT NUMBERS BETWEEN 200,000 AND 400,000. HE REPORTED THAT THE ARMY ITSELF HAS FOOD FOR SOME DAYS BUT THE LOCAL POPULATION OF SOME 2,500,000 IS FACING STARVATION CONDITIONS.

THIS SURRENDER MARKS THE CULMINATION OF EIGHT MONTHS OF BRILLIANT SERVICE IN THIS THEATER BY THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP UNDER GEN. DEVERS. IN IT ARE THE U.S. SEVENTH AND FRENCH FIRST ARMIES.

AN INTERESTING CIRCUMSTANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THIS OPERATION IS THE FACT THAT THE SEVENTH U.S. ARMY, WHICH FOUGHT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, LATER MADE A SUCCESSFUL LANDING AT MARSEILLE, FOUGHT ITS WAY NORTHWARD THROUGH THE RHONE VALLEY, INTO THE SAAR, AND FINALLY, ENCIRCLING SWITZERLAND, LINKED UP AGAIN IN THE BRENNER PASS WITH ITS OLD FRIENDS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN. THIS PROBABLY IS ONE OF THE LONGEST "LEFT HOOKS" IN HISTORY.

(END)

FD336PEW

PARIS, MAY 5-(AP)-AN ERRONEOUS SUPREME HEADQUARTERS INTERPRETATION OF THE SIZE AND FRONT OF GERMAN ARMY GROUP G RESULTED IN REPORTS TODAY OF THE END OF HOSTILITIES AGAINST GEN. EISENHOWER'S FORCES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND AUSTRIA.

AT 5:40 P.M. (11:40 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME) SUPREME HEADQUARTERS WAR CORRESPONDENTS WERE SUMMONED FOR A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT--THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT THAT GERMAN ARMY GROUP G HAD SURRENDERED. THE ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT SAY WHERE.

A SPECIAL BRIEFING CONFERENCE WAS CALLED FOR 6 P.M., AT WHICH THE CORRESPONDENTS WERE TOLD THAT ARMY GROUP G INCLUDED THE GERMAN SEVENTH FIRST AND 19TH ARMIES ON A FRONT FROM THE VICINITY OF CHEMNITZ AROUND THE ENTIRE WESTERN END OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THROUGH AUSTRIA TO THE SWISS FRONTIER. THE SURRENDER OF ALL THESE ARMIES WOULD HAVE MEANT END OF ACTIVE RESISTANCE BY GERMAN FORCES ENGAGED BY GEN. EISENHOWER'S AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMIES.

AN HOUR LATER THEY WERE SUMMONED URGENTLY TO A "CORRECTION" CONFERENCE AND WERE TOLD THAT THE GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY, FROM CHEMNITZ TO LINZ, COVERING THE WHOLE OF WESTERN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WAS NOT A PART OF ARMY GROUP G. THE FIRST AND 19TH ARMIES, WHICH SURRENDERED, WERE ON THE FLANK FROM LINZ TO SWITZERLAND.

FD313PEW

PARIS, MAY 5-(AP)-FRANCOIS PONCET, FORMER FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN AND ROME, WAS LIBERATED BY FRENCH TROOPS IN SOUTHERN GERMANY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ALBERT SARRAUT, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH COUNCIL, AND FRANCISCO NITTI, PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN MINISTERIAL COUNCIL, ALSO WERE FREED FROM NAZI INTERNMENT CAMPS.

DY814PEW

BY BEN MCKELWAY
ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE WASHINGTON EVENING STAR
WRITTEN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PARIS, MAY 5--MEMBERS OF A PARTY OF 18 NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS ARE RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES AFTER A 12-DAY VISIT TO FRANCE AND GERMANY AT GEN. EISENHOWER'S INVITATION, CONVINCED THAT NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN GUILTY OF NO EXAGGERATED DESCRIPTIONS OF GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS. IF THEIR STORIES ERRED, IT WAS ON THE SIDE OF UNDERSTATEMENT.

FROM WHAT THESE NEWSPAPERMEN SAW ON THEIR INSPECTION TRIPS TO CAMP BUCHENWALD, NEAR WEIMAR, AND DACHAU, NEAR MUNICH, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DESCRIBE CONDITIONS THERE IN A MANNER THAT WOULD GIVE AMERICANS ANY ADEQUATE CONCEPTION OF THE THINGS THE EDITORS SAW.

MEMBERS OF THE PARTY TALKED TO MANY OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE VETERAN 45TH DIVISION, WHICH LIBERATED THE DACHAU CAMP, AND WERE TOLD THAT IN TWO YEARS OF COMBAT SERVICE THEY HAD SEEN NOTHING APPROACHING WHAT THEY HAD WITNESSED INSIDE THIS CAMP. THEIR REACTION WAS A BURNING HATE FOR THE GERMANS, UNLIKE ANYTHING THEY FELT FOR THE SOLDIERS WHO OPPOSED THEM IN BATTLE. ONE GI WITH THE 45TH PUT IT PRETTY WELL WHEN HE SAID: "I ALWAYS THOUGHT THEY WERE EXAGGERATING TO MAKE US HATE THE KRAUTS. NOW I KNOW THESE THINGS ARE TRUE." THAT SUMS UP THE CONCLUSION OF THE EDITORS.

WE WENT THROUGH THE CAMP AT BUCHENWALD MORE THAN A WEEK AFTER ITS LIBERATION AND IN THE INTERVAL IT HAD BEEN CLEANED UP TO SOME EXTENT BY THE AMERICANS. WE SAW DACHAU FOUR DAYS AFTER ITS LIBERATION AND SO FRIGHTFUL WERE THE CONDITIONS OF OVERCROWDING, DISEASE AND DEATH THAT THE SOLDIERS HAD LITTLE OPPORTUNITY TO DO ANYTHING BEYOND MAKING FOOD AND DRUGS AVAILABLE. IN A CAMP POPULATION OF ABOUT 33,000, EXAMINATION OF A PORTION OF THE INMATES REVEALED 800 CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, 291 CASES OF TYPHUS AND 115 OF PNEUMONIA, WITH MORE THAN 100 DEATHS EACH DAY.

THE GERMANS HAD RUN OUT OF COAL FOR THEIR INCINERATOR AT THE CAMP

AND MORE THAN 1,000 CORPSES WERE STACKED THERE. COL. G. J. HATHAWAY, 15TH CORPS SURGEON, SAID THE PRISON INMATES HAD BEEN FED ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF THE DIET SUPPOSEDLY NECESSARY TO KEEP A MAN ALIVE.

A45

THERE WERE CONFLICTING STORIES ABOUT SADISTIC PRACTICES IN THE CAMPS AND THERE WERE NO EYEWITNESSES. FROM WHAT WE GATHERED FROM INTERVIEWS, NO EYEWITNESSES TO SUCH THINGS SURVIVED.

BUT LIVING UNDER THE CAMP CONDITIONS WAS IN ITSELF A FORM OF TORTURE, APPARENTLY DESIGNED TO REDUCE GRADUALLY THE STRENGTH AND THE SPIRIT OF THE PRISONERS UNTIL THEY DIED A "NATURAL DEATH."

THIRTY-FOUR THOUSAND OUT OF A TOTAL OF 125,000 AT DACHAU BETWEEN 1933 AND 1942 HAD DIED "NATURAL DEATHS" AND 13,159 OTHERS HAVE GONE THE SAME WAY SINCE JAN. 1, 1945.

THERE WAS NO ATTEMPT BY THE EDITORS TO SUGGEST A FORM OF PUNISHMENT FOR GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS, BUT THEIR OBSERVATIONS WOULD INDICATE THAT AFTER THIS WAR IT IS GOING TO BE A HARD THING TO FIND A GERMAN WHO WILL ADMIT HE WAS A NAZI, BELIEVED IN THE NAZIS OR KNEW A

ADMIT HE WAS A NAZI, BELIEVED IN THE NAZIS OR KNEW ANYTHING SAVE RUMOR ABOUT THE EXISTENCE OF THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

THE EDITORS INTERVIEWED MANY GERMAN CIVILIANS IN ESSEN, IN THE RUHR AND IN THE DESTROYED CITY OF MUNICH IN BAVARIA. NONE WOULD ADMIT ANYTHING BUT GREAT PLEASURE OVER THE REPORTS OF HITLER'S DEATH, DISDAIN FOR THE NAZIS AND COMPLETE IGNORANCE OF WHAT WENT ON IN THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

IF GEN. EISENHOWER HOPED TO CONVINCE THE EDITORS OF THE TRUTH OF THE GERMAN ATROCITY STORIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR CIVILIANS AND POLITICAL PRISONERS, HE UNDOUBTEDLY SUCCEEDED AND PERHAPS BEYOND HIS EXPECTATIONS. THEIR CHIEF REGRET IS THAT LIMITATIONS OF EXPRESSION PREVENT THEM FROM PAINTING FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE A PICTURE OF THESE CAMPS THAT AN ORDINARY PEACE-LOVING AMERICAN CIVILIAN CAN UNDERSTAND. FOR NOTHING LIKE THESE CAMPS HAS EVER BEEN KNOWN TO MODERN WESTERN CIVILIZATION, AND THERE ARE NO AVAILABLE STANDARDS BY WHICH THEY CAN BE MEASURED IN TERMS OF HUMAN DEPRAVITY AND CRUELTY.

KK&DN501AFW
BY RELMAN MORIN

PARIS, MAY 5-(AP)-SET IN THE VERY CENTER OF ONE OF THE WORLD'S TIGHTEST CENSORSHIPS THERE IS A SMALL ISLAND OF FREEDOM WHERE MORE THAN 600 AMERICAN AND BRITISH WAR CORRESPONDENTS ARE ENJOYING ALMOST COMPLETE LIBERTY IN REPORTING THE WORLD'S BIGGEST NEWS STORY.

THAT IS SHAEF--SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE. SHAEF IS IN FRANCE AND FRANCE, FOR ALL ITS LONG TRADITIONS OF DEMOCRACY AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN FREEDOM, HAS A SERIOUS CENSORSHIP. IT IS SELDOM CONSISTENT BUT UNFAILINGLY TOUGH. FRENCH EDITORS WAGE A DAILY WAR AGAINST IT.

CORRESPONDENTS ACCREDITED TO SHAEF, HOWEVER, ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE FRENCH CENSORSHIP. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS NO JURISDICTION WHATEVER OVER MESSAGES WRITTEN FOR AMERICAN AND BRITISH NEWSPAPERS. THEY PASS ONLY THROUGH THE HANDS OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH MILITARY CENSORS.

THESE MESSAGES ARE EXAMINED ONLY FOR CONSIDERATIONS OF MILITARY SECURITY, FOR POINTS THAT MIGHT GIVE INFORMATION TO THE ENEMY OR OTHERWISE ENDANGER THE LIVES OF ALLIED TROOPS OR THEIR OPERATIONS.

COL. GEORGE WARDEN AND LT. COL. RICHARD MERRICK, CHIEF BRITISH AND AMERICAN CENSORS RESPECTIVELY, HAVE CATEGORICALLY DENIED RECENT REPORTS THAT SHAEF CORRESPONDENTS' STORIES WERE SUBMITTED TO FRENCH CENSORSHIP BEFORE THEY WERE PASSED FOR TRANSMISSION.

THE UNIQUE SITUATION IN WHICH FOREIGN NEWSPAPERMEN IN FRANCE

ARE ABLE TO WORK UNDER A FORM OF "EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY" IS A RESULT OF AN AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE BEFORE D-DAY LAST YEAR.

IT WAS A POINT ON WHICH GEN. EISENHOWER HIMSELF INSISTED. EISENHOWER HAS CONSISTENTLY DEMANDED COMPLETE FREEDOM FOR WAR CORRESPONDENTS, EXCEPT WHERE MILITARY SECURITY ARISES.

BUT A GREAT MANY CORRESPONDENTS ACCREDITED TO SHAEF ALSO ARE REPORTING NON-MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS IN FRANCE, SUCH AS INTERNATIONAL POLITICS, QUESTIONS OF INTERNAL RECOVERY AND THE PURGE OF ALLEGED TRAITORS.

PARADOXICALLY, ALTHOUGH FOREIGNERS, THEY ARE ABLE TO PRESENT A MORE COMPLETE AND ACCURATE PICTURE OF WHAT IS HAPPENING IN FRANCE THAN THE FRENCH NEWSPAPERS THEMSELVES CAN PRESENT--THANKS TO THE LIBERTY THE CORRESPONDENTS ENJOY UNDER SHAEF. THE RECENT RETURN OF MARSHAL HENRI PHILIPPE PETAIN, FORMER VICKY CHIEF OF STATE, WAS AN EXAMPLE.

A144

THE NEWS OF PETAIN'S ARRIVAL IN SWITZERLAND DID NOT APPEAR IN THE FRENCH PRESS UNTIL HOURS AFTER IT HAD BEEN TELEGRAPHED ABROAD. THE SAME DELAY OCCURRED WHEN PETAIN ACTUALLY CROSSED THE FRENCH BORDER WHEN HE WAS JAILED IN FORT DE MONTROUGE, THE DESCRIPTION OF HIS SMALL ROOM WENT OUTSIDE FRANCE BUT WAS NOT PRINTED IN FRENCH PAPERS. LAGGED STORIES OF GERMAN PRISON CAMPS PUBLISHED IN FRENCH PAPERS. THE FRENCH CENSORS INSISTED TO FRENCH EDITORS THAT THE HORRIBLE DETAILS WOULD CAUSE NATION-WIDE DISQUIET SINCE SO MANY FRENCHMEN STILL WERE IMPRISONED IN GERMANY. AS MORE WERE LIBERATED, THE FULL DETAILS FINALLY WERE DIVULGED.

FOR THE SAME REASONS, AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH DISCLOSING THAT MANY ERSTWHILE FRENCH PRISONERS HAD BEEN FOUND STERILE WAS PROHIBITED HERE.

THE FRENCH CENSORSHIP, LIKE SHAEF'S, PRESUMABLY IS CONCERNED ONLY WITH MILITARY SECURITY. THE MINISTRY OF WAR DIRECTS IT. BUT, IN PRACTICE, ALMOST ANYTHING CAN, AND IS, INTERPRETED AS LIABLE TO ENDANGER FRENCH PUBLIC SECURITY AND THEREFORE INDIRECTLY AFFECT THE EFFICIENCY OF FRENCH TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

HENCE VERY LITTLE HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN THE FRENCH PRESS ABOUT THE DEGREE OF STABILITY OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE'S GOVERNMENT. WHETHER THAT IS THE INVISIBLE CENSORSHIP OR A RESULT OF A DIRECT ORDER IS DIFFICULT TO SAY.

F.11213FEW

BY EDWARD D. BALL

AT THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER, MAY 5-(AP)-THE 11TH PANZER DIVISION, THE GERMAN ARMY'S LAST FULL-STRENGTH ELITE ARMORED FORCED IN THE WEST, SURRENDERED INTACT TODAY TO THE U.S. 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION AT A LITTLE FRONTIER VILLAGE.

TWELVE THOUSAND MEN AND 1,200 TANKS AND OTHER VEHICLES WERE GIVEN UP.

AFTER 10 DAYS OF FIGHTING ALONG THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER AGAINST THE 90TH, WHICH TWICE BEFORE HAD ENGAGED THE 11TH PANZER, THE GERMAN COMMANDER, SENT SURRENDER PAPERS ACROSS THE LINES YESTERDAY.

FOLLOWING NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE 90TH'S COMMANDER, BRIG. GEN. HERBERT EARNEST OF RICHMOND, VA., THE GERMAN ENVOYS WERE SENT BACK WITH THE AMERICAN TERMS--UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER--AND WITH THE ROADS DESIGNATED OVER WHICH THE GERMANS WERE TO MOVE INTO THE AMERICAN LINES.

A FEW HOURS LATER THE GERMAN DIVISION LED BY 17 PANTHER TANKS, SELF-PROPELLED GUNS AND TANK DESTROYERS, BEGAN MOVING FROM POSITIONS JUST ACROSS THE BORDER. WITH HEADLIGHTS BLAZING THEY KEPT COMING THROUGH THE NIGHT AND STILL WERE COMING LATE TODAY.

MOVING DOWN TWO ROADS ALONG A WOODED SLOPE IN A DRENCHING RAIN THE MILES-LONG PROCESSION DUMPED AMMUNITION ALONG THE ROADSIDES AND PROCEEDED TO A FIELD. UNDER AGREEMENT WITH GEN. EARNEST, THE GERMAN OFFICERS WERE PERMITTED TO KEEP THEIR SIDEARMS LEST SOME DIE-HARD YOUNG NAZIS ATTEMPTED TO START SOMETHING.

MT407PEW6 1945

BY CHARLES F. KILEY (220)

STARS AND STRIPES STAFF WRITER

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS FORWARD COMMAND POST, MAY 5-(AP)-THE FOUR AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO FIRST LINKED UP WITH THE RUSSIANS IN TORGAU, GERMANY, ON APRIL 25 PRESENTED TO GEN. EISENHOWER TODAY THE MAKESHIFT AMERICAN FLAG THEY USED TO IDENTIFY THEMSELVES.

THE FOUR MEN--A SECOND LIEUTENANT, CORPORAL AND TWO PRIVATES FIRST CLASS OF THE 69TH INFANTRY DIVISION, FIRST U.S. ARMY--WALKED INTO THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S OFFICE AT 3:20 P.M. AND SIX MINUTES LATER WALKED OUT AS A FIRST LIEUTENANT, SERGEANT AND TWO CORPORALS AFTER ONE OF THE SWIFTEST PROMOTIONS ON RECORD.

THE LIEUTENANT, NOW LT. WILLIAM D. ROBERTSON OF LOS ANGELES, WHO LED THE FOUR-MAN RECONNAISSANCE GROUP WHICH MADE THE LINKUP, ALSO DIRECTED THE MAKING OF THE IMPROVISED FLAG FROM A WHITE SHEET AND RED AND BLUE WATER COLORS.

THE OTHERS WERE CPL. JAMES J. MCDONNELL OF PEABODY, MASS., AND PFC FRANK B. HUFF OF WASHINGTON, VA., AND PAUL STAUB OF NEW YORK CITY.

AFTER THANKING THE MEN FOR GIVING THE FLAG TO HIM, GEN. EISENHOWER SAID HE WISHED HE HAD BEEN WITH THEM AT THE TIME OF THE LINKUP. THE GENERAL ALSO ASKED THE MEN INDIVIDUALLY HOW LONG THEY HAD HELD THEIR PRESENT RANK.

THE GENERAL THEN INFORMED THEM HE WAS ADVANCING THEM ONE GRADE AND THAT IF THERE WERE NOT ANY VACANCIES ON THEIR UNIT'S TABLE OF ORGANIZATION HE WAS CERTAIN "VACANCIES WOULD BE MADE."

THE FOUR MEN WERE BROUGHT TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WHERE THEIR PROMOTIONS WERE MADE OFFICIAL.

MK109AEW

WITH THE CANADIAN ARMY IN GERMANY, MAY 5-(AP)-TROOPER A.J. MARKASINO OF DETROIT PULLED THE BIGGEST BLUFF OF HIS LIFE WHEN HE CAPTURED 22 GERMAN PARATROOPS AND GOT HIMSELF OUT OF A NASTY SITUATION.

A DISPATCH RIDER WITH THE 18TH ARMORED CAR REGIMENT (12 MANITOBA DRAGOONS), MARKASINO TOOK A SHORT CUT DOWN A NORTHERN HOLLAND ROAD, CAME TO A BLOWN BRIDGE AND WAS CONFRONTED BY A GERMAN WITH A BAZOOKA ON HIS RIGHT AND TWO GERMAN MACHINEGUNNERS

ON HIS LEFT.

THEY TOOK MARKASINO TO THEIR HEADQUARTERS, WHERE A GERMAN OFFICER LOOKED AT HIS WHITE DRIVERS' GLOVES AND ASKED IF HE WAS A MILITARY POLICEMAN. MARKASINO THOUGHT QUICKLY AND DREAMED UP THE STORY THAT SAVED THE DAY.

"SURE, I'M AN M.P.," HE SAID, "AND MY COLONEL SENT ME HERE TO TELL YOU THAT YOU ARE SURROUNDED. WE HAVE YOUR POSITIONS TAPED AND YOU HAVE UNTIL 10 P.M. TO GIVE UP. AT 10 OUR GUNS AND ROCKET PLANES WILL BLOW YOU GUYS UP."

THERE WERE FOUR HOURS TO GO BEFORE THE IMAGINARY DEADLINE AND BY NINE O'CLOCK THE GERMANS WERE STILL HAGGLING. BY 9:30 THERE WERE STILL MORE GERMANS WHO WANTED TO FIGHT THAN WHO WANTED TO SURRENDER.

FIVE MINUTES BEFORE ZERO HOUR AN OLDER SOLDIER SPOKE THE GERMAN EQUIVALENT OF "LET'S QUIT" AND THREW HIS RIFLE INTO A CANAL. JUST THEN AN ALLIED SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY FLASHED ITS LIGHTS ACROSS THE SKY AND THE JITTERY GERMANS DECIDED THIS MUST BE THE SIGNAL FOR MARKASINO'S ATTACK.

MORE RIFLES WENT INTO THE CANAL AND TWO GERMANS TURNED THEIR WEAPONS OVER TO THE DISPATCH RIDER. MARKASINO MARCHED THE PARATROOPS, WILLING PRISONERS NOW, INTO A BARN AND PUT THEM UNDER GUARD OF A NETHERLANDS FARMER AND HIS SON.

THEN HE WENT BACK TO THE DRAGOONS AND GOT THREE SCOUT CARS TO HELP HIM BRING THE GERMANS TO REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS. THE BLUFF HAD WORKED BUT MARKASINO WILL BE THE FIRST PERSON TO TELL YOU HIS KNEES WERE STILL SHAKING LONG AFTER HE WAS SAFELY BACK WITH THE CANADIANS.

JS638AEW

BY DOUGLAS ANARON

CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

MAY 6 1945

WITH THE CANADIAN ARMY IN GERMANY, MAY 5-(CP)-MEN THEY TALK ABOUT.

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NR615A

AND WITH THE 1ST CANADIAN ARMY LEAD CANADIANS XXX THE CANADIANS.

CEN. GERRARD'S ARMY AND THE GERMAN FORCES, HOWEVER, HELD THEIR RESPECTIVE POSITIONS FOR THE MOMENT, AND IT MAY BE 36 HOURS BEFORE 1ST CORPS TROOPS OCCUPY WEST HOLLAND AND TAKE OVER THE HUGE MASS OF PRISONERS.

SIMILARLY, ON THE 2ND CORPS FRONT IN NORTHWESTERN GERMANY, THERE MAY BE A LAPSE OF A DAY OR MORE BEFORE THE CANADIANS ENTER EIDEN AND WILHELMSHAVEN.

REASON FOR THE DELAY IS THAT CANADIAN COMMANDERS HAVE TO OBTAIN A MASS OF INFORMATION FROM GERMAN OFFICERS REGARDING ENEMY HEADQUARTERS, ROAD-BLOCKS, OBSTACLES, RATIONS, GASOLINE AND AMMUNITION.

UTTER RELIEF XXX PICKING UP SECOND PARA DAY LEAD (MOVED OVERNIGHT) AND DELAYING 12TH PARA STARTING: THE 1ST XXX AND ENDING XXX WERE COMPLETED, WHICH SUPERSEDED.

EINDHOVEN, HOLLAND, MAY 5-(AP)-QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS ADDRESSED HER PEOPLE BY RADIO FROM HER OWN SOIL FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FIVE YEARS TONIGHT, WHEN SHE GAVE THANKS FOR THE LIBERATION OF ALL HOLLAND AND REMINDED THE PEOPLE OF THE NETHERLANDS THAT A GREAT TASK STILL AWAITS THEM IN THE PACIFIC.

THE QUEEN TOLD HER PEOPLE THAT "THERE IS NO WORD IN OUR LANGUAGE GOOD ENOUGH TO EXPRESS WHAT GOES ON IN MY HEART. WE ARE NOW MASTERS IN OUR OWN HOME AGAIN."

SHE THANKED THE ALLIES FOR LIBERATING THE COUNTRY AND PAID TRIBUTE TO THE DUTCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR "WHO ARE STILL DOING THEIR UTMOST."

ULTIMATELY, MAJ.GEN.ROTH, COMMANDER OF THE 15TH PANZER DIVISION, AND LT.GEN.RASPE, COMMANDER OF A CORPS, WERE ESCORTED TO THE COMMANDER OF THE HIGHLANDERS. THERE ROTH NEGOTIATED A SEPARATE SURRENDER WITH THE LADIES FROM HELL. THE SIGNING TOOK PLACE IN A FARM HOUSE.

THE GERMANS AGREED TO CLEAR ALL MINES ON THE ROAD TO BREMERHAVEN AND TO DRIVE AHEAD OVER THE ROAD SO THAT IF ANYONE WAS BLOWN UP IT WOULD BE A GERMAN.

ROTH ARRIVED FOR HIS SURRENDER CONFERENCE IN AN EXPENSIVE ROADSTER. AFTER SIGNING THE FORMAL DOCUMENTS HE RODE AWAY, HIS CHIN HELD HIGH BUT HIS EYES MOIST BEHIND HUGE GOGGLES.

BOTH THE HIGHLANDERS AND THE GERMANS APPEARED SATISFIED THAT SURRENDER HAD COME THIS WAY BETWEEN THEM.

PS1008PEW

OF BREMEN--FIRST ADD LADIES FROM HELL (TOP AYE)
BETWEEN THEM.
ON THE SCENE FOR THE SIGNING WERE MYSELF AND SIX OTHER AMERICANS WHO JUST STUMBLED IN. THEY WERE LT. CMDR. DENNER SMITH, VALLEJO, CALIF. AND LT. D.F. MORSE, DETROIT, MICH., BOTH NAVY MEN; LT. GEORGE WOOLLEY, AN EX-POLICEMAN FROM LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; LT. HARRY BRAGUE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.; CPL. RUDOLPH FRIESER, NEW YORK CITY, AND SGT. WAYNE HARRISON, BAKER, ORE. THEY WERE ALL MILITARY GOVERNMENT MEN.

KA1PEW
OUTSIDE MUNICH, MAY 5-(AP)-GEN. JACOB L. DEVERS' PERSONAL AIDE JUST ABOUT SUMMED UP THE FEELINGS OF EVERY OFFICER AND ENLISTED MAN IN THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP THIS AFTERNOON AFTER THE SURRENDER OF THE GERMAN FIRST AND 19TH ARMIES.

STEPPING INTO THE GENERAL'S CAR AFTER DEVERS HAD TALKED TO US, HE ASKED:

"FELLOWS, WHERE'S THE NEXT BEER HALL?"
THE GENERAL VOICED THE IDEA WHEN HE TOLD US: "THAT FINISHES IT. IT'S BEEN A GREAT FIGHT AND I'M PROUD OF THE MEN IN ALL RANKS."
PS 1027PEW

BY HOWARD COWAN (260)
EN ROUTE FROM SANZBURG, MAY 5-(AP)-YOU HAD TO THINK HARD ABOUT THINGS LIKE DACHAU, BASTOGNE AND LIDICE TODAY TO KEEP FROM FEELING SORRY FOR THEM--THESE BEATEN MEN AND BOYS OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

BY THE TENS OF THOUSANDS THEY TRUDGED DOWN THE ROAD FROM SALZBURG TO THE SPRAWLING PRISON CAMP ON A GERMAN AIR FIELD NEAR BAD AIBLING AFTER TODAY'S SURRENDER TO THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

YOU GET USED TO WAR BY NOISES. THE HUM OF JEEP ENGINES, THE GRINDING AND CLASHING OF TANK TREADS, THE THUNDEROUS ROAR OF GUNS--YOU HEAR SO MUCH OF THEM THAT IT'S STARTLING WHEN SOMETHING NEW HITS THE EAR.

LIKE TODAY--THE SCRAPE AND SHUFFLE OF HOBNAILED BOOTS ON GRITTY PAVEMENT--THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF PAIRS OF FEET. NO CADENCE, NO RHYTHM. JUST THAT DRAGGING NOISE. MIX WITH THAT THE MUFFLED SOB OF WOMEN, YOUNG AND OLD, WHO LINED THE LONG ROUTE OFFERING CUPS OF COOL WATER TO THE THIRSTY, TENDING THOSE WHO FAINTED AND FELL.

MANY LAY ON THE GRASSY SHOULDERS OF THE AUTOBAHN WHICH FOLLOWS A SCENIC ROUTE WITH THE SNOWY SUMMITS OF THE ALPS AS A BACKDROP. SOME LOOKED DESPAIRINGLY AT THEIR FEET. SORE AND SWOLLEN

OTHERS
JUST SLEPT IN CRAZY POSTURES THAT MADE THEM APPEAR MORE DEAD THAN ALIVE.

WHEN THEY ASSEMBLED IN THE OPEN FIELDS, THEIR SWEATY, DIRTY BODIES FOULED THE BREEZE LIKE A STOCKYARD ON A WARM RAINY DAY. YOU COULD SMELL THEM A MILE AWAY.

ONE COLUMN, SNAKING FROM SIEGSDORF TOWARD BAD AIBLING, WAS MORE THAN 25 MILES LONG. IT SLOWED AND EVEN STOPPED CONVOYS DETOURING BLOWN BRIDGES ON THE AUTOBAHN.

GI TRUCK DRIVERS TOOK IT IN STRIDE. THEY PATIENTLY WAITED OUT THE PRISONER PARADE, THEN WENT THEIR WAY. THEY KNEW THEY DIDN'T HAVE TO HURRY NOW.

MD807PEW

30.24 25491
SOVIET FIRST UKRAINIAN GROUP HEADQUARTERS--FIRST ADD KONEV-BRADLEY X X X MARCH HOME.

OVER THE ENTRANCE TO KONEV'S HEADQUARTERS WAS A RED BANNER WITH THE WORDS IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN: "LONG LIVE THE VICTORY OF THE BRITISH, SOVIET, AMERICAN MILITARY ALLIANCES."

AS SOON AS BRADLEY AND HIS PARTY ARRIVED THEY WERE SEATED AT TABLES PILED WITH FOOD. THE DINNER CONTINUED FOR THREE HOURS WITH KONEV, BRADLEY AND OTHERS OFFERING A SERIES OF TOASTS.

THE BANQUET WAS SOMETHING OUT OF OLD RUSSIA. THE AMERICANS STUFFED THEMSELVES UNTIL THEY COULD NOT EAT ANOTHER BITE. THIS IS WHAT THEY HAD: WHITE, BLACK AND TOASTED BREAD, RED AND BLACK CAVIAR, CHEESE, SMOKED SALMON, SARDINES, TWO KINDS OF SALAMI, POTATO SALAD WITH CREAM SAUCE, LETTUCE IN SOUR CREAM DRESSING, SMOKED WHITE FISH, SMOKED STURGEON, JELLIED CHICKEN, HERRING, HARD BOILED EGGS, FRESH BUTTER, FOUR KINDS OF WINE, VODKA, PEAS, ONIONS, BAKED CHICKEN WITH CREAM SAUCE, FRIED CHICKEN, POTATOES, BAKED PIGEON, PARTRIDGE, PORK, BEEF, FROZEN CUSTARD, CAKES AND CHOCOLATE CANDY.

APPARENTLY THERE WAS ONLY ONE THING LACKING, FOR RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE MEAL, BILL ALLEN, ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER, SAID "WHAT IS THE RUSSIAN WORD FOR WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE?" BUT NOBODY KNEW, AND BESIDES THERE WASN'T ANY.

AFTER THE MEAL, THE PARTY WENT INTO A BIG ROOM ON THE WALLS OF WHICH HUNG PICTURES OF ROOSEVELT, STALIN, CHURCHILL AND MOLOTOV. A RUSSIAN MALE CHORUS--SOLDIERS WEARING COMBAT MEDALS--AND A 16-PIECE ORCHESTRA ENTERTAINED THE GROUP AND THEN RUSSIAN DANCERS PERFORMED. THESE MEN WITH BATTLELINED FACES SEEMED TO ENJOY THE AFTERNOON AS MUCH AS THOSE THEY WERE ENTERTAINING.

AFTER THE DANCING, BRADLEY PRESENTED KONEV WITH THE LEGION OF MERIT AWARD AMID THE CHEERS OF THE CROWD.

PS 000000
OFFICIAL NETHERLANDS AND NETHERLANDS INDIES NEWS AGENCY

BY ANTON C. VAN BEERS

1945 ANETA WAR CORRESPONDENT

TRAVELING THROUGH HOLLANDS VELUWE, MAY 5--/ANETA/--I WAS TRAVELLING THROUGH THE VELUWE, AATHE HIGH HEATHY DISTRICT STRETCHING NORTH FROM ARNHEM TO THE YSSEL MEER/ZUIDER ZEE/--WHEN SUDDENLY FLARES AROSE INTO THE AIR FROM EVERYWHERE, MULTI-COLORED LIGHT BALLS BEGAN RISING ALL AROUND THE HORIZON, AS THE CANADIAN 1ST ARMY GAVE THIS PART OF HOLLAND ITS FIRST NOTICE OF THE GERMAN SURRENDER.

ONLY A FEW DUTCH WERE ABLE TO LISTEN TO THE RADIO NEWS BUT THOSE WHO DID IMMEDIATELY JUMPED ON BICYCLES AND RACED TOWARD TOWNS AND VILLAGES SHOUTING, "THE WAR IS OVER, LONG LIVE THE QUEEN."

A FEW MINUTES AFTER THE NEWS WAS BROADCAST THE STREETS WERE CROWDED WITH SINGING PEOPLE. PROCESSIONS OF MEN, WOMEN AND GIRLS MARCHED

ALONG THE STREETS SINGING NATIONAL SONGS AND JOINING IN THE SONGS OF THE ALLIED SOLDIERS. EVERYWHERE PEOPLE WERE SHOOTING FLARES, PISTOLS AND RIFLES AND, HERE AND THERE, EVEN ACKACK BATTERIES.

WHILE I AM WRITING THIS, THE CANADIAN PRESS CAMP IS BEING ILLUMINATED WITH BRIGHT GREEN LIGHTS AND ON ALL SIDES BRIGHT LIGHTS APPEAR AS IF ACKNOWLEDGING THIS TOKEN OF JOY AND RELIEF. TO PEOPLE IN OCCUPIED HOLLAND THIS SUDDEN END OF HOSTILITIES MUST HAVE COME AS A SURPRISE.

THIS MORNING I TALKED TO A DUTCHMAN WHO HAD, ONLY A SHORT WHILE AGO, LEFT OCCUPIED HOLLAND. HE SAID THAT PEOPLE THERE KNEW THAT THE END WAS NEAR BUT EXPECTED THE WAR TO LAST ANOTHER FORTNIGHT.

THIS SUDDEN COLLAPSE, TOGETHER WITH THE IMPORT OF FOOD SUPPLIES AND THE UNEXPECTED ARRIVAL OF QUEEN WILHELMINA AND PRINCESS JULIANA, MADE MAY FOURTH ONE OF THE GREATEST DAYS IN THE HISTORY OF THE NETHERLANDS.

NEAR APELDOORN, THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE THROGGED IN FRONT OF THE ROYAL PALACE. ALLIED SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS ALIKE SANG AND CHEERED. FESTIVITIES CONTINUED ALL NIGHT.

BY NED NORDNESS

WAGENINGEN, HOLLAND, MAY 5-(AP)-THE SURRENDER TO THE CANADIANS OF 120,000 GERMAN TROOPS IN THE FRISIAN ISLANDS AND FORTRESS HOLLAND TODAY COMPLETED THE LIBERATION OF THE NETHERLANDS.

ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART, AUSTRIAN NAZI COMMISSIONER IN THE NETHERLANDS AND THE MAN WHOM THE DUTCH MOST WANTED TO SEIZE, WAS REPORTED BY GERMAN DELEGATES TO THE SURRENDER CONFERENCE TO HAVE FLED THE COUNTRY JUST BEFORE THE CAPITULATION. THE DELEGATES SAID HE HAD LEFT BY BOAT.

PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS, HIS FACE FLUSHED WITH ANGER, CHARGED THAT GERMAN TROOPS IN SEVERAL DUTCH CITIES AS A FINAL GESTURE OF HATRED AND CRUELTY HAD FIRED INTO CHEERING CROWDS OF CIVILIANS CELEBRATING THE GERMAN SURRENDER IN WESTERN HOLLAND. HE SAID HE WOULD DEMAND AN ACCOUNTING FOR THESE INCIDENTS.

HE SAID HIS UNDERGROUND ARMY BROUGHT HIM THE REPORTS OF THE SHOOTINGS, AND TOLD HIM THAT MANY WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED, ESPECIALLY IN ROTTERDAM, DORBRECHT AND UTRECHT, AND THAT THERE WERE OTHER CASUALTIES IN AMSTERDAM AND ELSEWHERE.

QUICKLY THE PRINCE ANNOUNCED PLANS TO BRING TO TRIAL ON TREASON AND OTHER CHARGES MEMBERS OF THE COLLABORATIONIST DUTCH SS TROOPS. HE

SAID THEY ARE TO BE TURNED OVER TO THE ALLIES FOR TRIAL IN HOLLAND. THE PRINCE SAID HE EXPECTED SOME OF THEM WOULD BE SHOT AND SOME IMPRISONED, AND SPOKE OF PLANS FOR TRIAL OF ANTON MUSSERT, DUTCH NAZI LEADER.

THE DUTCH ARE NOT ALONE IN SEEKING TO ARREST SEYSS-INQUART, AUSTRIAN NAZI WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE COUP IN WHICH HITLER TOOK OVER AUSTRIA. SEVERAL OF THE ALLIED NATIONS WANT HIM FOR TRIAL ON WAR CRIME CHARGES OF INTRODUCING THE MASS DEPORTATION OF SLAVE LABOR FROM GERMAN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.

SURRENDER OF THE LAST GERMAN FORCES IN THE NETHERLANDS WAS RECEIVED BY MAJ.GEN.CHARLES FOULKES OF THE CANADIAN ARMY FIRST CORPS IN THE LOBBY OF A BATTLE-WRECKED HOTEL IN THIS TOWN NEAR THE SOUTHERN END OF THE GREBBE LINE.

COL.GEN.BLASKOWITZ, THE GERMAN COMMANDER, GAVE OVER HIS FORCES AT THE CONFERENCE, AND RECEIVED FROM FOULKES ORDERS TO REMOVE EXPLOSIVE CHARGES FROM ALL BRIDGES AND DIKES, AND TO MAKE WAY FOR FOOD CONVOYS. BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORCES WILL MOVE INTO WESTERN HOLLAND TOMORROW TO OCCUPY THE SECTORS IN WHICH GERMAN TROOPS NOW ARE QUARTERED.

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, MAY 5-(AP)-WILHELM FRICK, FORMER NAZI "PROTECTOR" OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA, AN EARLY FOLLOWER OF HITLER, WAS CAPTURED BY THE SEVENTH ARMY THREE DAYS AGO ON A COUNTRY ESTATE IN THE MUNICH AREA.

FRICK, AS A MUNICH POLICE OFFICER, PARTICIPATED IN THE BEER HALL PUTSCH OF 1923. HE BECAME PREMIER OF THE GERMAN PROVINCE OF THURINGIA AND HE APPOINTED HITLER AS GOVERNMENT COUNSELLOR, THUS MAKING THE AUSTRIAN TECHNICALLY A GERMAN CITIZEN.

ITTER-AUSTRIA--THIRD ADD FRENCH PREMIERS (A68) (ABOVE DASH TATTLE) XXX GERMAN LINES.

IT TOOK TWO HOURS TO GET TO THE CASTLE, AND THERE WAS A BRIEF SPLURGE OF RESISTANCE AS WE ROUNDED A CORNER INTO THE LITTLE SETTLEMENT THAT NESTLES ALMOST AT THE CASTLE GATE.

IT WAS SUBDUED QUICKLY, HOWEVER, AND IN WE RUSHED, TO BE GREETED BY DALADIER AND LEON JOUHAUX, HEAD OF THE FRENCH TRADES UNIONS, WHO WERE STANDING IN THE DOORWAY, SURROUNDED BY 15 GERMAN SOLDIERS.

THESE SOLDIERS SINCE FRIDAY NIGHT HAD BEEN GUARDING THE PRISONERS AGAINST THE GERMAN SS. ELITE GUARD. THE GERMAN MAJOR COMMANDING THESE SOLDIERS WAS KILLED THIS MORNING WHEN THE SS. SHELLLED THE CASTLE.

BESIDES GAMELIN, WEYGAND, DALADIER, REYNAUD AND JOUHAUX, THOSE FREED INCLUDED MADAME WEYGAND, M. AND MME. ALFRED CAILLIAU, WHO ARE DE GAULLE'S BROTHER-IN-LAW AND SISTER; MICHEL CLEMENCEAU, SON OF THE WORLD WAR ONE FRENCH PREMIER; MME. AUGUSTA BRUCHLEN, SECRETARY TO DALADIER; AND COL. FRANCOIS DE LA ROCQUE, HEAD OF THE FRENCH SOCIALISTS, WHO WAS ARRESTED BY THE GERMANS IN 1943 ON AN ESPIONAGE CHARGE; MME. CHRISTINE MABIRE, SECRETARY TO REYNAUD; AND MARCEL GRAINGER, A BROTHER OF GEN. GIRAUD'S SON-IN-LAW.

MOST OF THE PRISONERS SAID THEY HAD BEEN IN THE CASTLE FOR TWO YEARS AFTER PERIODS IN THE INFAMOUS ORANIENBURG CAMP, AT HOMBURG AND ELSEWHERE.

ALL WERE IN GOOD HEALTH AND SAID THEY HAD BEEN WELL FED SINCE COMING TO ITTER CASTLE.

REYNAUD SAID HE WAS KEPT IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT IN ORANIENBURG FOR FIVE MONTHS. HE PROTESTED REPEATEDLY AND FINALLY WAS BROUGHT HERE.

WEYGAND SAID THE GERMANS SEIZED HIM AS HE WAS ON HIS WAY TO CONFER WITH MARSHAL PETAIN.

ALL THOSE FREED WERE IN WELL-KEPT CIVILIAN CLOTHING, BUT GAMELIN WORE LEATHER PUTTEES.

DALADIER PRODUCED HIS PIPE WHEN I OFFERED SOME AMERICAN TOBACCO.

LIGHTING UP. HE SAID HE HAD SUFFERED FROM LOSS OF TOBACCO.
ONE MEMBER OF THE GROUP, WHO CANNOT BE NAMED NOW, SAID THEY HAD LIVED IN TOLERATION OF ONE ANOTHER DESPITE MANY CONTRASTING POLITICAL VIEWS WHICH WERE NEVER DISCUSSED.

ALL HAD BEEN KEEPING VOLUMINOUS NOTEBOOKS, AND REYNAUD SAID HE PLANNED TO WRITE A BOOK ON HIS EXPERIENCES. DALADIER SAID HE INTENDED TO WRITE A HISTORY OF THE WAR.

MOST OF THE GROUP SAID THEY PLANNED TO RETURN TO FRANCE AND OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO THEIR COUNTRY BUT WERE UNCERTAIN WHAT ROLES THEY MIGHT BE CALLED UPON TO PLAY. 6 1945

--DASH--

BERLIN ANNOUNCED XXX PICKING UP DASH MATTER.

PS1141PEW

ITTER--FOURTH ADD FRENCH PREMIERS (ABOVE DASH) X X X UPON TO PLAY. DE LA ROCQUE SAID THAT PERHAPS HE MIGHT ENGAGE IN HIS CRIOX DE FEU NATIONALIST ORGANIZATION AGAIN, INSISTING IT WAS NOT ANTI-SEMITIC. DE GAULLE'S SISTER, TALKING AT LENGTH OF HER IMPRISONMENT AND THAT OF HER HUSBAND, SAID HE ONCE HAD TO TRAVEL NUDE AND VIRTUALLY STARVING IN A GERMAN PRISON TRAIN.

DALADIER SAID THE GERMAN WHO HAD HEADED THE NOTORIOUS DAUCHAU PRISON CAMP WAS A VISITOR HERE LAST SATURDAY AND COMMITTED SUICIDE THE NEXT DAY, WHEREUPON THE VILLAGE PRIEST REFUSED TO PERFORM FUNERAL SERVICES.

--DASH--

BERLIN ANNOUNCED X X X PICKING UP DASH MATTER.

RW1213AEW

ITTER--FIFTH ADD FRENCH PREMIERS (TOP AYE) XXX FUNERAL SERVICES.

MAJ. JOHN KRAMERS OF 426 GLEN ECHO RD., PHILADELPHIA, HAD TRIED TO REACH THIS CASTLE LAST NIGHT BUT WAS TURNED BACK. THEN HE MET A 12TH ARMORED DIVISION TANK (COMMANDED BY CAPT. JOHN LEE OF 155 E. MAIN ST., NORWICH, N.Y., WHO DROVE UP TO THE CASTLE, WHERE THEY STAYED OVERNIGHT) I TALKED TO

ST., NORWICHATVY., WV

N
ST., NORWICH, N.Y., WHO DROVE UP TO THE CASTLE, WHERE THEY STAYED OVERNIGHT.

I TALKED TO LEE IN THE CASTLE BY TELEPHONE AT 10 A.M. TODAY AND HE SAID HE NEEDED HELP FAST. JUST THEN OVER THE TELEPHONE I HEARD A SHELL HITTING THE BUILDING, AND THEN AN SS. MAN CUT ME OFF AT THE HOPFGARTEN EXCHANGE.

THEN THE 36TH DIVISION'S 142ND INFANTRY, COMMANDED BY LT. COL. MARVINC OYLE OF RAHWAY, N.J., ROLLED IN AND WE LEFT TOGETHER FOR THE CASTLE.

GETTING THE TANKS UP THROUGH THE WOODS WAS A SLOW PROCESS. ABOUT THAT TIME BOROTRA MADE CONTACT WITH LT. C.J. REINHARD OF 2215 GLENADEN AVE., MONTROSE, CALIF., WHO PASSED HIM ON TO COL. COYLE.

COL. LYNCH (FIRST NAME AND ADDRESS NOT GIVEN) ORDERED ANOTHER COMPANY UP A BACK ROAD WITH BOROTRA AS GUIDE.

LT. HENRY HODES OF 422 N. 22ND ST., ALLENTOWN, PA., WALKED UP THE ROAD, WITH HIS TANKS FOLLOWING. THEN DOUGHBOYS SPREAD OUT IN THE HILLS AROUND THE CASTLE AND MOVED IN TO FIND THE FAMOUS FRENCHMEN.

--DASH--

BERLIN ANNOUNCED XXX PICKING UP DASH MATTER.

30.24 25493
ITTER, AUSTRIA--THIRD ADD FRENCH PREMIERS XXX GERMAN LINES.

--DASH--

BERLIN ANNOUNCED APRIL 5, 1943, THAT DALADIER, NOW 60, AND GAMELIN, 72, HAD BEEN CLAIMED BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND REMOVED TO GERMAN PRISONS TO PREVENT ESTABLISHMENT OF A "COUNTER-GOVERNMENT" UNDER ALLIES AUSPICES.

BOTH HAD

MAY 6 1945

72, HAD BEEN CLAIMED BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND REMOVED TO GERMAN PRISONS TO PREVENT ESTABLISHMENT OF A COUNTER-GOVERNMENT UNDER ALLIES AUSPICES.

BOTH HAD BEEN HELD BY THE VICHY GOVERNMENT OF MARSHAL PETAIN FROM SHORTLY AFTER THE GERMAN DEFEAT OF FRANCE IN 1940.

REYNAUD, ALSO ARRESTED BY VICHY IN 1940, WAS TAKEN BY THE GERMANS AFTER THE ALLIED INVASION OF NORTH AFRICA IN NOVEMBER, 1942.

WEYGAND, WHO REMAINED LOYAL TO THE VICHY GOVERNMENT AFTER HIS DEFEAT IN THE FIELD BY THE GERMANS, WAS ARRESTED BY THE GERMANS LATE IN NOVEMBER, 1942, AS A HOSTAGE FOR GEN. HENRI GIRAUD, WHO HAD ESCAPED FROM A GERMAN PRISON AND JOINED THE ALLIES.

DALADIER WAS PRE

ER OF FRA

DALADIER WAS PREMIER OF FRANCE AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR SEPT. 3, 1939, AND WAS ONE OF THE UNHAPPY MEN OF MUNICH WHO WITH THE LATE PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN OF BRITAIN ARRANGED THE CZECHOSLOVAK "SETTLEMENT" IN SEPTEMBER, 1938.

DURING THE LONG "PHONY WAR" PERIOD OF 1939-40, HE WAS UNDER INCREASING CRITICISM FOR FAILURE TO PROSECUTE THE WAR MORE VIGOROUSLY, AND FINALLY RESIGNED MARCH 20, 1940, WHEN MOST OF THE CHAMBER OF WRP CHIEF

MAY 6 1945

AND FINALLY RESIGNED MARCH 20, 1940, WHEN MOST OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES REFUSED TO VOTE ON A MOTION OF CONFIDENCE.

REYNAUD, NOW 66, SUCCEEDED TO THE PREMIERSHIP, AND WAS PREMIER WHEN THE GERMAN ONSLAUGHT BEGAN MAY 10, 1940.

BY JUNE 16 OF THAT YEAR THE FRENCH CAUSE WAS ALL BUT LOST. REYNAUD, AFTER A FRANTIC APPEAL TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FOR AID WHICH THE UNITED STATES WAS IN NO POSITION TO GIVE, RESIGNED AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY HENRI PHILIPPE PETAIN, LAST MARSHAL OF FRANCE.

PETAINE PROMPTLY SUED FOR PEACE AND MADE HIMSELF HEAD OF THE VICHY REGIME WHICH ATTEMPTED TO GOVERN THE SOUTHERN HALF OF FRANCE WHICH THE GERMANS DID NOT OCCUPY.

GAMELIN, SCHOLARLY SOLDIER ONCE HAILED BY THE ALLIES AS THE BEST-TRAINED FRENCH MILITARY MAN SINCE NAPOLEON, WAS GENERALISSIMO IN COMMAND OF BOTH THE FRENCH AND THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCES AT THE START OF THE WAR.

A78

WHEN THE GERMAN DELUGE CAME, HE FOUND HIS FORCES INADEQUATE TO STOP IT. HE APPEALED TO FRENCH SOLDIERS TO STAND AND DIE RATHER THAN RETREAT, BUT TO NO AVAIL.

REYNAUD FINALLY REPLACED HIM TWO WEEKS LATER WITH THE AGED GEN. WEYGAND, WHO HAD BEEN COMMANDER OF FRENCH FORCES IN SYRIA.

WEYGAND, REMARKING THAT HE HAD BEEN GIVEN A BATTLE THAT WAS ALREADY LOST, WAS IN COMMAND WHEN THE COLLAPSE CAME. HE NOW IS 78.

PRODDED BY THE GERMANS, THE VICHY GOVERNMENT IN FEBRUARY, 1942, BEGAN AT RIOM A SO-CALLED "WAR GUILT TRIAL" OF FORMER FRENCH LEADERS.

GAMELIN AND DALADIER WERE THE PRINCIPAL DEFENDANTS.

THE GERMANS HAD HOPED TO "PROVE" THAT FRANCE WAS TO BLAME FOR

STARTING THE WAR, BUT DURING A MONTH-LONG PROCEEDING, THE DEFENDANTS SUBTLY CHANGED THE PROCEEDINGS INTO WHAT AMOUNTED TO AN INQUIRY INTO WHY FRANCE LOST THE WAR.

THE ANSWER WAS "UNPREPAREDNESS." THE GERMANS, DISGUSTED, BUT PRESSURE ON VICHY, AND THE TRIAL WAS CALLED OFF.

THEN, AFTER THE ALLIED LANDINGS IN NORTH AFRICA, THE GERMANS SEIZED THE WHOLE GROUP.

THEY SINCE HAD BEEN REPORTED IN VARIOUS PRISONS IN MANY PARTS OF THE REICH.

BOROTRA, THE MAN CREDITED WITH THE RESCUE OF THESE ONCE-MIGHTY LEADERS OF FRANCE, WAS HIS COUNTRY'S STAR OF THE DAVIS CUP TENNIS TOURNAMENTS DURING THE 20'S, ALONG WITH SUCH INTERNATIONAL CONTEMPORARIES AS HENRI COCHET, RENE LA COSTE, VINNIE RICHARDS AND BIG BILL TILDEN.

HE COMMANDED AN ARTILLERY BATTERY IN 1939-40 IN THE FRENCH ARMY. UNDER VICHY HE WAS NAMED DIRECTOR OF SPORTS--AN ACTION WHICH SURPRISED HIS FRIENDS ABROAD. HOWEVER, IN DECEMBER, 1942, HE WAS REPORTED ARRESTED ALONG WITH FORMER PREMIER EDOUARD HERRIOT, WHO WAS LIBERATED RECENTLY BY RUSSIAN FORCES. THE REASON FOR HIS ARREST WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

IN MARCH, 1943, BOROTRA WAS REPORTED CONFINED AT EVAUX LES BAINS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE. SINCE THEN NOTHING HAD BEEN HEARD OF HIM.

BOROTRA WON THE WIMBLEDON CHAMPIONSHIP IN 1924, AND IN 1926 LOST AT FOREST HILLS TO LA COSTE IN THE FIRST ALL-FOREIGN FINALE OF THE U.S. NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS. HIS LAST RECORDED MATCH WAS IN LONDON IN 1936.

BY THORNBURN WIAINT

MD946PEW

LINZ, AUSTRIA, MAY 5-(AP)--CIVILIANS WHO OUT-TALKED NAZI SS TROOPS ENABLED THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION TO TAKE LINZ WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT.

FOR MORE THAN A WEEK THE WEHRMACHT, LIBERALLY SPRINKLED WITH SS MEN, STIFFLY RESISTED THE DIVISION'S LABORIOUS ADVANCES OVER WESTERN AUSTRIA'S STEEP MOUNTAINS AND DEEP VALLEYS THROUGH SNOW AND MUD.

BUT WHEN THE DIVISION, COMMANDED BY BRIG. GEN. HOLMES S. DAGER OF UNION, N.J., STABBED TO WITHIN ARTILLERY RANGE OF LINZ, AUSTRIA'S THIRD CITY WHOSE PEACETIME POPULATION WAS 130,000, THE CIVILIANS TOOK CHARGE, SEIZING TWO BRIDGES ACROSS THE DANUBE AND HOLDING THEM INTACT.

LINZ WAS THE LAST BIG CITY BEFORE AN 11TH ARMORED LINKUP WITH THE THIRD UKRAINIAN ARMY.

THOUSANDS OF GERMANS CAUGHT BETWEEN THE TWO ALLIED FORCES WERE SURRENDERING ENMASSE.

TWO DAYS AGO THE GERMAN COMMANDER OF LINZ SENT WORD TO BRIG. GEN. WILLIARD A. HOLBROOK, JR., (2301 CONNECTICUT AVE.) WASHINGTON, D.C., LEADER OF A COMBAT COMMAND, THAT HE WISHED TO DECLARE LINZ AN OPEN CITY SO THE GERMANS COULD WITHDRAW TO FIGHT THE RUSSIANS DRIVING FROM THE EAST.

HOLBROOK REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE LINZ AS ANYTHING BUT A TARGET FOR HIS TANKS.

YESTERDAY A LINZ POLICE LIEUTENANT REPRESENTING THE BURGOMEISTER CAME INTO HOLBROOK'S LINES SAYING THE CIVILIANS WANTED TO SURRENDER THE CITY WITHOUT A FIGHT, AND THAT MOST GERMAN SOLDIERS HAD BEEN "PERSUADED" TO LEAVE.

HOLBROOK WAS SOMEWHAT SKEPTICAL, BECAUSE AT THAT VERY TIME GERMAN SHELLS WERE THUNDEROUSLY EXPLODING NEARBY ABOUT EVERY TWO MINUTES. BUT HE ENCOURAGED THE POLICE LIEUTENANT, PROMISING A PEACEFUL ENTRY IF THE CIVILIANS KEPT THE REMAINING SOLDIERS IN HAND.

THE LIEUTENANT RETURNED THIS MORNING REITERATING THAT THE TWO BRIDGES WERE HELD INTACT AND THAT THE MAIN FORCE OF THE GERMANS HAD

PULLED OUT.

MEANWHILE THE 26TH INFANTRY COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. WILLARD S. PAUL OF MASSACHUSETTS (TOWN UNAVAILABLE) PROBED INTO THE SUBURB OF URFAHR ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE DANUBE ACROSS FROM LINZ AND FOUND THE PLACE QUIET AS A CEMETERY.

A TASK FORCE OF ARMORED CAVALRY LED BY LT. COL. JOHN T. WINGARD OF LEXINGTON, S.C., THEN TOOK OFF WITH HOLBROOK NEAR THE FRONT OF THE CAVALRY COLUMN.

PROBABLY THE GREATEST BLOT ON THE CITY'S HISTORY IS THE FACT THAT ADOLF HITLER ATTENDED SCHOOL THERE.

DOUGHBOYS STOOD ASIDE WATCHING THE TANKS, JEEPS AND ARMORED CARS ROLL UP TO THE TWO BRIDGES, INTACT AS THE POLICE LIEUTENANT HAD PROMISED.

IN ONE CLUSTER WERE LIEUTE. CHARLES M. ARRINGTON, OF CHARLOTTE, N.C. AND CORP. WILLIAM VINCENT (CABLE COPY) OF ROUTE 2, DALLAS, TEX.

AT THE LINZ END OF THE BRIDGES THE TASK FORCE FOUND POLICEMEN BESIDE WHITE FLAGS.

THE ASSISTANT BURGOMEISTER LED HOLBROOK THROUGH STREETS LINED WITH CHEERING CIVILIANS TO ADOLF HITLER PLAZA. THE GENERAL'S JEEP WAS FILLED WITH FLOWERS BEFORE HE HAD GONE MORE THAN A DOZEN BLOCKS.

HITLER PLAZA RESEMBLED THE NEW ORLEANS MARDI GRAS. CIVILIANS WERE ORDERED TIME AND AGAIN TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES, BUT THEY REFUSED TO LEAVE. THEY WANTED TO CELEBRATE THE END OF THE WAR FOR LINZ, AND THEY DID.

THEY HANDED BOTTLES OF WINE TO GI'S. THEY PLAYED ACCORDIONS AND THEY SANG.

COMPLETING THE SCENE WERE NEARLY 100 GERMAN SOLDIERS HUDDLED AROUND A STATUE WAITING FOR SOMEONE TO MARCH THEM TO A PRISONER OF WAR CAGE. THEY SEEMED HAPPY TOO.

PS020PEW

BY CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN

FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, MAY 5-(AP)--FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY FLATLY REJECTED A NAZI OFFER TO SURRENDER TO THE ALLIES THREE GERMAN ARMIES FACING THE RUSSIANS.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED BY THE COMMANDER OF THE 21ST ARMY GROUP HIMSELF AS NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SURRENDER OF NORTHWEST GERMANY, HOLLAND AND DENMARK WERE COMPLETED YESTERDAY.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SURRENDER OF THE GERMANS FACING THE ALLIES IN THE NORTH HAD BEEN UNDER WAY FOR TWO DAYS BEFORE THE SIGNING, MONTGOMERY REVEALED.

GEN. GUENTHER BLUMENTRITT, COMMANDER OF ALL GERMAN FORCES BETWEEN THE BALTIC AND THE WESER RIVER, SENT A MESSAGE TO MONTGOMERY MAY 2, OFFERING TO SURRENDER THE GERMAN 12TH AND 21ST ARMIES AND THE THIRD TANK ARMY, WHICH WERE FACING THE RUSSIANS. THE ALLIED COMMANDER'S REPLY WAS A FLAT "NO."

A35

"THOSE ARMIES ARE FIGHTING THE RUSSIANS," HE SAID. "IF THERE IS ANY SURRENDERING TO BE DONE IT SHOULD BE TO THE RUSSIANS. I AM NOT GOING TO HAVE ANY DEALINGS ON THE EASTERN FLANK AND THE RUSSIAN FRONT."

THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF THE GERMAN ARMIES ON THE BRITISH-CANADIAN FRONT WAS CONSUMMATED YESTERDAY AT 6:25 P.M., IN A SMALL TENT NEAR MONTGOMERY'S "HOUSE ON WHEELS," AS A DRIVING RAIN BEAT AGAINST THE CANVAS. THE GERMANS PLEDGED TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS AT 8 A.M. TODAY (2 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME). ALL THE ARMIES OPPOSING MONTGOMERY EXCEPT THOSE IN NORWAY WERE INCLUDED IN THE SURRENDER TERMS.

IT TOOK JUST TWO MINUTES FOR THE IMMACULATELY DRESSED GERMAN OFFICERS TO AFFIX THEIR SIGNATURES. WHEN IT WAS ALL OVER MONTGOMERY,

CLAD IN BRITISH BATTLE DRESS, HIS BATTLE RIBBONS PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED, STEPPED FROM THE TENT BEHIND THE SHEEPISH GERMANS.

A36

AS HE PASSED A GROUP OF CORRESPONDENTS, HE WINKED AT THEM. "THIS IS THE MOMENT," HE MUTTERED WITH A BROAD GRIN. IT WAS THE MOMENT THAT CLIMAXED MONTGOMERY'S SPECTACULAR PURSUIT OF THE NAZIS ACROSS AFRICA AND FRANCE AND FINALLY INTO THE HEART OF THE BURNING REICH ITSELF.

THE HISTORIC DOCUMENT WAS PROMULGATED ATOP A WOODED KNOLL OVERLOOKING LUNEBERG HEATH, A FORMER TRAINING GROUND FOR A NAZI PANZER DIVISION. AN ORDINARY MESS TABLE COVERED BY A WHITE CLOTH WAS THE CONFERENCE TABLE AND THERE NAZI ADMIRAL VON FRIEDEBERG, SUCCESSOR TO THE NEW FUHRER, ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ, AS COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN NAVY, AFFIXED HIS SIGNATURE.

GEN. KINSEL, THE CHIEF OF STAFF FOR FIELD MARSHAL ERNST VON BUSCH; REAR ADMIRAL WAGNER, AN OFFICER OF FRIEDEBERG'S STAFF; A MAJ. FRIEDE, STAFF OFFICER TO KINSEL, AND COL. POLECK, REPRESENTING NAZI FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF, ALSO SIGNED.

ISA 15AFW

THE NEGOTIATIONS STARTED YESTERDAY WHEN LOHMANN, LT. COL. GEBHARDT, REGIMENTAL COMMANDER, AND MAJ. PETERSMANN, THE 19TH'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, ARRIVED SUDDENLY AT SIXTH CORPS HEADQUARTERS ALONG WITH MAJ. BARON VON STUELPNAGEL WHO ACTED AS SPOKESMAN FOR THE GROUP.

THEY ASKED FIRST FOR A TEMPORARY ARMISTICE BUT WERE TOLD FLATLY "NOTHING DOING," AND THAT THEY WOULD HAVE UNTIL NOON TODAY TO MAKE UP THEIR MINDS.

THE GERMANS RETURNED TO THEIR HEADQUARTERS TO THINK IT OVER WITH CAPT. PUNDT AND SIX GI'S ACCOMPANYING THE PARTY. AMONG THESE SOLDIERS WERE PFC'S BUCK DEAN, 405 SOUTH HENDERSON ST., FORT WORTH, TEX., AND JACK SMOTER, CHICAGO.

RW1230AFW

ON THE SWISS-GERMAN FRONTIER, MAY 5-(AP)-THE FRONTIER BUZZES WITH REPORTS THAT PLASTIC SURGERY AND THE CHANGING OF NAMES WILL HELP MANY NAZI LEADERS TO ESCAPE THE ALLIES, AT LEAST TEMPORARILY.

THE THEORY IS EXPRESSED EVERYWHERE ON THIS BORDER, WITH ITS FLOTSAM AND JETSAM INCLUDING MANY WHO ONCE WERE NAZI HIRELINGS BUT NOW ARE EAGERLY SEEKING A SEAT ON THE ALLIED VICTORY BANDWAGON.

A PLASTIC SURGEON NAMED KRAUS IS REPORTED TO HAVE DONE A LAND-OFFICE BUSINESS IN BERLIN REMODELING THE FACES OF NAZIS UNTIL HE WAS KILLED IN AN AIR RAID.

AMONG THOSE WHO, THESE STORIES CONTEND, GOT NEW FACES AND NEW NAMES TO HELP THEM ELUDE CAPTURE ARE MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING; JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, FOREIGN MINISTER; DR. ROBERT LEY, LABOR FRONT LEADER; JULIUS STREICHER, GOVERNOR OF FRANCONIA; BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, VIENNA NAZI LEADER, AND PAUL SCHMIDT, USUALLY IDENTIFIED AS A SPOKESMAN FOR THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

MANY OF THE SMALLER NAZIS ASSUMED NEW NAMES WHEN THEY JOINED THE PARTY, AND NOW ARE EMPLOYING THEIR ORIGINAL NAMES, THESE STORIES SAY, AND EVEN MAINTAIN TWO RESIDENCES UNDER DIFFERENT NAMES.

GENERALLY IT IS BELIEVED THAT THESE PERSONS COUNT ON WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS TO HELP THEM ESCAPE DETECTION.

PS1124PEW

30.24 25495
MOSCOW, MAY 5-(AP)-THE GAYEST RUSSIAN EASTER CELEBRATION SINCE THE REVOLUTION CALLED A MILLION OF THE FAITHFUL TO MOSCOW'S CHURCHES TONIGHT FOR ALL-NIGHT RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ARCHPRIEST NIKOLAI F. KOLCHITSKI, MANAGER OF THE SYNOD, SAID 15 PER CENT MORE CHURCHES WERE OPEN TONIGHT THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

PS1151PEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MAY 5-(AP)-THE RED ARMY HAS UNCOVERED IN STARVING BERLIN WELL-STOCKED FOOD STORES RESERVED FOR NAZI STORM TROOPS, A DISPATCH TO THE MOSCOW NEWSPAPER TRUD SAID TODAY, BUT THESE STORES ARE NOT SUFFICIENT TO PUT DOWN THE THREAT OF GENERAL HUNGER NOW GRIPPING THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

THE DISPATCH SAID THE STORM TROOPERS' STORES INCLUDED CANNED MEAT, FLOUR AND CANNED VEGETABLES AND THAT THESE NOW WERE BEING DISTRIBUTED TO PEOPLE WHO ARE FIGHTING IN THE STREETS FOR THE MEAT OF DEAD HORSES. MEANWHILE, THE ELABORATE UNDERGROUND FORTRESS OF THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF, LIKE THE REICHSCHANCELLERY, FAILED TODAY TO YIELD THE BODY OF ADOLF HITLER AND THE MYSTERY OF HIS FATE DEEPENED.

(THE MOSCOW RADIO, HEARD IN LONDON, QUOTED NAZI PROPAGANDIST HANS FRITSCH, WHO FIRST TOLD THE RUSSIANS HITLER AND PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS HAD COMMITTED SUICIDE, AS SAYING THAT HITLER'S BODY HAD "BEEN HIDDEN IN A PLACE IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE TO FIND.")

DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN SAID THAT BERLIN CIVILIANS WERE SHOWING "OPEN SATISFACTION THAT THE WAR HAS ENDED," WHILE THE FOOD SHORTAGE WAS PRECIPITATING OUTRIGHT CIVILIAN HOSTILITY TOWARD THE WEHRMACHT AND THE NAZI SS.

CAL, HOWEVER, WAS BEGINNING TO SETTLE OVER THE CITY AND

CALM, HOWEVER, WAS BEGINNING TO SETTLE OVER THE CITY AND DISPATCHES TOLD OF LONG LINES OF GERMANS FORMING BEFORE PORTABLE FIELD KITCHENS WHICH THE RED ARMY HAS RUSHED INTO RESIDENTIAL AREAS TO MEET THE CRITICAL FOOD SITUATION.

RUSSIAN COMMANDERS IN BERLIN DECREED THE DISSOLUTION OF ALL NAZI PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND ORDERED EVERY MEMBER OF THE GESTAPO, SS, SA AND OTHER NAZI ORGANIZATIONS TO REGISTER WITHIN 72 HOURS.

A DISPATCH TO PRAVDA GAVE THE FIRST EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF HEADQUARTERS AT ZOSSEN, 20 MILES DUE SOUTH OF THE CENTER OF BERLIN, WHICH HAD BEEN BOMBED BY ALLIED HEAVY BOMBERS.

"THERE ARE 24 CONCRETE HOUSES CAMOUFLAGED AMONG ARTIFICIAL PINE

"THERE ARE 24 CONCRETE HOUSES CAMOUFLAGED AMONG ARTIFICIAL PINE TREES CONCRETE PASSAGES BETWEEN THE HOUSES ARE COVERED WITH NETS. A FENCE WITH A HIGH TENSION WIRE GUARDS THIS HIDE-OUT FROM THE WORLD. A FENCE WITH A HIGH TENSION WIRE GUARDS THIS HIDE-OUT FROM THE WORLD," THE DISPATCH SAID.

"BEHIND THE HIGH WIRE FENCES THERE ARE NUMEROUS PILLOXES.

"THROUGH AN UNDERGROUND PASSAGE WE GOT TO THE ENTRY TO STILL DEEPER CHAMBERS," PRAVDA'S CORRESPONDENT WROTE. "WE ARRIVED AT THE BOTTOM AND IN FRONT OF US WAS A WHOLE UNDERGROUND CITY. LONG CORRIDORS GO IN EVERY DIRECTION TO ROWS UPON ROWS OF SPECIAL ROOMS."

PS1132PEW

"AND WHEN I NOW ASK YOU TO GO HOME, YOU HEAR THE KING'S WISH. I KNOW YOU WON'T ACT AGAINST IT."

THE PEOPLE MILLED INTO OTHER PARTS OF THE CITY, BUT OTHERS CAME AND LEFT AND KEPT MOVING INTO THE NIGHT.

RESTAURANTS WERE EMPTIED QUICKLY OF ALL THEY HAD TO DRINK.

BLACKOUT CURTAINS WERE TORN DOWN AND LIGHTS BLAZED FROM WINDOWS.

BONFIRES BURNED IN THE STREETS.

HANDBILLS WERE DISTRIBUTED SHOWING "PEACE AND FREEDOM" AND THE DANISH FLAG ON ONE SIDE, THE DANISH LIBERTY SONG ON THE OTHER.

SOME OF THE BIGGEST STORES IN COPENHAGEN SUDDENLY DREW ASIDE THEIR WINDOW CURTAINS, REVEALING LIGHTED DISPLAYS OF ALLIED AND DANISH NATIONAL COLORS. ONE BOOK SELLER ARRANGED HIS WINDOW WITH ALLIED LITERATURE. DANISH NEWSPAPERS PREPARED TO ISSUE THEIR FIRST FREE EDITIONS SINCE APRIL 9, 1940, WHEN THE FIRST NAZI TROOPS INVADED THE COUNTRY.

SPOTLIGHTS ILLUMINATED THE TOWN HALL SQUARE ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT. A LONE WHITE PIGEON CIRCLED OVER THE SQUARE IN THE GLARE OF THE SPOTLIGHTS. THE MILLING THOUSANDS CHEERED LUSTILY THIS TRADITIONAL HARBINGER OF PEACE.

(THE BRITISH NEWS AGENCY EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH SAID IN LONDON THAT BUHL, A SOCIAL DEMOCRAT, HAD NAMED THESE CABINET MEMBERS: FOREIGN AFFAIRS, CHRIST MOELLER; DEFENSE, OLE BJOERN KRAFT; FINANCE, H.C. HANSEN; TRANSPORT, M.A. JANSEN.

(HENRIK KAUFFMAN, FORMER DANISH MINISTER IN WASHINGTON, AXEL LARSEN, DESCRIBED AS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, FRODE JENSEN AND K.J. CHRISTENSEN WERE NAMED MINISTERS OF STATE WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, EXCHANGE-TELEGRAPH ADDED.

(THE DISPATCH SAID THE GROUP CONSISTED OF 18 MINISTERS, WITH NINE FROM OLD ESTABLISHED PARTIES AND NINE FROM RESISTANCE GROUPS, INCLUDING LARSEN AS THE SOLE COMMUNIST.

(OTHERS NAMED INCLUDED JUSTICE, M. BUSCH-JENSEN; CHURCH AFFAIRS, ARNE SORENSEN; SOCIAL AFFAIRS, M. EDTOFT-HANSEN; PUBLIC WORKS, CARL PETER

ARNE SORENSEN; SOCIAL AFFAIRS, M. EDTOFT-HANSEN; PUBLIC WORKS, CARL PETERSEN; COMMERCE, M.V. FIBIGER; INTERIOR, KNUD KRISTENSEN; AGRICULTURE, ERIK ERIKSEN; PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, A.M. HANSEN.)

JS437AEW
BY EDWIN SHANKE

STOCKHOLM, MAY 5-(AAP)-RESPONSIBLE SWEDISH POLITICAL LEADERS EXPRESSED BELIEF TODAY THAT GERMAN FORCES IN NORWAY WILL FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF THEIR COMRADES IN DENMARK AND HOLLAND AND SURRENDER WITHOUT FURTHER STRUGGLE.

THIS OPTIMISM WAS ONLY SLIGHTLY TEMPERED BY PRESS REPORTS THAT REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN FLEET WERE OBSERVED LEAVING DENMARK -- PRESUMABLY HEADED FOR NORWEGIAN HARBORS WHERE MANY NAZI SUBMARINES STILL ARE BASED.

THE NEWSPAPER STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN, HOWEVER, NOTED THAT FOR THE MOMENT THERE WAS NO ALLIED FORCE TO WHICH THE GERMANS IN NORWAY -- ESTIMATED AT ABOUT 150,000 -- COULD CAPITULATE, WITH THE RESULT THAT "ANOTHER FORMULA" MUST BE FOUND FOR SURRENDER THERE.

PRIME MINISTER PER ALBIN HANSSON APPARENTLY HAS EXPRESSED THE GENERAL SWEDISH VIEW WITH HIS ANNOUNCEMENT THAT HE HOPED THE CAPITULATION OF DENMARK WOULD BE "FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER OF THE SAME KIND."

THE SWEDES REGARD THEIR POLICY OF "WATCHFUL WAITING," WHICH HAS BEEN UNDER FIRE RECENTLY AS VINDICATED BY THE GERMAN SURRENDER IN DENMARK, AND FOR THIS REASON PROBABLY WILL CONTINUE TO PURSUE IT WITH REGARD TO NORWAY.

THERE WERE SIGNS, THE SWEDES BELIEVED, THAT THE NORWEGIAN LIBERATION COULD NOT BE FAR AWAY.

TO SUPPORT THIS THEY POINTED TO THE RELEASE OF MANY POLITICAL PRISONERS FROM CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN NORWAY RECENTLY; THE APPEALS TO NORWEGIAN NAZI PARTY MEMBERS BY PUPPET PREMIER VIDKUN QUILSING TO AVOID CIVIL STRIFE, AND THE TRANSFER OF QUILSING'S HIRED-MEN, HIS OWN BRAND OF SS TROOPS, TO THE COMMAND OF NAZI GEN. FRANZ

BOEME.

RESPONSIBLE SWEDISH LEADERS ALSO REASONED WITH "WITH THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT OF SURRENDER EVERYWHERE AT HAND, THE GERMANS ISOLATED IN NORWAY CERTAINLY WILL NOT WANT TO FIGHT."

ROME, MAY 5-(AP)-THE VILLA WHERE CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO WAS SCHEDULED TO STAY DURING A VISIT TO MILAN WAS MACHINE-GUNNED LAST NIGHT BUT THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF ITALY WAS NOT THERE AT THE TIME, THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA REPORTED TONIGHT.

THE AGENCY QUOTED A SOCIALIST MEMBER OF THE NORTH ITALY COUNCIL AS SAYING SHOTS WERE FIRED AT THE VILLA. THE MEMBER ALSO SAID UMBERTO WAS LIMITING HIS VISIT TO A CONFERENCE WITH MILITARY LEADERS AND HAD NOT APPEARED IN PUBLIC.

WHETHER UMBERTO WAS STAYING AT THE VILLA TODAY COULD NOT BE LEARNED IN ROME.

STOCKHOLM, MAY 5-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET SAID TODAY THAT BOTH GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ AND REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING WERE REPORTED TO BE IN OSLO.

STOCKHOLM, (SUNDAY) MAY 6-(AP)-A COPENHAGEN DISPATCH TO THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER SAID TODAY THAT ACCORDING TO REPORTS IN THE DANISH CAPITAL THE GERMANS "HAVE PLANS TO SCUTTLE" AN ESTIQ COH 100

REPORTS IN THE DANISH CAPITAL THE GERMANS "HAVE PLANS TO SCUTTLE" AN ESTIMATED 100 LARGE AND SMALL WARSHIPS GATHERED IN THE HARBOR AT SOENDERBORG, NORTHEAST OF ELENSBURG.

STOCKHOLM, MAY 5-(AP)-SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER CHRISTIAN GUENTHER SAID LAST NIGHT THAT THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE HAD MADE A "HARDLY VERY AUSPICIOUS START" AND HAD "LENT ADDED SUPPORT TO SKEPTICISM" REGARDING A PEACE PACT.

ADDRESSING THE SWEDISH NAVY UNION HERE, THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID SWEDEN, LIKE ALL OTHER COUNTRIES, EXPECTED THE CONFERENCE WOULD TAKE AT LEAST "THE FIRST STEP TOWARD PERMANENT PEACE," BUT HE ADDED THAT "AMONG THE CONFERENCE'S PARTICIPANTS COUNTRIES SUCH AS SWEDEN, DENMARK, SWITZERLAND AND POLAND ARE MISSING."

"THEY HAVE NOT BEEN INVITED," HE SAID. "WE KNOW THE REASONS FOR THAT. I DO NOT WANT TO ENTER INTO DETAILS, BUT ONE CANNOT HELP BUT POINT OUT THAT THE QUESTION OF PARTICIPANTS WAS SOLVED WITH REGARD FOR RATHER EPHEMERAL CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE POLITICAL SITUATION OF THE DAY, AND NOT OUT OF CONSIDERATION OF THE WILL AND THE ABILITY OF THE NATIONS CONCERNED TO FURTHER THE HIGH PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE."

GUENTHER SAID "THE FIRST CONFERENCE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE NOT DISPERSED THE FEELING OF INSECURITY WITHIN ANXIOUSLY WATCHING PEOPLES."

JS631AEW

STOCKHOLM, MAY 5-(AP)-THE STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN SAID TODAY THAT THE MOST DANGEROUS GERMAN DIPLOMATS, NEWSPAPERMEN AND OTHER FUNCTIONARIES IN SWEDEN REGARDED AS "100 PERCENT NAZIS" WOULD BE INTERNED ON THE ISLAND OF VSIGNOE IN LAKE VAETTERN NORTH OF JOENKOEPIG.

IR722AEW

STOCKHOLM, MAY 5--(AP)-- GEN. FRANZ BOENE, GERMAN ARMY
 COMMANDER IN NORWAY, FORBIDS A RADIO ADDRESS SCHEDULED FRIDAY NIGHT
 BY MAJOR VIDKUN QUISLING, NAZI PUPPET LEADER, AND CALLED QUISLING
 TO HIS HEADQUARTERS AT LILLENHAMMER, THE SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN NEWS AGENCY
 SAID TODAY.

MAY 6 1945

THE AGENCY ADDED THAT ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON AN ESTIMATED
 12,000 HIRDMEN, THE QUISLING VERSION OF THE SS (ELITE GUARDS), WERE
 MOBILIZED BY TELEPHONE AND PLACED AT BOENE'S DISPOSAL. THE HIRDMEN
 WERE GIVEN YELLOW ARMBANDS MARKED "DEUTSCHE WEHRMACHT."

AT THE SAME TIME, THE AGENCY SAID, POSTERS APPEARED AT OSLO
 WARNING QUISLING'S NASJONAL SAMLING PARTY MEMBERS THAT ANY PERSONS
 WHO RESISTED NORWEGIAN OR ALLIED TROOPS WOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED
 BELLIGERENTS OR TAKEN PRISONER, BUT WOULD BE SHOT. THE WARNING
 WAS TAKEN AS AN INDICATION THAT ALLIED TROOPS WERE EXPECTED SOON,
 THE AGENCY SAID, AND THE ARMBANDS WERE BELIEVED TO BE A MEASURE OF
 PROTECTION FOR THE HIRDMEN -- SO THAT THEY WOULD BE REGARDED AS
 MILITARY PERSONNEL IN THE EVENT OF SURRENDER.

SHANKS 1005 THRU 3RD J8312A

VATICAN CITY, MAY 5--(AP)--OSSERVATORE ROMANO PROTESTED EDITORIALY
 TODAY AGAINST STREET FIGHTING FRIDAY BETWEEN COMMUNISTS AND STUDENTS
 IN THE DISPUTE OVER POSSESSION OF TRIESTE, ASSERTING IT WAS A RETURN
 TO A PAST OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WHICH THE PEOPLE "ARE PRETENDING TO RISE
 UP."

THE NEWSPAPER DECLARED THE ONLY WAY TO COMBAT "THAT PAST" IS TO ABANDON
 VIOLENCE AND EXPEL THOSE WHO PRACTICED IT FROM EVERY POLITICAL PARTY.

DY813PEW

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY AT SEQUALS, ITALY, MAY 5--(AP)--PRIMO
 CARNERA, TOWERING FORMER WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING CHAMPION, WOUND UP
 THE WAR AFTER THE GERMANS' DEPARTURE BY DESCRIBING HIMSELF AS "COM-
 PLETELY NEUTRAL" AND A MUCH WISER MAN.

THE ONE-TIME "AMBLING ALP" OF THE PRIZE RING SAYS HE IS NOW THE
 HEAVYWEIGHT WRESTLING CHAMPION OF ITALY, AND PLANS TO MAKE WRESTLING HIS
 CAREER. HE MAY BE THE ONLY BIG TIME WRESTLER WITH ONLY ONE KIDNEY.
 THE OTHER KIDNEY WAS REMOVED AFTER AN INJURY WHEN HE FOUGHT "SOME GUY
 IN BUDAPEST" IN 1938.

CARNERA WAS FOUND LIVING LIKE A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN IN HIS 12-ROOM
 STONE HOUSE HERE AT THE FOOT OF THE MOUNTAINS. WITH HIM WERE HIS
 WIFE, JOSEPHINE, WHOM HE MARRIED IN 1939, AND THEIR TWO CHILDREN.

HE HAS A SMALL GYMNASIUM WITH A BOXING RING. THE WALLS ARE PAPERED
 WITH PICTURES OF HIS FIGHTS. HE KEEPS PILES OF SCRAP BOOKS RECORDING
 HIS EXPLOITS IN THE RING.

CARNERA, WHO WEIGHED 255 POUNDS WHEN HE WON THE BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP,
 NOW WEIGHS 264 AND LOOKS PERFECTLY FIT ALTHOUGH HIS MOST VIOLENT
 EXERCISE RECENTLY APPEARS TO BE RIDING A BICYCLE AND CHOPPING WOOD.

HE BUBBLED OVER WITH FRIENDLINESS WHEN TWO AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS
 CALLED AT HIS HOME AND GAVE HIM THE FIRST FILL-IN HE HAS HAD SINCE 1939
 ON WHAT WAS DOING IN AMERICA.

CARNERA SAID HE DID NOT KNOW JOE LOUIS STILL WAS CHAMPION, AND HAD
 NEVER HEARD OF BILLY CONN.

PRIMO BROUGHT OUT A BOTTLE OF WINE, INSISTED ON FRYING SOME
 EGGS, AND APOLOGIZED BECAUSE HE HAD HIDDEN EVERYTHING ELSE ON HIS
 FARM SO THE GERMANS WOULDN'T GET IT.

"WHAT I LEARNED DURING THIS WAR IS PLENTY," PRIMO SAID. "FIRST
 WE HAD COSSACKS HERE (A GERMAN DIVISION OF COSSACKS), THEN CAME SOME
 GERMAN INDIAN TROOPS.

"THEN WE GOT SOME ITALIAN FASCIST TROOPS, AND FINALLY THE GERMANS.
 "THE GERMANS PULLED ME OUT OF MY HOUSE AND PUT ME TO WORK INSPEC-
 TING THE WORK OF ITALIAN LABOR GANGS. THEY WERE BUILDING BIG TUNNELS
 IN THE MOUNTAINS, BUT THEY AIN'T WORTH A DAMN."

CARNERA SAID MAX SCHMELING, THE ONE-TIME GERMAN WORLD HEAVY-
 WEIGHT CHAMPION, VISITED HIM A YEAR AGO AND THEY MADE A TRIP TO VENICE
 AND TALKED OVER THE RADIO TOGETHER.

A96

"I COULDN'T DO ANYTHING ELSE," CARNERA SAID.
 HE SAID SCHMELING WAS NOT LIMPING MUCH FROM A WOUND IN THE LEFT
 KNEE INFLICTED AT CRETE. HE WAS A PARATROOPER SERGEANT THEN, BUT
 LATER WAS MADE A LIEUTENANT, CARNERA REPORTED.

AFTER THE FIGHT IN BUDAPEST IN WHICH HE SUFFERED THE KIDNEY INJURY
 CARNERA BEGAN WRESTLING.

"I BEAT ALL THE GUYS AROUND HERE--GERMANS, ITALIANS AND YUGOSLAVS--
 AND HAD ABOUT 40 BOUTS DURING THE WAR," CARNERA SAID.

HE NOW IS 39 YEARS OLD AND CONTENTS HE CAN BE A WRESTLER UNTIL HE IS
 ABOUT 50.

HE SAID HE IS EAGER TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE MOST OF

HIS MONEY IS IN BANKS THERE, AND HE WANTS TO TAKE MRS. CARNERA AND THE CHILDREN, UMBERTO, 6, AND JOANNA, 2 1/2.

PRIMO SAID HE PAID ABOUT \$125,000 FOR HIS HOUSE, AND HAD ONLY ENOUGH MONEY IN ITALY TO LIVE. HIS FATHER, A FORMER MOSAIC MAKER, HAD DIED. HIS MOTHER LIVES WITH PRIMO IN THE BIG HOUSE ONLY A FEW HUNDRED YARDS FROM WHERE HE WAS BORN.

SEQUALS HAS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 5,000, AND CARNERA IS EASILY THE MOST IMPORTANT MAN IN THE TOWN.

SOME OF THE WORKERS WHO BUILT THE TUNNELS PRIMO MENTIONED ARE NOT TOO HAPPY ABOUT HIS CAREER AS AN INSPECTOR, BUT HE SAYS HE IS "COMPLETELY NEUTRAL" AND COULD NOT AVOID DOING WORK FOR THE GERMANS

PS1044PEW

OTHERS INCLUDED:

ADD CALL 150000-1744X MALONE, NY
PFC FRANK LUKSICH OF LUZERNEMINES, PA.; CAPT. JAMES DAVIS OF RUSTON, LA.; CAPT. DON HERBERT OF HAZEL PARK, MICH.; SGT. WILBUR BARKER OF 3528 TWENTIETH AVE., SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; CPL. RUSSELL GEARY OF FARMINGTON, MICH.; PFC HARRY DUNN OF 2947 WEST FILLMORE RD. CHICAGO, ILL.

CPL. JOSEPH CASSANO OF 732 E. 231ST ST., BRONX, N.Y.; PFC JAMES DITOMASSO OF 20490 MILLER AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO; PFC JOHN WALLACE OF WAYNE, W. VA.; SGT. GERALD DOUGHERTY OF 1211 ROSWELL AVE., LONG BEACH, CALIF.; CPL. JAMES BRON OF 1246 LAKE DR., ZANESVILLE, OHIO, AND PFC JOSEPH HYBS (CORRECT) OF 4940 S. WINCHESTER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

JS628AEW

15TH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, MAY 5-(AP)-THE GERMANS ARE WORRIED ABOUT REPRISALS BY ITALIAN PARTISANS AGAINST THEIR SURRENDERED FORCES IN ITALY.

GEN. FRIEDOLIN VAN SENER UND ETTERLIN, CHIEF OF A FIVE-MAN GERMAN DELEGATION NEGOTIATING DETAILS FOR DISARMING AND DEMOBILIZING THE SURRENDERED TROOPS IN NORTH ITALY AND WESTERN AUSTRIA, ASKED:

"IF THE TROOPS ARE TO BE DISARMED, WHAT WILL BE THEIR POSITION IN THE FACE OF THE ITALIAN PARTISANS?"

HE PREDICTED BLOODSHED IF THE PARTISANS SOUGHT TO COLLECT THE WEAPONS.

GEN. ALFRED M. GRUENTHER, CHIEF OF STAFF FOR GEN. MARK CLARK, REPLIED THAT CLARK WAS SEEKING "A SPEEDY SOLUTION" OF THE PARTISAN PROBLEM AND SUGGESTED THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS BE DELAYED FOR A WHILE.

LATER GEN. CLARK IN A BROADCAST ORDERED ITALIAN PARTISANS TO QUIT ATTACKING SURRENDERED GERMAN FORCES, SAYING "BY THIS BEHAVIOR YOU DETRACT FROM THE VALUE OF YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO VICTORY."

JR655AEW

CITADEL OF MONTJUICH, SPAIN, MAY 5-(AP)-INDICATIONS TONIGHT WERE THAT AN AGREEMENT WOULD BE REACHED UNDER WHICH PIERRE LAVAL, FORMER VICHY PREMIER, WOULD BE FLOWN TO PARIS TO FACE CHARGES OF TREASON, AND THAT A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD ESCORT HIM.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT SPANISH OFFICIALS WERE RELUCTANT TO SEND HIM BY MOTORCAR LEST HE FALL INTO THE HANDS OF FRENCHMEN AFTER CROSSING THE BORDER, AND COME TO HARM.

(IN PARIS, THE FRENCH INFORMATION MINISTER PIERRE TEITGEN SAID SPAIN HAD NOT REPLIED TO FRANCE'S DEMAND THAT LAVAL BE HANDED OVER. HE SAID A SPANISH REFUSAL WOULD CAUSE "AGGRAVATION" BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.)

LAVAL WAS INTERNED AT MONTJUICH AFTER HE FLED TO SPAIN BY AIRPLANE. IN THE THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS SINCE HIS ARREST HE HAS LISTENED TO FRENCH LANGUAGE BROADCASTS FROM THE UNITED NATIONS, VAINLY WAITING TO HEAR SOME UTTERANCE IN HIS BEHALF.

TODAY, APPARENTLY CONVINCED IT MIGHT BE DIFFICULT TO GET THE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE HE CONTENDS FRANCE OWES HIM. HE SWITCHED OFF THE RADIO

AND BEGAN PLANNING HIS TRIAL DEFENSE.

LAVAL CONTENTS HE WAS NOT A COLLABORATIONIST, BUT MERELY SIMULATED FRIENDSHIP WITH THE GERMANS TO HELP FRANCE.

CHUNGKING, MAY 5-(AP)--ALL U. S. MILITARY PERSONNEL IN

PS1144PEW

CHINA WILL BE PLACED UNDER A MIDNIGHT CURFEW ON SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

AND 11 P. M. FOR ALL OTHER NIGHTS, EFFECTIVE MAY 15, LT. GEN. ALBERT

G. WEDEMAYER ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MAY 6 1945
PURPOSE OF THE CURFEW IS TO ASSIST IN THE "MAINTENANCE OF GOOD HEALTH AND MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY IN THE FURTHERANCE OF THE WAR EFFORT," WEDEMAYER DECLARED.

GENERALISSIMO CHANG KAI-SHEK ISSUED A SIMILAR INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIS MILITARY PERSONNEL.

MANILA, SUNDAY, MAY 6 (AP)-JAPANESE DEFENDERS OF TARAKAN, BORNEO, FOUGHT A BITTER DELAYING ACTION TODAY AGAINST AUSTRALIAN ASSAULT TROOPS MAKING THE FIRST ALLIED GROUND DRIVE TO RECOVER EAST INDIES OIL AND RUBBER RICHES FROM THE NIPPONESE.

THE JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT OF DELAYING WARFARE INSTEAD OF ALL-OUT EFFORTS TO HOLD TARAKAN FIELDS INDICATED THE ALLIED CHINA SEA BLOCKADE HAS CAUSED THE NIPPONESE TO WRITE OFF THE PETROLEUM RESOURCES OF SOUTH-WEST ASIA, SAID GEN. SIR THOMAS P. BLAMEY, AUSTRALIAN MILITARY COMMANDER. THE JAPANESE SPRAYED THE AUSSIES WITH MACHINE GUN, ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE FROM THE TOPS OF OIL DERRICKS AND FROM HILL POSITIONS AROUND TARAKAN CITY. BUT THE INVADERS PUSHED SLOWLY AHEAD AND THURSDAY, THIRD DAY OF THE INVASION, SECURED 25 PER CENT OF THE OIL WELLS IN THE VICINITY WEST OF TARAKAN CITY.

IN THE PHILIPPINE
(MORE) EN132PEW

TARAKAN CITY.
IN THE PHILIPPINES FIGHTING THE AMERICAN 24TH DIVISION PICKED OFF JAPANESE SNIPERS IN DAVAO CITY, ON THE MINDANAO ISLAND SOUTHEAST COAST, AND PRESSED THROUGH THE CITY TO ITS NORTHERN OUTSKIRTS. THE YANKS PURSUED NIPPONESE TROOPS FLEEING INTO THE HILLS.

THE MOPUP OF JAPANESE REMNANTS CONTINUED IN THE BAGUIO AREA OF NORTHERN LUZON ISLAND, WHERE THE AMERICANS TOOK THREE SMALL TOWNS. YANK AIRCRAFT PLASTERED NIPPONESE INSTALLATIONS IN THE CAGAYAN VALLEY, EAST OF BAGUIO, WITH 460 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES, WRECKING SEVEN GROUND

PLANES.

BLAMEY, IN MANILA FOR A CONFERENCE WITH GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, SAID HIS AUSTRALIANS WERE DOING "VERY WELL" IN THE TARAKAN INVASION.

THE JAPANESE FOLLOWED THE TACTICS OF THE DUTCH, WHEN THE NETHERLANDERS LOST TARAKAN TO THE ENEMY IN JANUARY, 1942, AND BLASTED THE OIL INSTALLATIONS INTO USELESSNESS. THE NIPPONESE DID A "VERY THOROUGH" JOB OF IT, BLAMEY SAID.

THE AUSTRALIAN GENERAL WOULD NOT SPECULATE AS TO WHEN THE TARAKAN WELLS WOULD AGAIN BE USEABLE.

NETHERLANDS OIL REHABILITATION SQUADS WENT ASHORE ON TARAKAN WITH THE AUSTRALIANS IN THE LANDING MAY 1. THEY FOUND THAT ASIDE FROM DESTRUCTION WROUGHT BY THE PRE-INVASION SEA AND AIR BOMBARDMENT, THE JAPANESE WERE BLOWING UP THE WELLS WITH REMOTE CONTROL EXPLOSIVE CHARGES.

THE DUTCH, HOWEVER, ARE PLANNING TO RECONVERT THE RETRIEVED PE)

PRE

(MORE)

MJ231PEW

MANILA-2ND ADD NIGHT LEAD PIPS-BORNEO XXX EXPLOSIVE CHARGES. THE DUTCH, HOWEVER, ARE PLANNING TO RECONVERT THE RETRIEVED PETROLEUM AND RUBBER AREAS TO ALLIED USE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, BLAMEY SAID.

NM131PCW

BY ROBBIN COONS

GUAM, MAY 5-(AP)-IN ONE OF THE WILDEST BATTLES OF THE PACIFIC WAR, JAPANESE HURLED AMPHIBIOUS FORCES, THE FIRST MAJOR TANK-LED COUNTERASSAULT OF THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN, SUICIDE BOATS, PLANES AND PILOT-GUIDED FLYING BOMBS AT AMERICAN FORCES YESTERDAY 325 MILES SOUTH OF JAPAN.

EVERY ATTACK WAS BROKEN UP, BUT FIVE LIGHT U.S. SHIPS WERE SUNK AND OTHERS DAMAGED.

HUNDREDS OF THE 4,000 ATTACKING JAPANESE SOLDIERS WERE SLAUGHTERED IN "THE BEST DAY OF JAP KILLING SINCE THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN BEGAN," 154 PLANES SHOT DOWN AND 15 EXPLOSIVE LADEN SPEED BOATS BLOWN UP.

UNDER COVER OF EARLY MORNING DARKNESS FOUR JAPANESE AMPHIBIOUS UNITS, TOTALING ABOUT 600 MEN, ATTEMPTED LANDINGS BEHIND AMERICAN LINES ON BOTH COASTS. THREE OF THESE ASSAULT FORCES GOT ASHORE ON THE WEST COAST IN THE REAR OF THE 77TH INFANTRY DIVISION. HOURS LATER THEY WERE STILL THERE, BUT THEY WERE TRAPPED AND BEING WIPED OUT.

BOATS CARRYING 200, CONSTITUTING THE FOURTH GROUP, WERE STRANDED ON A REEF OFF THE EAST COAST. YANKS IN AMPHTRACKS ANNIHILATED THEM.

MORE THAN 3,000 NIPPONESE ATTACKED 7TH DIVISION POSITIONS ON THE EAST FLANK AT DAWN BEHIND 20 TANKS AND UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE CAMPAIGN'S HEAVIEST ENEMY ARTILLERY BARRAGE. BIG AMERICAN GUNS SMASHED THE TANKS. SEVENTH DIVISION INFANTRYMEN STOPPED THE CHARGE IN FIERCE HAND TO HAND BATTLES AND GRENADE THROWING DUELS.

AJTUFX

ALL OF THE GROUND ACTIONS WERE COORDINATED WITH AN AIR-SEA ATTACK ON U.S. FLEET AND SUPPLY UNITS OFFSHORE. SUICIDE BOATS, THEIR PROWS PACKED WITH EXPLOSIVES, CORCKSCREWED INTO THE FLEET BEFORE DAWN. THEY SUCCEEDED IN DAMAGING ONLY ONE AMERICAN SHIP.

BOMBERS ATTACKED THE YONTAN AIRSTRIIP, CAUSING SOME DAMAGE, AND JOINED KAMIKAZE (SUICIDE) PILOTS, IN RAIDING THE FLEET. SOME BOMBERS LOOSED BAKA BOMBS--GLIDER-TYPE BOMBS GUIDED BY SUICIDE-PILOTS. FIFTY-FOUR ATTACKING PLANES AND ONE BAKA BOMB WERE

30.24. 25499
SHOT DOWN BY SHIP'S GUNS AND COMBAT AIR PATROL. INTERCEPTING CARRIER AIRCRAFT BROUGHT DOWN 96 PLANES, AND FOUR OTHERS WERE WIPED OUT IN ISOLATED ACTIONS.

ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THE COMBINED AIR AND SUICIDE BOAT ASSAULT SANK FIVE LIGHT UNITS AND DAMAGED OTHERS--HE DIDN'T SAY HOW MANY. THAT MAKES 24 U.S. SURFACE CRAFT SUNK SINCE THE RYUKYU ISLANDS CAMPAIGN BEGAN MARCH 18.

RADIO TOKYO, WITH ITS FONDNESS FOR LARGE NUMBERS, CLAIMED "MORE THAN 50" AMERICAN SHIPS WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED IN THE PAST TWO DAYS. IT LISTED "TWO BATTLESHIPS, TWO CRUISERS AND ONE DESTROYER" AS SUNK AND "MANY AIRCRAFT CARRIERS HEAVILY DAMAGED."

MAJ. GEN. JOHN R. HODGE, COMMANDER OF THE 24TH ARMY CORPS, SAID GROUND ACTION LEFT FRONT LINES VIRTUALLY UNCHANGED, BUT THE ENEMY'S ATTACKS FURNISHED THE MOST FRUITFUL DAY OF THE CAMPAIGN FOR AMERICAN RIFLEMEN AND MACHINEGUNNERS.

GUAM--FIRST ADD OKINAWA BUDGET (BY COONS) XXX AND MACHINEGUNNERS.

GENERAL HODGE EXPRESSED SATISFACTION OVER INDICATIONS THE JAPANESE WERE COMING OUT OF THEIR HOLES.

"THE FASTER THEY COME OUT THE FASTER WE WILL BE ABLE TO KILL THEM OFF," HE SAID.

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT JAMES LINDSLEY REPORTED THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME THE JAPANESE HAD USED TANKS OFFENSIVELY ON OKINAWA HERETOFORE THEY EMPLOYED TANKS ONLY AS PILLBOXES.

THE MARINE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS SAID TWO JAPANESE BOMBS HIT THE SURGICAL WARD OF AN EVACUATION HOSPITAL, KILLING 12 AND INJURING AN UNANNOUNCED NUMBER OF OTHERS.

JAPANESE PLANES CAME OVER AT DAYLIGHT TODAY, LINDSLEY SAID. ONE RAN INTO A HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AND SPLASHED INTO THE SEA.

UM&WW353APW NM

VCUAM--SECOND ADD OKINAWA BUDGET (BY COONS) XXX INTO THE SEA. JAPANESE AMPHIBIOUS FORCES APPARENTLY WERE COMPOSED OF BOAT-MEN AND ENGINEERS, HODGES SAID. THEY CARRIED HEAVY DEMOLITION CHARGES AND THEIR MISSION WAS BELIEVED TO BE THE DESTRUCTION OF COMMAND POSTS, TANKS AND ARTILLERY POSITIONS. WHILE THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED NOTHING SO FAR, MANY STILL ARE AT LARGE. UNITS OF THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION AND A BATTALION FROM THE 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH HAS BEEN RESTING, ARE FLUSHING THEM OUT AND KILLING THEM.

DESPITE ALL THE ACTIVITY AMERICAN CASUALTIES WERE NOT HIGH. HODGE ESTIMATED AT LEAST 2,000 JAPANESE HAVE BEEN KILLED IN THIS LATEST CLASH AND "THERE HAVE BEEN MANY MORE."

THE SALTY GENERAL REMARKED THAT HE HOPED THEY CONTINUE TO COME OUT OF THEIR HOLES FOR "IT'S A HELL OF A LOT EASIER TO KILL THEM THAT WAY THAN ROOT THEM OUT."

THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF JAPANESE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE HAS IMPROVED LATELY AND IS MAKING THE OPERATION OF CUB OBSERVATION PLANES MORE DIFFICULT, HODGE REPORTED. ENEMY ARTILLERY PIECES APPARENTLY HAVE BEEN MOVED TO NEW POSITIONS, HE ADDED, AND PROBABLY WILL BE MORE ACTIVE UNTIL YANKS LOCATE THEM.

JP/NA717APW

GUAM, SUNDAY, MAY 6-(AP)-STRIKING THREE TIMES IN ONE DAY AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOMELAND, AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES SATURDAY LASHED A MAJOR AIRCRAFT PLANT ON HONSHU ISLAND AND STRATEGIC AIRFIELDS ON KYUSHU.

IT WAS THE FIRST STRIKE OF THE WAR AGAINST THE SPRAWLING NAVAL PLANE MANUFACTURING PLANT AT KURE.

IN SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN INVASION OF OKINAWA, THE B-29S TWICE BLASTED AIRFIELDS ON KYUSHU ISLAND, 325 MILES NORTHWARD. AN EARLY

MORNING RAID BY BETWEEN 25 AND 50 OF THE GIANT BOMBERS WAS DIRECTED AGAINST IOTA AND TACHIARI AIRFIELDS ON THE NORTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND. LATE IN THE AFTERNOON ABOUT 50 OF THE MARIANAS-BASED SUPERFORTS BOMBED THE KANOYA NAVAL AIR STATION AND THE SHIRAN AND IBUSUKI AIRDROMES ON SOUTHERN KYUSHU.

BETWEEN 150 AND 200 B-29S STRUCK THE HIRO NAVAL AIRCRAFT PLANT AT KURE, ON JAPAN'S MAIN HONSHU ISLAND. THE BIG PLANT, PRODUCING AIRCRAFT ENGINES AND FRAMES, WAS ATTACKED FROM MEDIUM ALTITUDE SHORTLY BEFORE NOON.

MAJ. GEN. CURTIS LEMAY, CHIEF OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, SAID RETURNING FLIERS REPORTED THEY SCORED "GOOD TO EXCELLENT" RESULTS IN THE MORNING STRIKES AGAINST THE NORTHERN KYUSHU FIELDS. THE AFTERNOON RAID--VISUAL BOMBING AT MEDIUM ALTITUDE--BROUGHT GOOD RESULTS.

WAVES OF B-29S HAVE LASHED 17 KYUSHU AIRFIELDS 10 TIMES IN 12 DAYS.

(RADIO TOKYO ACKNOWLEDGED THE LATEST RAIDS AND MADE THE UNCONFIRMED CLAIM THAT JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS ACHIEVED "CONSIDERABLE FIGHTING RESULTS" OVER KYUSHU.)

BY AL DOPKING

JW311PCW

GUAM, MAY 5--(AP)--BETWEEN 150 AND 200 SUPERFORTS MADE THE FIRST B-29 ATTACK ON WAR INDUSTRIES OF KURE ON JAPAN'S SOUTHERN HONSHU ISLAND TODAY, STRIKING THE HIRO NAVAL AIRCRAFT FACTORY.

IT WAS THE DAY'S SECOND RAID BY MARIANAS-BASED B-29S ON THE NIPPONESE EMPIRE. BETWEEN 25 AND 50 OF THE GIANT BOMBERS MADE NEUTRALIZING ATTACKS ON OITA AND TACHIARI AIRFIELDS ON NORTHERN KYUSHU EARLIER IN THE MORNING.

THE HIRO FACTORY, WHICH PRODUCES AIRCRAFT ENGINES AND AIRFRAMES, WAS HIT SHORTLY BEFORE NOON FROM MEDIUM ALTITUDE. IT IS OF TYPICAL DESIGN, ITS SAWTOOTH ROOFS COVERING AN AREA OF 1,036,800 SQUARE FEET. THIS TWO-PRONGED ATTACK WAS THE THIRD IN THREE DAYS. KYUSHU WAS HIT FOR THE NINTH TIME IN 12 DAYS.

MAJ. GEN. CURTIS LEMAY, COMMANDER OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, SAID "GOOD TO EXCELLENT RESULTS" WERE REPORTED BY PILOTS WHO BOMBED OITA AND TACHIARI.

LEMAY SAID GOOD RESULTS WERE OBTAINED IN YESTERDAY'S ATTACKS ON AIRFIELDS ON BOTH KYUSHU AND SHIKOKU. NO B-29S WERE LOST TO ENEMY ACTION.

LT. H. G. KOZIK, AN AIRPLANE COMMANDER, OF DUQUESNE, PA., REPORTED THE B-29S FACED FOUR BOLD FIGHTER ATTACKS OVER THE TARGET ON THE FRIDAY MISSION. STAFF SGT. BENJAMIN S. HOAR, (1265 FAIRVIEW AVE.) SOUTH MILWAUKEE, WIS., GUNNER, SAID "NO FIGHTERS CAME CLOSE BUT SOME DROPPED PHOSPHOROUS BOMBS INTO HIS SUPERFORT FORMATION."

2ND LT. JAMES P. HOWARD, FORT GIBSON, OKLA., SAID HE FIRED AT ONE ATTACKER, BUT "MY TRACERS MUST HAVE SCARED HIM AWAY BECAUSE HE WENT BELOW US."

ALL THAT SGT. ROGER T. WINDELS, 428 ADAMS AVE., EVANSVILLE, IND., GUNNER, WHO FLEW IN A QUIETER AREA, SAW WAS "THREE BURSTS OF FLAK."

SGT. PAUL FAUST, GUNNER, OF TAMAQUA, PA., REPORTED ONE BOMB HIT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE RUNWAY AND THE OTHERS LANDED IN THE TARGET AREA.

HM123APW NM

BY SPENCER DAVIS

WITH AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCES AT TARAKAN OFF BORNEO, MAY 4 (DELAYED)--(AP)--SQUAT MATILDA TANKS, OPERATING IN CLOSE HARMONY WITH DISMOUNTED AUSTRALIAN CAVALRY COMMANDOS, PUSHED THEIR WAY INTO THE HEART OF THE BURNING PAMOESEAN OILFIELD TODAY AND STORMED RAZORBACK TARAKAN HILL WHERE THE ENEMY IS STILL MAINTAINING BITTER RESISTANCE.

POINT BLANK FIRE OF THE MATILDAS' 75 MM. GUNS WAS REQUIRED TO KNOCK OUT THE HONEYCOMB OF TUNNELS FROM WHICH THE NIPPONESE WERE LAYING DOWN A DEADLY FIRE ON THE GROUND TROOPS FOR THE SECOND CONSECUTIVE DAY.

FLAMES STILL FLARED FROM THE OPEN MOUTHS OF SOME WELLS WHICH THE JAPANESE SET ON FIRE YESTERDAY WHILE OIL-SOAKED LOGS IN SUMP HOLES NEAR THE DERRICKS SENT A THICK PALL OF SMOKE INTO THE LEADEN SKY.

AS THE TEMPO OF FIGHTING SLOWED IT BECAME OBVIOUS THAT THE AUSTRALIANS WERE FORCED TO DEAL WITH EACH JAPANESE TUNNEL AND PILLBOX BEFORE THEY COULD WIN POSSESSION OF HIGH GROUND.

THE JAPANESE ARE NOT ONLY EMPLOYING THEIR OWN SPIDER TRAP DEFENSES BUT ALSO THE SOLID CONCRETE PILLBOXES AND TRENCHES DUTCH FORCES WERE FORCED TO SURRENDER JANUARY 11 1942.

A SMALL DETACHMENT OF DUTCH TROOPS FROM THE EAST AND WEST INDIES WERE FINDING THEIR OWN DEFENSES USED AGAINST THEM AS THEY PROBED WITH PATROLS BEYOND BOORTERREIN TOWARD AMAL.

FROM ONE CLEARED TUNNEL ON HOSPITAL SPUR, OVERLOOKING THE SOUTHERN AND EASTERN PORTIONS OF TARAKAN CITY, CAVALRY COMMANDOS LIBERATED 50 FRIGHTENED CIVILIANS.

JR755PPW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, MAY 4--(DELAYED)--(AP)--THREE MARINE FIGHTER PILOTS BECAME ACES THIS MORNING BY DOWNING FOUR JAPANESE PLANES EACH. EACH HAD DOWNED AT LEAST ONE OTHER ENEMY AIRCRAFT EARLIER IN THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN.

THEY ARE 2ND LTS. ROBERT WADE, 21, ELKINS PARK, PENN.; JOHN RUSHAM, 22, ALBERT LEA, MINN., AND JOE DILLARD, 22, MIDLAND, TEX.

THEIRS WAS ONLY PART OF THE TOLL TAKEN BY THE SECOND MARINE AIR WING OF JAPANESE RAIDERS IN FURIOUS ACTION WHICH SAW ZEROS REAPPEARING IN OKINAWA COMBAT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THREE WEEKS AND THE INITIAL APPEARANCE OVER OKINAWA OF DINAH TWIN-MOTOR BOMBERS. NO AMERICAN PLANES WERE LOST.

ONE SQUADRON DESTROYED FIVE DINAHS.

WADE AND RUSHAM WERE FLYING TOGETHER.

"I GOT A NATE AND RUSHAM SHOT DOWN ANOTHER PLANE," WADE SAID. "THEN WE RAN INTO A PACK OF 30. WE SHOT DOWN FOUR EACH AND DAMAGED ABOUT 10."

OKINAWA--FIRST ADD HAUGLAND'S OKINAWA AERIAL (B62) XXX ABOUT 10."

CAPT. JOHN H. CARROLL, 29, PHILADELPHIA AND 2ND LT. MARVIN BRISTOW, 24, HOUSTON, TEX., DOWNED ONE ZERO EACH AFTER THEY WERE JUMPED BY THREE.

RUSHAM SAID THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY WERE MILLING AROUND IN THE SKY WAITING FOR TARGETS AND WERE EASY SHOOTING.

2ND LT. COLLINS RUSHFELDT, 22, ALBERT LEA, MINN., SHOT DOWN THREE.

MARINE FLIERS GETTING TWO EACH INCLUDED 1ST LTS. GLENN THACKER, SOUTH BEND, IND.; BILLY COONEY, 22, QUINCY, ILL.; AND CAPT. WILLIAM K. PURDUE, 24, ELBA, ALA.

THESE PILOTS SHOT DOWN ONE EACH: MAJ. ROBERT C. HAMMOND, JR.,

UTICA, MISS.; 1ST LTS. CYRIL DOELZEL, 27, EAST JORDAN, MICH.; ROBERT F. MUSE, 24, WAKEFIELD, MASS.; ERNEST SILVAIN, JR., 22, WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.; FLOYD P. WELDY, NAPPANEE, IND.; 2ND LTS. JAMES J. BIERBOWER, 22, GILTNER, NEB.; CHARLES W. DRAKE, 22, SHORT HILLS, N.J.; RAYMOND M. BARRETT, 22, EAST ORANGE, N.J.; AND THOMAS GRIBBEN, 21, GLENCOVE, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

XZ140ACW NM

MAY 6 1945

NY

100 (B) CORSAIR PILOTS DOWN 11 JAP PLANES (NAMES)

KX

XZ151ACW MAY 5 B

(WX) OKINAWA, APRIL 19--(DELAYED)--(AP)--MARINE CORPORAL TONY BUCHOVICH, 23, ST. DAVID, ILL., STAR FULLBACK AT PURDUE IN 1943, WAS KILLED BY A NOCTURNAL SNIPER IN FIGHTING ON MOTOBU PENINSULA THIS WEEK.

TONY, NICKNAMED "RUGGED BUCK", WAS A MORTARMAN "AS CAPABLE AND DILIGENT AT THAT JOB AS HE WAS ON THE FOOTBALL FIELD," WROTE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT SGT. HAROLD T. BOIAN (CQ), 2044 EAST VIEW AVE., DAYTON, OHIO.

HE BELONGED TO THE 3RD BATTALION, 29TH REGIMENT, 6TH DIVISION. "NONE OF US CAN SAY ANYTHING NICE ENOUGH ABOUT BUCK," SAID SGT. JOHN MASKAS, 208 SHOONMAKER AVE., MONESSEN, PA., FORMER VIRGINIA POLY AND NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY GRIDDER, TONY'S FORMER SQUAD LEADER.

BOIAN WROTE "THE BATTALION HAD SUFFERED CASUALTIES BEFORE. LOT OF GOOD BUDDIES WERE GONE. BUT THIS MORNING GLOOM REACHED NEW DEPTHS FOR RUGGED BUCK HAD BEEN KILLED.

"THE BATTALION HAD PICKED A SPOT IN THE HILLS FOR REST BEFORE ADVANCING THE NEXT MORNING. SINCE THEY'D SOON BE ON THE MOVE AGAIN MOST OF THE MEN LAY ON THE GROUND WITHOUT DIGGING IN.

"AT 0200 THERE WAS NOISE IN THE AREA. BUCHOVICH RAISED UP TO INVESTIGATE. HE WAS SHOT THROUGH THE CHEST JUST ABOVE THE HEART."

AB1101AEW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

ABOARD VICE ADM. RICHMOND K. TURNER'S FLAGSHIP OFF OKINAWA, MAY 5--(AP)--FROM THE BRIDGE OF HIS 158-FOOT GUNBOAT LANDING CRAFT, SKIPPER JOHN GEIB OF DEVON, PENN., SAW JAPANESE PLANES SINK TWO AMERICAN LIGHT SURFACE UNITS AND DAMAGE SEVERAL OTHERS YESTERDAY MORNING.

HIS SHIP PICKED UP 236 OIL-CAKED SURVIVORS, UTILIZING EVERY INCH OF BUNKROOM AND DECK SPACE.

LT. CMDR. F. PAUL STONE OF 2906 EAST NEWPORT AVE., MILWAUKEE, WIS., COMMANDER OF A LANDING CRAFT GROUP, WAS ABOARD ONE SHIP WHICH WAS HIT BY THREE JAPANESE SUICIDE PLANES BUT MIRACULOUSLY SUSTAINED LITTLE DAMAGE.

GEIB ESPECIALLY PRAISED PHARMACIST'S MATE FIRST CLASS JOSEPH HEWITT PHILIPPE, 26, NEW ROADS, LA., AND NEW ORLEANS. GEIB SAID A RESCUED SKIPPER DECLARED THAT "MAYBE 50 OR 60 OF MY MEN ARE STILL ALIVE BECAUSE OF PHILIPPE, WHO USED HIS COMPLETE STOCK OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES, PLASMA AND BANDAGES.

GEIB RELATED: "WE WERE SIX SMALL SHIPS NORTH OF OKINAWA AND APPARENTLY BORE THE BRUNT OF THE JAPANESE ATTACK. ALTOGETHER, THERE MUST HAVE BEEN 50 JAP PLANES AFTER US FROM 7:30 A.M. TO 9:30 A.M.

"FIRST, FOUR PLANES ATTACKED A SHIP ABOUT 2,000 YARDS FROM US.

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THE FIRST TWO HIT IT WITH BOMBS AND THE NEXT TWO MADE SUICIDE ATTACKS. FIGHTERS SPLASHED (DOWNED) THE FIFTH AS SOON AS IT APPEARED.

"IMMEDIATELY, THE SKY WAS FILLED WITH JAP PLANES, VALS (DIVE BOMBERS) AND THREE SQUADRONS OF PETES (FLOAT PLANES) WHICH JUST STOOD BY WAITING THEIR TURN TO COME IN ON THAT SHIP THAT HAD BEEN HIT. THAT'S A JAP SPECIALTY--TO CENTER THEIR ATTACK ON A CRIPPLE.

"IN ALL, TWO BOMBS AND FOUR PLANES HIT IT.

"TWO PLANES MADE A RUN ON MY SHIP. WE EXPLODED ONE IN MIDAIR AND SET THE OTHER AFIRE, SO IT SWERVED AND HIT ANOTHER SHIP IN THE STERN, DAMAGING IT.

"OUR FIGHTER COVER WAS MAGNIFICENT. I COUNTED AT LEAST 25 JAP PLANES THEY SHOT DOWN, ONE AFTER ANOTHER.

"MEANWHILE, THE PETES HOVERED AROUND SO LOW THAT ONE WAS FORCED TO LAND ON THE WATER, BUT IT TOOK OFF AGAIN. FIGHTERS GOT ON THEM AND I DON'T THINK A SINGLE PETE GOT IN TO OUR SHIPS."

MH814PPW

LT. KENNETH F. HORNER OF 216 NORTH LOPEZ ST., NEW ORLEANS, MEMBER OF A HEAVY BOMBER GROUP, WAS DESCRIBED AS THE OLDEST AMERICAN SETTLER IN THE CAMP.

HE WAS CAPTURED JUNE 4, 1942. HE SAID HE WAS SEVERELY PUNISHED UNTIL HE LEARNED TO BOW. AMERICANS LEARNED TO BOW QUICKLY, HE SAID, BECAUSE IF ONE FAILED THE JAPS PUNISHED HIS COMRADES.

LT. ALLAN DUOSE OF 819 EAST EUCLID ST. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, SAID HE WAS KEPT IN A CELL TEN FEET LONG AND TEN FEET WIDE FOR MANY MONTHS, OFTEN WITH EIGHT COMPANIONS. THE CORPSES OF BERRI BERRI VICTIMS OFTEN WERE LEFT IN CELLS ALL DAY BEFORE REMOVAL, HE SAID.

HE WAS A FIGHTER PILOT, CAPTURED AFTER HAVING BEEN SHOT DOWN, DEC. 1, 1943.

OTHER AMERICANS LIBERATED INCLUDED:

WEST VIRGINIA: MAJ. CHARLES JEAN LUTZ, HAMBLETON.

MISSOURI: MAJ. WESLEY (OTHER NAME NOT GIVEN), OF 1481A CLARA AVE., ST. LOUIS; LT. WALTER E. COTTEN OF 5434 CENTRAL AVE., KANSAS CITY;

LT. DONALD M. HUMPHREY, CARE WESTERN UNION, KANSAS CITY.

LT. CHARLES H. REDD, BANLEY ROAD, CLAYTON;

CORP. CURTIS F. PRITCHARD, ROSCOE.

ILLINOIS: CAPT. JOHN D. HUNT, MCLEANSBORO; LT. LOUIS WILLIAM BISHOP, OF 203 GRACE ST., BENSONVILLE; S. SGT. TADIX (CABLE COPY) HIGGENBOTHAM, ROUTE 1, BOX 609, EAST CARONDELET.

PENNSYLVANIA: CAPT. JOHN H. MCCLOSKEY, OF 57 N. BRYANT AVE., PITTSBURGH; LT. RICHARD T. GILMORE, OF 2701 LEDLAND ST., PITTSBURGH; FLIGHT OFFICER CARL M. BEARDSLEE, COLUMBIA CROSS ROADS; SGT. THOMAS SENEFF, ROUTE 1, IRWIN; LT. NEWTON KELLAM, OF 239 ATLANTA DRIVE, PITTSBURGH.

MICHIGAN: LT. ROBERT E. DERRINGTON, OF 19217 CHARLESTON ST., DETROIT; LT. GERALD C. FUNK, OF 505 HOWARD ST., SOUTHEAST GRAND RAPIDS; LT. E. A. WILLNER, OF 2646 TUXEDO AVE., DETROIT.

WISCONSIN: CAPT. DONALD V. MILLER, OF CENTRAL HOTEL; LT. CAMERON R. BENEDICT, OF 311 WOLFE ST., RACINE; S/SGT FRANCIS E. SAWYER, OF 5271 1/2 DIVISION ST., LA CROSSE.

TEXAS: LT. ALLAN D. DU BOSE, OF 819 EAST EUCLID, SAN ANTONIO; S/SGT. ROBERT BICKNELL, JR., OF FRIONA; CORP. PUGH (OTHER NAME UNGIVEN) OF 601 EAST TYLER ST., ATHENS.

OHIO: LT. HAROLD W. GOAD, OF 1549 SIXTH ST., PORTSMOUTH; 2ND LT. FRED K. SCHWALL, OF ROUTE 1, ALLIANCE; FIRST SGT. KARL A. SNYDER, COLUMBUS.

WASHINGTON: FLIGHT OFFICER ROBERT C. HALL, ROUTE 6, SPOKANE.

KANSAS: LT. FRANK H. TILCOCK, OF 1411 MAPLE ST., COFFEYVILLE; LT. JULIAN C. COCHRAN, OF 920 SOUTH JUDSON ST., FORT SCOTT; LT. JOHN T.

THE GERMANS, WHO ONCE HELD VIRTUALLY ALL OF EUROPE IN THEIR POWER, TODAY WERE REDUCED TO A SLIPPING CLUTCH ON AN ESTIMATED 175,000 SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY.

EXACT DELINEATION OF THE GERMAN HOLDINGS WAS IMPOSSIBLE DUE TO THE SHIFTING LINES OF BATTLE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AUSTRIA AND YUGOSLAVIA WHERE AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN ARMIES WERE PUSHING HARD FOR A CLEANUP.

GERMANY'S BIGGEST HOLDING WAS NORWAY--APPROXIMATELY 125,000 SQUARE MILES OF RUGGED TERRAIN AND DIFFICULT COASTLINE.

THE NEXT LARGEST WAS THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN POCKET HEMMED BY THE RUSSIANS AND AMERICANS ON THE WEST, NORTH AND EAST AND BY THE RUSSIANS AND YUGOSLAVS ON THE SOUTH. THIS TERRITORY WAS ESTIMATED AT 47,000 SQUARE MILES, OR LESS.

BY-PASSED AREAS STILL IN GERMAN HANDS WERE THE TIP OF THE LATVIAN PENINSULA WEST OF RIGA, THE WESTERN THIRD OF THE GREEK ISLAND OF CRETE--PLUS A NUMBER OF OTHER SMALL GREEK ISLANDS IN THE AEGEAN SEA; A FRINGE OF MAINLAND AND ISLANDS ALONG THE NORTH GERMAN BALTIC COAST--UNDER HEAVY RUSSIAN PRESSURE; AND THREE SPOTS ON THE FRENCH COAST--AROUND DUNKERQUE, ON THE BRITTANY PENINSULA AROUND LORIENT, AND AROUND LA ROCHELLE.

THE GERMANS ALSO STILL HELD THE SMALL ENGLISH CHANNEL ISLANDS OF GUERNSEY, JERSEY AND SARK.

PRINCIPAL CITIES ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT STILL IN GERMAN HANDS WERE THE BESIEGED FORTRESSES OF BRESLAU AND GOERLITZ IN SILESIA, BRUENN (BRNO), PILSEN AND PERHAPS PRAGUE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND ZAGREB IN YUGOSLAVIA.

OTTAWA, MAY 5-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THESE RCAF WARRANT OFFICERS HAVE BEEN REPORTED SAFE AFTER PREVIOUSLY HAVING BEEN PRISONERS OF WAR:

GEORGE HENRY COOKE, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 28029 FLORENCE ST., ST. CLAIR SHORES, MICH.

LLOYD RUFUS FADDEN, SON OF F.M. FADDEN, 15 OLOHA STREET, SEATTLE, WASH.

JS632AEW
WHITESCARVER, OF 706 WEST THIRD ST., PITTSBURG; SGT. WILLIAM H. THOMAS, ROUTE 1, ATCHISON; PFC. SMITH W. RADCLIFFE, DEXTER.

WYOMING: LT. ROBERT R. BAGBY, CASPER.

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CALIFORNIA: LT. MELVILLE B. BOWMAN, JR., GOLDEN GATE AVE., BELVEDERE; LT. GALPIN M. ETHERTINGTON, OF 235 SOUTH ERANDO AVE., LOS ANGELES; LT. GEORGE E. HARMON, BOX 136, HOPELAND; LT. CLARENCE A. KING, 0747093, OF 409 EAST, NAPA; LT. STEWART B. WALKER, OF 931 EAST 114TH ST., LOS ANGELES;

S/SGT. GERELL T. MAJORS, OF 1144 1/2 EAST 84TH ST., LOS ANGELES; S/SGT. LELAND N. WALTRIP, OF 1129 LAMBERT AVE., EL MONTE.

MINNESOTA: 2ND LT. JAMES B. MCGOVERN, STAPLES.

INDIANA: 2ND LT. HILTON D. WEESNER, OF 2025 SOUTH MICHIGAN ST., SOUTH BEND; S/SGT. ALVIN HASTINGS, OF ROUTE 4, MARTINSVILLE; S/SGT. ORBRA WAGONER, OF JAMESTOWN.

WASHINGTON, MAY 5-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE ARMY AIR FORCES AVIATION CADET PROGRAM "IS BEING REDUCED DRASTICALLY" IN VIEW OF THE EUROPEAN WAR SITUATION.

AFFECTED ARE PRE-AVIATION CADETS AND PRE-AIR CREW TRAINEES AND MEMBERS OF THE AIR CORPS ENLISTED RESERVE, WHO ARE ON INACTIVE STATUS AS CIVILIANS UNTIL ELIGIBLE FOR ACTIVE DUTY FOLLOWING THEIR 18TH BIRTHDAYS.

THE ARMY SAID AVIATION CADETS AND AVIATION STUDENTS ALREADY IN

FLYING TRAINING WILL BE SUFFICIENT TO MEET FUTURE NEEDS FOR PILOTS, BOMBARDIERS AND NAVIGATORS.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED THE TERMINATION OF CONTRACTS WITH NINE REMAINING CIVILIAN PILOT SCHOOLS, EFFECTIVE ABOUT AUGUST 4.

AIR CORPS ENLISTED RESERVISTS NOW HAVE THREE CHOICES:

1. THEY MAY REMAIN IN THE ACER KNOWING THAT WHEN THEY ARE CALLED TO DUTY THEY WILL BE IN THE AAF BUT NOT IN AIR CREW TRAINING.

2. THEY MAY REQUEST TRANSFER TO THE ARMY ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS, KNOWING THAT WHEN CALLED THEY WILL BE IN THE ARMY BUT THE BRANCH WILL DEPEND ON CURRENT NEEDS.

3. THEY MAY REQUEST DISCHARGE FROM THE ACER AND BECOME SUBJECT TO CURRENT REQUIREMENTS OF SELECTIVE SERVICE, NO LONGER BEING OPEN TO DEFERMENT AS RESERVISTS.

THE ARMY SAID THAT AVIATION CADETS AND STUDENTS ALREADY IN PRE-FLIGHT SCHOOL OR RECENTLY GRADUATED FOR PRE-FLIGHT BUT NOT YET IN AIR CREW COURSES WILL BE AFFECTED BY THE CHANGE. IT WAS INDICATED THAT THEIR CURRENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR AIR CREW TRAINING COURSES NO LONGER EXISTS, AND COMBAT RETURNEES WILL BE GIVEN PRIORITY OF ASSIGNMENT TO AVAILABLE COURSES FOR WHICH THEY ARE QUALIFIED.

FROM THE BEGINNING OF 1939 THROUGH MARCH, 1945, THE AAF TRAINING COMMAND GRADUATED 224,331 PILOTS, 46,121 NAVIGATORS, 42,098 BOMBARDIERS AND 282,836 AERIAL GUNNERS.

(ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE, EXPECTED ABOUT 5 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 5)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, MAY 5-(AP)-THE 27,000-TON CARRIER \$70,000,000 KEARSARGE SLID DOWN THE WAYS AT THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD TODAY, LESS THAN A WEEK AFTER THE LAUNCHING OF THE SUPER-CARRIER FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT AT THE SAME YARD.

SPONSORED BY MRS. AUBREY W. FITCH, WIFE OF VICE-ADMIRAL FITCH, DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS (AIR), BEFORE 25,000 INVITED GUESTS AND MANY OF THE YARD'S 70,000 WORKERS, THE ESSEX CLASS CARRIER HIT THE EAST RIVER'S SALT WATER SHORTLY BEFORE 5 P.M. (EWT)

UNDER SECRETARY OF THE NAVY RALPH A. BARD, DEDICATING THE KEARSARGE TO THE DEFEAT OF JAPAN "IN THE SAME DECISIVE MANNER THAT IS BRINGING TERROR TO THE HEARTS OF NAZI LEADERS AND TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE," URGED THAT THE NAVY BE KEPT STRONG, DECLARING, "WE MUST BE ABLE TO GUARANTEE THAT A WORKABLE PEACE, ONCE BUILT, WILL BE PRESERVED."

THE KEARSARGE, BUILT IN 14 MONTHS AT A COST OF \$70,000,000, IS THE NAVY'S THIRD SHIP TO BE NAMED AFTER KEARSARGE, N.H.

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED ABOUT 5 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, MAY 5)

NEW YORK, MAY 5-(AP)-THE BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY TO INSTITUTE REGULAR COMMERCIAL TRANSATLANTIC AIR SERVICE EFFECTIVE MAY 11. COMMERCIAL PASSENGERS WILL BE CARRIED, HOWEVER, ONLY WHEN SPACE IS NOT REQUIRED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR WAR WORK, THE BOA SAID.

NEW YORK, MAY 5--CBS QUOTED THE SWISS RADIO TONIGHT AS REPORTING THAT THE GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN FLEET HAD SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY. THE BROADCAST SAID THIS FORCE INCLUDED "SEVERAL LIGHT CRUISERS," BUT ENEMY SHIPS OF THAT SIZE HAVE NOT BEEN REPORTED IN ACTION SINCE THE ITALIAN SURRENDER IN 1943.

THE GERMANS HAVE HAD SOME FORMER ITALIAN DESTROYERS AND SOME MOTORPEDO BOATS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, HOWEVER.

NEW YORK, MAY 5--THE NAZI-CONTROLLED PRAGUE RADIO INTERRUPTED A PROGRAM AT 5:15 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY WITH THREE APPEALS FOR ALL CZECH POLICE, SOLDIERS AND ALL CZECHS TO COME TO THE RADIO BUILDING IMMEDIATELY.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, DECLARED "WE NEED HELP." LATER THE STATION CONTINUED A MUSICAL PROGRAM WITHOUT EXPLANATION. THE GERMANS HAVE DECLARED PRAGUE A "HOSPITAL CITY."

NEW YORK, MAY 5--(AP)--THE DANISH RADIO SAID TODAY THAT DANISH RESISTANCE GROUPS HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO ARREST COLLABORATORS, OR THOSE WHO HAVE ANGERED THE POPULATION "TO SUCH AN EXTENT THERE IS REASON TO FEAR LYNCHING."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, URGED THE POPULATION TO REFRAIN FROM TAKING THE LAW IN ITS OWN HANDS, AND DECLARED THE DANISH GOVERNMENT IS PREPARING "STERN BUT JUST TREATMENT OF ALL WAR CRIMINALS WITHOUT PERSONAL CONSIDERATIONS."

NEW YORK, MAY 5--(AP)--TWO TRANSPORTS BRINGING HOME 1,988 AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO WERE PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY ARRIVED TODAY AT THE NEW YORK PORT OF EMBARKATION.

THE MEN BOARDED TRAINS FOR CAMP KILMER. FURLONGS WILL FOLLOW.

NEW YORK, MAY 5--(AP)--A GERMAN-LANGUAGE BROADCAST, FROM A EUROPEAN STATION WHICH FCC MONITORS SAID WAS NOT IDENTIFIED BY NAME, TODAY DECLARED GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ WAS CALLING GERMAN SOLDIERS IN THE "CENTER, SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST" TO FIGHT ON "TO SAVE AS MANY GERMANS AS POSSIBLE FROM BOLSHEVIZATION AND ENSLAVEMENT."

QUOTING WHAT IT SAID WAS AN APPEAL FROM DOENITZ, THE RADIO STATION SAID:

"NOW, WHEN YOU HEAR THAT IN THE NORTH, WEST AND SOUTH SINGLE ARMIES HAVE LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS AFTER AN HONORABLE STRUGGLE, THAT HAS HAPPENED BECAUSE THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE WESTERN POWERS HAS BECOME SENSELESS. FOR THE ONLY PURPOSE FOR WHICH WE STILL HAVE TO FIGHT IS TO SAVE AS MANY GERMANS AS POSSIBLE FROM BOLSHEVIZATION AND ENSLAVEMENT. THAT IS YOUR MOST SACRED TASK, WHICH YOU STILL HAVE TO CARRY OUT AND WILL CARRY OUT IN THE SPIRIT OF OUR DEAD FUEHRER. . ."

(NY) KING CHRISTIAN X OF DENMARK PROCLAIMED IN A BROADCAST OVER THE DANISH RADIO TODAY: "THE OPPRESSIVE YEARS OF GERMAN OCCUPATION ARE OVER. WITH DEEP GRATITUDE WE GREET TODAY OUR LIBERATORS, THE ALLIED POWERS."

IN A SPEECH RECORDED BY THE FCC THE KING THANKED THE LEADERS OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT AND ITS MARTYRS AS WELL AS "OUR SAILORS WHO HAVE DONE OUR COUNTRY HONOR IN FOREIGN PARTS."

"DURING THESE OPPRESSIVE YEARS IT HAS BEEN MY MOST EARNEST PRAYER THAT WE MIGHT EXPERIENCE THE HOUR OF LIBERATION TOGETHER." THE KING SAID, ASKING THE PEOPLE "TO SHOW THE CABINET APPOINTED BY ME TODAY THE NECESSARY CONFIDENCE FOR THE SOLUTION OF THE TASKS TO COME."

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30.24 25503
NORTHERN SECTOR: HOSTILITIES CEASED IN THE NETHERLANDS, NORTHWESTERN GERMANY AND DENMARK AS THE GERMANS IN THOSE AREAS SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: AMERICANS HALVED AUSTRIA AND CAPTURED BERCHTESGADEN.

--DASH--

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST AND BRITISH SECOND: RECEIVED THE SURRENDER OF THE GERMANS IN THE NETHERLANDS, NORTHWESTERN GERMANY AND DENMARK.

U.S. NINTH: CAPTURED THE LAST REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN NINTH AND 12TH ARMIES.

U.S. FIRST: MARKED TIME ALONG THE ELBE RIVER LINE.

U.S. THIRD: THREATENED THE AUSTRIAN COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF LINZ.

U.S. SEVENTH: CAPTURED BERCHTESGADEN AND JOINED WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY.

FRENCH FIRST: NO LATE REPORTS.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS:

90TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED THE 10TH GERMAN PANZER DIVISION ON THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER.

102ND INFANTRY: CAPTURED THE LAST REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN NINTH AND 12TH ARMIES.

FD903AEW

THE PACIFIC FRONTS LAST (SATURDAY) NIGHT:

BORNEO--AUSTRALIAN AND DUTCH TROOPS CLEARED TWO DISTRICTS OF TARAKAN CITY, FOUGHT INTO WESTERN HALF OF TARAKAN AIRFIELD.

PHILIPPINES--EIGHTH ARMY LIBERATED DAVAO CITY ON MINDANAO, DROVE NORTHWARD IN CENTER OF ISLAND TOWARD ENEMY AIR CENTER; SIXTH ARMY ON LUZON BATTLED ENEMY MOUNTAIN POCKETS WITH STRONG AIR SUPPORT.

RYUKYUS--TENTH ARMY LAUNCHED NEW OFFENSIVE IN CENTER AND EAST FLANK OF OKINAWA LINE AFTER CRUSHING HEAVY JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK; NAVY ANNOUNCED 33,462 JAPANESE AND 2,337 AMERICANS KILLED IN GROUND FIGHTING; OVERALL AMERICAN GROUND CASUALTIES 14,283 FOR OKINAWA CAMPAIGN.

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U.S. DIVISIONS:

24TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED DAVAO CITY, MINDANAO.

31ST INFANTRY: DROVE SIX MILES NORTH IN CENTRAL MINDANAO TO CUT ENEMY FORCES IN TWO.

SEVENTH AND 77TH INFANTRY: THREW BACK HEAVY COUNTERATTACK ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA, THEN LAUNCHED OFFENSIVE.

FIRST MARINE: OPENED FRESH OFFENSIVE IN CENTER OF OKINAWA LINE.

DV1105PCW

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN AN ADDRESS SATURDAY OPENING THE SIXTH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE KUOMINTANG IN CHUNGKING SAID CHINA'S THREE OBJECTIVES WERE THE WINNING OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN, THE SETTING UP OF A CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE LIVELIHOOD OF THE PEOPLE.

A SUMMARY OF CHIANG'S ADDRESS WAS BROADCAST OVER THE CHUNGKING RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE FCC.

CHIANG CALLED ON THE CONGRESS TO "STUDY WAYS OF INCREASING OUR FIGHTING POWER, OF CORRECTING OUR PAST DEFICIENCIES AND OF BRINGING ABOUT CLOSER COORDINATION BETWEEN THE FRONT AND REAR."

HE SAID CHINA WOULD INCREASE ITS FIGHTING STRENGTH "EVEN THOUGH 3,100,000 CHINESE HAVE BEEN SACRIFICED IN THE ARMED FORCES ALONG WITH COUNTLESS CIVILIANS."

THE CALLING OF A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON NOV. 12 TO FRAME A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR CHINA WAS SUGGESTED BY CHIANG. THAT DATE IS THE 80TH BIRTHDAY OF THE LATE DR. SUN YAT SEN, FIRST PRESIDENT OF CHINA.

HE SUGGESTED THAT TO BRING ABOUT AN "IMPROVED LIVELIHOOD FOR THE

PEOPLE" THE CONGRESS SHOULD "PREVENT MONOPOLY BY CAPITALISTS" AND THEREBY SMILED AND SAT DOWN.
BY "ELIMINATE THE CAUSE OF CLASS STRUGGLE."

WASHINGTON, MAY 5-(AP)-ELEVEN NAZI U-BOAT LAIRS WHOSE PS924PFW
SUBMARINE PACKS ONCE HALTED ALL CONVOYS TO NORTHERN RUSSIA LAY EXPOSED TODAY TO ALLIED OCCUPATION.

HOWEVER, A NAVAL SPOKESMAN SAID, IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER THE LATEST PIECEMEAL GERMAN SURRENDER WILL INCLUDE THE BASES.

GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ COULD ORDER THE NAVAL GARRISONS AT THESE SPOTS EMBRACED IN YESTERDAY'S CAPITULATION TO HOLD OUT AS FORT-RESSES: STETTIN, SWINEMUNDE, ROSTOCK, LUBECK, KIEL AND FLENSBURG ON THE BALTIC; CUXHAVEN, BREMERHAVEN AND WILHELMSHAVEN ON THE NORTH SEA; BREMEN ON THE WESER AND HAMBURG ON THE ELBE.

IN ADDITION, OTHER BASES REMAIN IN NORWAY FOR USE SHOULD THE UNDERWATER FLEET CHOOSE TO MAKE A LAST-DITCH FIGHT.

U-BOAT BASES AT DANZIG AND GDYNIA, HOWEVER, ALREADY HAVE FALLEN INTO RUSSIAN HANDS.

WHILE NO OFFICIAL ESTIMATE HAS BEEN MADE OF REMAINING U-BOAT STRENGTH, THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE IT DOES NOT EXCEED 200 CRAFT. THESE REPRESENT THE ONLY SIGNIFICANT COMPONENT LEFT IN THE GERMAN NAVY.

DISCLOSURE THAT "DRASTIC LOSSES" FROM THE U-BOATS, TOGETHER WITH NAZI AERIAL ATTACKS, FORCED TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF ALL CONVOYS TO MURMANSK AND ARCHANGEL "MANY MONTHS AGO" CAME FROM AN ARMY TRANSPORTATION OFFICER.

ADDRESSING THE ACADEMY OF WORLD ECONOMICS LAST NIGHT, COL. LUKE W. FINLAY MENTIONED THE SUSPENSION IN EXPLAINING STEPS THE ARMY HAD TO TAKE TO PREVENT PORT CONGESTIONS. HE DID NOT SAY HOW LONG THE CONVOYS WERE HELD UP.

SU601AEW

BY SIGRID ARNE

(ADVANCE). SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 6-(AP)-OFFICERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TRIED HARD TODAY TO SLOW DOWN THE CRUSADERS FOR CAUSES WHO HAVE DESCENDED ON SAN FRANCISCO.

CONFERENCE LEADERS SAID, AS DID THE STATE DEPARTMENT LONG AGO, THAT THE CONFERENCE IS SIMPLY WORKING ON MACHINERY TO MAKE THE WORLD RUN BETTER. WAIT UNTIL THE MACHINERY IS OPERATING BEFORE LAUNCHING SPECIAL DEMANDS, THEY URGED.

BUT THE CRUSADERS SHOW NO SIGN OF WAITING. THEY THROG INTO NEWS CONFERENCES, PARTICULARLY WHEN ANY OF BIG FOUR ARE TALKING, AND TRY TO GET A STATEMENT FAVORABLE TO THEM.

CHINA'S AFFABLE T.V. SOONG HAD TO TAKE THE WORST BARRAGE IN A MASS NEWS CONFERENCE WHICH SEEMED TO RING THEM ALL IN.

HE WAS BARELY INTRODUCED TO SOME 600 PRESS AND RADIO PEOPLE WHEN A LITTLE BROWN-SKINNED MAN, WITH A HIGH VOICE, SHOUTED FROM THE BACK, "DOES CHINA FAVOR INDEPENDENCE FOR KOREA?"

THEN THEY CAME THICK AND FAST: FROM THE SIDE A TALL SIKH WANTED TO KNOW WHETHER SOONG FAVORS AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION TO STUDY INDIA. IN THE CENTER ROSE A TALL, DARK MAN TO ASK WHETHER SOONG THOUGHT "EVERY ONE EVERYWHERE SHOULD BE FREE."

AN INDIAN NEWSPAPERMAN SHOUTED, "DOES THE ATLANTIC CHARTER APPLY TO INDIA?"

THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE WAS PUT MANY WAYS: WOULD THERE BE A COMMISSION TO STUDY PALESTINE? DID MR. SOONG FAVOR A JEWISH HOME-LAND?

FROM DOWN FRONT ROSE A TALL, WELL-DRESSED AMERICAN WHO ASKED THAT THE COMMUNIST MEMBER OF THE CHINESE DELEGATION RISE AND SHOW THERE "IS NOTHING DANGEROUS LOOKING ABOUT HIM." THE CHINESE COMMUNIST ROSE.

THE CRUSADERS GET ABOUT THE SAME ANSWERS EVERYWHERE: KOREA WAS PROMISED FREEDOM AT CAIRO. THE BRITISH HAVE ANNOUNCED INDIA WILL SOON GAIN AUTONOMY. PALESTINE MUST BE SETTLED BY THE "NATIONS INVOLVED."

BOTH CRUSADERS AND THE MEN QUESTIONED ARE SHOWING JOCLAR GOOD-WILL: THE CRUSADERS OBVIOUSLY REALIZING THAT THIS CONFERENCE CANNOT HANDLE PROBLEMS OF SPECIFIC TERRITORIES.

IT WAS AUSTRALIA'S HERBERT EVATT, THE FOREIGN MINISTER, WHO BROUGHT DOWN THE BIGGEST LAUGH IN EVADING ONE OF THE CAUSE QUESTIONS. HE HAD TURNED ASIDE SEVERAL, WHEN A QUESTIONER ROSE TO ASK, "WHAT ABOUT PALESTINE, MR. EVATT? WILL SHE REMAIN A MANDATE?" (END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, MAY 7)

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 6-(AP)-TOKYO RADIO TODAY REPORTED DIRECTORS OF THE TOTALITARIAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREATER JAPAN WERE DEMANDING A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE JAPANESE DIET. THIS NEW EVIDENCE OF DISSATISFACTION WITH THE WAR SITUATION FOLLOWED TOKYO NEWSPAPER CRITICISM OF THE POLICIES OF BARON KANTO SUZUKI, THIRD WARTIME PREMIER, WHO ONLY RECENTLY TOOK OFFICE. THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE PARTY DIRECTORS HAD ALSO DECIDED TO ESTABLISH SPECIAL COMMITTEES TO DEAL WITH VARIOUS PRODUCTION, DEFENSE AND AIR RAID MATTERS.

GEN. JIRO MINAMI, PRESIDENT OF THE PARTY, WAS QUOTED IN A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH AS DECLARING YESTERDAY THAT "THE ONLY WAY TO VICTORY IS TO CHANNEL THE TOTAL ENERGIES OF THE NATION'S 100,000,000 PEOPLE DIRECTLY TO THE BATTLEFRONT."

WASHINGTON, MAY 5-(AP)-SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) URGED TODAY THAT SEED BE DISPATCHED TO EUROPE--BY AIR IF NECESSARY--TO MAKE A POSSIBLE HARVEST THERE THIS YEAR.

UNTIL THE CROPS ARE MADE, HE DECLARED IN A STATEMENT, THIS COUNTRY SHOULD CONTINUE TO SEND NECESSARY FOOD TO THE RAVAGED LANDS.

"BUT IN SO DOING," HE CUATIONED, "AMERICA SHOULD NOT SEND ANY LUXURY FOOD ITEMS, NOR SHOULD SHE BY BOUNTIFUL AND EXTRAVAGANT FOOD GIFTS, 'GIVE A TREAT' TO GERMAN PRISONERS."

THE SENATOR SAID THERE IS SUFFICIENT TIME TO PLANT CROPS FOR HARVEST THIS YEAR.

VH1106PEW

PATTON TAKES PILSEN, DRIVES FOR PRAGUE; BRITAIN EXPECTS WAR 'ANY MINUTE' OF

Allied Armies Closing in On Czechoslovakia

PARIS, Monday, May 7.—(AP) Gen. Patton hurled at least 10 infantry and armored divisions into the battle of Czechoslovakia today, seizing the great munitions city of Pilsen in a power-laden offensive designed to crush the last German army now fighting the Allies of the West.

Simultaneously, the U. S. Fifth Army from Italy invaded Southern Austria at two points, applying pressure from the south while the Third Army was ripping 45 miles deep into that dismembered nation from the north.

The German Seventh Army fell back toward the Czech capital of Prague, 50 miles northeast of Pilsen, as the Third Army struck along a 175-mile front from Eger in Northwestern Czechoslovakia to Steyr, 20 miles southeast of Austria's third city of Linz.

The fall of Pilsen, second city in Czechoslovakia and home of the famed Skoda munitions works, carried the Third Army 45 miles inside Czechoslovakia.

Field dispatches did not indicate whether the Third Army already had struck east of Pilsen, but they said the flood of tanks and men was being met by only sporadic resistance.

Fighting in Prague
Broadcasts from Prague said the capital was torn by confused fighting.

German tanks were reported racing through Prague, shooting up patriots who earlier seized two of the capital's radio stations, said they had temporary control of the city and called urgently for outside help.

Shortly before midnight, a broadcast from Prague by the Partisans indicated they had been reinforced by Russian troops.

While men still were fighting and dying in Western Czechoslovakia, the Third Army moved forward, gradually occupying Denmark, western Holland and Northwest Germany under terms of the surrender.

The U. S. Seventh and French First armies, like the British and Canadians on the north and the two American armies of the center, found themselves without a battle as two German armies surrendered at noon Sunday under terms of a capitulation announced Saturday.

But while peace returned to the Western Austrian panhandle and Southern Bavaria, guns and tanks were churning up the countryside of Western Czechoslovakia and North Central Austria.

From Karlsbad, 40 miles north-

west of Pilsen, on southward Field Marshal Albert Kesselring was trying to hold his thinned command together, but with little success. More than 17,000 prisoners were taken Saturday.

20 Miles From Karlsbad
One Patton column was fighting 20 miles south of Karlsbad. The tanks that captured Pilsen had traveled 16 miles in the early morning and had the city of more than 100,000 mopped up by noon. Another column turned up on the Otava river, 50 miles southeast of Pilsen.

The 26th Infantry division stormed Vitava, 22 miles north of Linz and about 90 miles southeast of Pilsen.

In the Linz area, 2,000 Hungarian Nazis surrendered to American troops.

On the south flank, the 71st Infantry division reached the Enns river on a front of more than six miles between Enns and Steyr, 12 to 16 miles southeast of Linz. Other forces were on the river 20 miles south of Linz.

Borrowing divisions from the Seventh Army, which is now idle along with every other Western Allied force except his own, Patton went into one of the European war's last battles with enough steam to trample the enemy's Seventh Army.

Surrender in Holland

Formal surrender of 120,000 Germans holding the cities of Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam and Utrecht was arranged at Wageningen between Lt. Gen. Charles Foulkes, commander of the Canadian First Corps, and Field Marshal Johannes Blaskowitz, commander of the German armies in Western Holland.

Under this agreement, which formalizes the unconditional surrender of 1,000,000 Germans in the north to Field Marshal Montgomery last week, Utrecht will be occupied today and Rotterdam Tuesday.

Similar negotiations were made between Lt. Gen. Guy Simmons, commander of the Canadian Second Corps, and Gen. Straube, commander of the 8th German corps

of 30,000 men which has been holding a line between the Ems and Weser rivers.

Polish troops started for Wilhelmshaven to take over the military government there. Montgomery's forces occupying the north German ports captured a Vice Admiral Michel of the German navy.

U. S. Eighth Air force pilots in 400 Flying Fortresses dropped more food in Holland, but outside of small reconnaissance forces prowling the skies all other Allied warplanes were idle.

Orders Ships Saved

An order by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Hitler's successor, directing crews of all German warships and merchantmen in the surrender area not to scuttle their ships, was carried on the wave-length of Flensburg in Allied-controlled German territory.

Supreme headquarters was mystified as to where the broadcast might have originated. The message, which did not clear up the whereabouts of Doenitz, told the crews to "remain on board."

The Canadian First, British Second and U. S. Ninth armies were sorting the more than 1,000,000 German soldiers who laid down their arms last week.

The Ninth Army began withdrawing from east of the Elbe to a previously-agreed upon American-Russian line of demarcation somewhere west of that river.

The Canadian First Army entering German-surrendered Western Holland was scheduled to occupy Rotterdam Tuesday.

Austrians Returning Home

Austrians were streaming back to their homes—many of which were only a heap of rubble.

Thousands of released political prisoners and slave laborers also were home-bound along every main highway.

But the guns of the U. S. Third Army still blazed.

Counting more than 17,000 prisoners into its cages, Third Army tanks raced 16 miles from Mies into Pilsen, almost unopposed.

The 90th Infantry division was

30 miles due south of Pilsen. Italian veterans of the U. S. Fifth Army entered Austria through the Resia and Dobbiaco passes, west of the Brenner Pass, moving toward territory not included in the unconditional surrender in Northern Italy.

The British Eighth Army farther east was headed toward Villach, nine miles inside Austria northeast of the junction of the Austrian, Italian and Yugoslav borders.

But the British were held up 15 to 20 miles short of the border at Gemona and Plezzo by a few thousand obstinate SS troops holding road blocks. They were sent an ultimatum to surrender or be destroyed by artillery fire. The Germans declared they would not lay down their arms as long as "Communist Partisans" were fighting for the Allies.

CHURCHILL, KING REMAIN ON CALL; LONDON IS TENSE

Formal Proclamation of V-E Day to Be Made in Allied Capitals

CABINET ON ALERT

Vinson Asks 'Common Sense' in American Observance of Victory.

LONDON, Monday, May 7.—(AP) Prime Minister Winston Churchill remained in London through the week-end and the King and Queen

returned to Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle both the British Parliament and the Exchange Telegraph reported the hour of surrender on all fronts was "approaching at unforeseen speed."

A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, cancelled a speaking engagement at Sheffield, and British parliamentary correspondents were called together for a meeting.

There was no cabinet meeting, however.

Wholly unconfirmed reports circulated in London that members of the German General Staff were at Russian headquarters negotiating a surrender of some sort. American and British commanders have steadfastly refused to accept surrender of any Germans facing the Russians.

Press Sees End Near

London morning papers in big black type said the end of the European war was only hours away. "It may be today," said The Daily Mail's front-page banner-line.

"All over in Europe at any hour," said The Daily Herald.

"Germany's final surrender imminent," said The Daily Telegraph. "The last hour," declared The Daily Express.

"Germans ready to surrender to Russians," said The News-Chronicle, with a sub-head, "V-day may be announced at teatime."

Perhaps inadvertently contributing to the flood of rumors, Red army officers were noticed strolling near the Soviet Embassy, with linked arms and singing lustily, in contrast to their usual reserve.

The political writer for the Exchange Telegraph agency said announcement of the end of the war in Europe "is coming very soon."

Frequently British political writers are given guidance by the government at special meetings similar to the one held today.

Press association and Exchange

Telegraph said the announcement of V-E day would be made simultaneously in London, Washington and Moscow, and that President Truman, Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill would meet as quickly as possible after the declaration, although no date or place for the meeting has been set.

Plans Outlined
In outlining British plans for announcement of the end of the war in Europe, both British News agencies were agreed on the following points:

Churchill will announce the victory in a brief broadcast. He will simply tell the British Empire that the government now can say the war against Germany is over. It is necessary as a constitutional point that the government and not the King make this declaration.

After the declaration is made King George VI is at liberty to offer thanksgiving for victory. The King's broadcast is scheduled for 9 p.m. (3 p.m. E.W.T.)

Parliament will be called into session to hear a brief statement from Churchill if it is not sitting when the news is received. The day following the announcement will be a holiday in Britain.

Germany's new Fuehrer, Admiral Doenitz, probably will sign the surrender terms for Germany. Gen. Eisenhower probably will designate one of his generals to sign for both the United States and Britain.

A separate instrument of surrender to Russia is necessary.

Germany's total surrender will include forces in the French pockets and the channel islands as well as on all other fronts.

Plans for a settlement in Europe pending the peace conference—and this conference will not be held until after victory of Japan—are in readiness.

London Poles Claim Reds Pledged Safety

LONDON, May 6.—(AP) The Polish government in London tonight declared its Vice Premier Jan Jankowski was one of the "missing" leaders arrested by the Russians, and that the group had been assured of their personal safety by a Russian officer who extended the invitation to discuss the Polish

question with the Soviets.

It also branded as "a complete fabrication" the Russian charge that the group was arrested because they were "preparing diversionary acts in the rear of the Red army."

Disclosure of the Polish leaders' arrest has led Britain and the United States to defer discussions with Russia over reorganization of the Polish government. Russia's announcement of the arrest of the Polish political leaders cleared a month-long mystery, first disclosed by the London Poles and made the subject of official U. S. and British inquiries.

The London government said that besides Jankowski three members of the Polish "shadow cabinet" in Poland itself, Kazimierz Puzak, chairman of the Council of National Unity, leaders of the four main Polish democratic parties, and Gen. Leopold Okulicki, last commander of the Polish home army, made up the group.

"During the German occupation these Polish leaders led the Polish underground movement and were responsible for the whole underground administration and the armed struggle waged by the Polish people against the Germans," the statement said.

"They enjoyed the full confidence of the whole Polish people, who strictly followed their instructions issued in the closest consultation with the Polish government in London. It was under their leadership that the Polish nation has borne its heavy ordeal and suffered very heavy losses."

Say Army Dissolved

Discussing the Russian charge of "sabotage" against the arrested men, the government said the Polish home army was dissolved last Jan. 19, and "it should be recalled that already during the Warsaw uprising, Soviet authorities raised many charges against the Polish home army and threatened General Bor (Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski), then commander of the Polish home army and leader of the Warsaw uprising, with court martial."

The statement said those arrested, beside Jankowski, Puzak, and Okulicki were:

Stanislaw Jasiukowicz, former Parliament National party representative; Antoni Pajdak, Socialist and former lord mayor of Krakow; Adam Bien, Peasant party member and former Warsaw judge, all members of the "Shadow Cabinet" in Poland.

Party Leaders Listed

The party leaders were listed as: Peasant party, Kazimierz Basiński, former party secretary-general, and Stanislaw Mierza, Krakow lawyer and leader of the Radical Peasant Youth association; National party, Tadeusz Kobylanski, Warsaw publisher, and Zbigniew Stypulkowski, lawyer; Chris-

trian Democratic Labor party, Josef Chacinski, lawyer and secretary-general of the Christian Trade Unions, and Franciszek Urbanski, secretary-general of the Christian Farm Laborers Union since 1921; Democratic party, Czernik, Krakow politician, and Michalowski, former Parliament member.

An interpreter named Stemmler also was arrested, the statement added. While the Russians said 16 had been arrested, the London Poles did not list the 16th man.

The statement declared these men "were told by the Soviet Colonel Pimenov, when invited by him for talks with the Soviet Col.-Gen. Ivanov, that he guaranteed their personal safety under his Soviet officer's word of honor."

"In addition, after consulting his superiors, Col. Pimenov, at the request of Vice Premier Jankowski, gave a solemn pledge to these Polish leaders that a plane would be put at their disposal and take them to London for consultation with the Polish government and Polish political circles."

Seaplane Bases

In Baltic Taken

By Soviet Army

London, Monday, May 7 (AP)—Russian assault forces captured the German island seaplane base of Ruegen, 45 miles south of Sweden, and cleared all Germany's Baltic shores yesterday as Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia smashed into the outskirts of the Moravian war-production center of Olmuetz (Olmouk).

Two Soviet armies in Moravia and Sudetenland were threatening to trap thousands of enemy troops in a developing pocket east of Olmuetz as the Germans attempted to withdraw toward Prague—128 miles to the west.

Escape Gap Narrowed

The escape gap for the pocket was narrowed to little more than 17 miles after spearheads burst into the outskirts of Olmuetz today, according to Moscow's early morning communiqué, after driving within eight miles of the city yesterday afternoon.

Ruegen, Germany's largest island and site of three huge seaplane bases, fell to Marshal Konstantin K Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army. The entire northern coast of Germany thus was cleared of Nazi troops and along the Baltic German pockets still held out only near Danzig and in the Courland peninsula of Latvia.

Moscow's nightly war bulletin announced that 4,660 enemy troops had been taken prisoner on Ruegen Island, while Marshal Gregory K.

Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army, mopping up a Nazi pocket between Berlin and the Elbe River, captured another 17,120 prisoners and 119 grounded Nazi planes.

German Pocket Reduced

This last German pocket in central Germany was reduced to little more than 400 square miles in area as Zhukov's troops seized ten towns west of Brandenburg opposite American lines. The Russians at no point were more than 18 miles from the Elbe and were rapidly establishing an almost continuous 200-mile front with the western Allies from the Baltic to the area northwest of Dresden.

Far to the south the combined 2d and 4th Ukrainian armies in Czechoslovakia threatened to close the 17-mile escape gap centered around Olmuetz for enemy troops in a deep salient in the valleys of the upper Oder, Beca and Norava rivers.

The Germans admitted that Nazi troops were attempting to withdraw from this sector in an effort to escape from Moravia into Bohemia, and asserted that rear-guards were keeping open the gap for the retreating forces in "continuing battles against the Soviets."

Advances 10 Miles

Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's 2d Ukrainian Army, advancing up to 10 miles along an 80-mile front in Sudetenland and Slovakia, drove, however, to within 8 miles north of Olmuetz by capturing Sternberg (Sternberg), and were within 4 miles of the main Olmuetz-Prague escape railroad.

At the same time, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian Army mountain fighters crossed the Brodecka River south of Olmuetz and captured the road junction of Kojetin, 16 miles below the communications center.

Moscow announced that Red Navy planes had sunk a German training battleship of 13,600 tons in the Baltic Sea off captured Swinemuende, and five transports, possibly loaded with fleeing troops, also were sent to the bottom. They totalled 24,500 tons, Moscow said.

Ruegen island, 377 square miles in area and lying off the coast of northwestern Pomerania, was captured by Rokossovsky's troops after they stormed across the mile-and-a-half-wide Strelasund (strait) separating the island from the mainland.

Island Capital Taken

Premier Stalin said Rokossovsky's troops had captured the capital of the island, the town of Bergen, and also had won the cattle and fishing centers of Garz, Putbus and Sassnitz. From Sassnitz, a favorite German bathing resort, a train ferry runs north to Tralleborg in southern Sweden.

The German high command meanwhile reported that "disengaging movements" were continu-

ing at the extreme southern end of the Eastern front, where German forces in Croatia were falling back before strong units of Marshal Tito's Yugoslav troops driving toward the puppet Croat capital of Zagreb.

New Assaults On Breslau

Russian forces apparently were preparing to mop up two other isolated enemy pockets in eastern Europe. Enemy broadcasts reported new Soviet attacks against the lower Silesian capital of Breslau, the Germans' principal hold-out city where the Nazi garrison fought through the seventy-eighth day of siege.

In northwestern Latvia's 6,000-square-mile Courland peninsula, the enemy high command reported a number of Russian reconnaissance thrusts apparently presaging a drive to wipe out the remnants of 30 trapped Nazi divisions.

1,800 Allied Prisoners Flown Back To England

London, May 6 (AP)—More than 1,800 liberated Allied prisoners were flown back to England from Germany by RAF Lancasters, the Air Ministry announced.

United States 8th Air Force Flying Fortresses, meanwhile, flew another 700 tons of food to Holland, bringing to about 9,550 tons the amount of food dropped to Dutch civilians in the last week.

Doenitz Message Bans Scuttling Of German Ships

London, May 6 (AP)—Flensburg radio broadcast tonight quoted Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz as directing crews of German warships and merchantmen in areas affected by cease-fire orders not to scuttle or damage their ships.

The message addressed to "all German ships" said:

"Crews of all ships flying the German flag (both warships and merchant ships) are to cease all military operations in harbors and waters affected by the cease-fire. They are not to scuttle their ships or to render them unserviceable by destroying machinery. The crews are to remain on board."

Military authorities in London and officials of the Ministry of Information said they were unable to account for the Flensburg broadcasting of the Nazi war bulletins.

MAY 7 1945 Anderson Sees Chief Of AAF Police Force

London, May 6 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Orvil P. Anderson, a pioneer of United States Army aviation and deputy commander for operations of the 8th Air Force, has left the 8th for another important assignment, United States Strategic Air Force headquarters announced today.

While the nature of his new assignment was not disclosed, there was unofficial speculation it might be in connection with organization of an American occupational air force which will have an important role in the postwar policing of Germany.

Men and planes from several 8th Air Force heavy bombers bases will be moved from England to Germany to make up part of this police force of the air, it has been reported unofficially. They will be augmented by fighters and light bombers of the United States 9th Air Force and the British 2d Tactical Air Force already based in France, Belgium and Germany.

Anderson is being replaced by Brig. Gen. Walter E. Todd, Alexandria, Va., former deputy chief of staff for operations.

Allies May Get Laval

Spanish Foreign Minister Quoted as Saying He'll Be Given Up

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—A French telegraph agency dispatch from Madrid broadcast today by the Paris radio quoted Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Felix Lequerica as saying that Pierre Laval, former Vichy premier, would be handed over to the Allies.

Lequerica was quoted as saying that the Spanish government desired the Allies to take Laval as soon as possible, since he could not remain in Spain "in whatever capacity."

HENLEIN ASKS GUARANTEE

Quisling Says Allies Should Keep Sudetenland in Reich

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—Konrad Henlein, Nazi gauleiter [district leader] of Sudetenland, who precipitated the Czechoslovak crisis which led to the Munich settlement of 1938, declared in a broadcast tonight that the United Nations should guarantee to Germany continued possession of Sudetenland, which Adolf Hitler took from Czechoslovakia at Munich.

In a broadcast to the German-held Goerlitz radio, Hitler's lieutenant asserted:

"When on Sept. 30, 1938, the treaty separating the Sudeten from Czechoslovakia was signed in Mu-

nich, a quarrel between the peoples which had lasted for centuries was ended. This treaty is for us the legal foundation of our membership in the German Reich."

Appealing to Sudeten Germans, he continued:

"I appeal to you comrades, whatever may be in store for us in the future, do not disregard this historic development."

Report Goebbels Died In Red Attack on Berlin

LONDON, May 6 — (AP) The German-controlled Prague radio announced tonight that Nazi propaganda Minister Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, his wife and children, Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy and Werner Naumann, secretary of state for the propaganda ministry, all died during Russian attacks on the Reich chancellery in Berlin.

It was the first report by German sources — other than that of war prisoner Hans Fritzsche to the Russians — that Nazi leaders other than Hitler had died in the defense of Berlin.

The broadcast said that in addition to Goebbels, Bormann and Naumann, General Schwedt, deputy chief of the general staff, Gen. Bergendorf, chief adjutant to Hitler, "met a hero's death at the Fuehrer's side."

This was the only reference made to Hitler himself.

The broadcast said the announcement was from "the supreme command of German troops in Bohemia and Moravia."

Former Crown Prince Is Reported Captured

London, May 6 (AP)—The Paris radio said today that the French 1st Army had captured former Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Germany.

It reported also as prisoners of the French forces, former German Ambassador to Paris Hans-Georg von Mackensen and former Ambassador to Britain Baron Konstantin von Neurath, one-time "protector" of Bohemia and Moravia, who served as Hitler's first Foreign Minister.

Paris quoted French 1st Army headquarters but gave no additional details.

Three Germans Land in Ireland

DUBLIN, May 6 (AP)—Three German airmen landed at Gormans-town yesterday. They said they had flown from Aalsburg, Denmark.

NAZIS FIGHT REDS TO GET TO YANKS

TANGERMUNDE, Germany, May 6—(AP) Germany's 12th army fought a bitter delaying action against the Russians in order to surrender to the American Ninth Army. In the past 36 hours some 40,000 enemy troops have crossed over to give up.

This is the last sizable pocket of German troops in the Reich itself and the last from a cliff outside this town is one of the wildest of the war.

There is a flat meadow about four miles square across the river bounded by forests. The Russians are on the Elbe north of here and south near Magdeburg.

You can see Russian shells bursting across the river and German guns thundering back from the woods. Coming across the meadow are long lines of German soldiers, ambulances, trucks, tanks and self-propelled guns manned by war-weary crews.

Down the right a barge moves back and forth bringing wounded from the opposite bank. Over the twisted girders of a bridge blown by the Germans themselves when the Ninth reached the Elbe, the 12th built a footbridge. Over this streams the Russian-battered Wehrmacht.

The GI's are angry because they see SS men escape the Russians' wrath and they can't do anything because the Germans are surrendering unconditionally.

HEAD AT DACHAU KILLED HIMSELF

ITZER, Austria, May 6—(AP) Former French Premier Edouard Daladier, with interruptions from his immediate successor, Paul Reynaud, said today Edward Waiter, hated head of the Dachau death camp, killed himself and was buried on the slopes below Iter castle, where the Frenchmen were liberated yesterday.

Just one week ago Waiter put a bullet through his heart—and lived—but sent another bullet in under his eye and died, Daladier related.

A village priest refused a request to pronounce the rites so the casket was put in a grave outside the prison wall by some German guards, without any ceremony, the former premier said.

Daladier, standing on the parapet of the chateau, pointed out the grave. He said Waiter came to

the castle the day before his suicide.

"He was restless like a tiger. He was like a man of chained fury," Daladier said. "He paced incessantly about. The pressure was too much for him and he killed himself."

Reynaud said: "Walter looked like the man he was. He bore the stamp of his trade. Of course he came here not as a prisoner but as one hunting refuge in his own place—this chateau is part of the Dachau prison system. Nobody would go near him for they knew what Dachau was."

GERMAN OFFICERS TALK WITH BRITISH

LUENEBURG, May 6 (AP)—Five German officers representing the Germans who surrendered to Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery met with staff officers of the British Second Army today, discussing problems in connection with the more than 1,000,000 troops who laid down their arms in north-western Germany, Holland and Denmark.

The Germans arrived in a caravan of German staff cars at 1:30 p. m., and instead of drawing up in front of the building where the conference was to be held they parked on a side street and in a body swaggered to the front entrance.

Just before entering the building they gave the Union Jack fluttering before the door a stiff Nazi salute.

It was officially revealed today that the British Second Army liberated 11,000 square miles in Europe and conquered 70,000 square miles of Germany, capturing more than 700,000 prisoners, not counting those who surrendered yesterday.

During the campaign the British faced 79 enemy divisions, 13 of them crack panzer units.

Sappers dug 350,000 German mines out of the ground. A total of 106 towns were liberated and 110 German towns captured.

In addition the British built 76 air fields and 6,677 bridges and repaired 11,000 miles of road.

Peace Effective For Dutch Today

Wegeningen, May 6 (AP)—Surrender of all German troops in Holland effective at noon tomorrow was formally accepted today in the shell-battered meeting hall of this once pleasant little town, now entirely deserted by its civilian population.

Field Marshal Johannes Blaskowitz and his staff officers signed for the Germans in the presence of Lieut. Gen. Charles Foulkes, commander of the 1st Canadian Corps; Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, and Major General Ravlings, commander of the British 49th "Polar Bear" Division.

Information Complete

It will be the "Polar Bear" division that tomorrow morning will take over their area of occupation running from the Zuider Zee to the Neder Rhine, including the towns of Amersfoort, Hilversum and Utrecht. On Tuesday the 1st Canadian Division will take over the western portion of Holland from the naval base at Den Helder south to Rotterdam and Dordrecht.

Blaskowitz and his party, including a leader of the Dutch Underground Movement, brought detailed information on the location of their food and supply dumps and the best locations for assembly areas where their troops will be concentrated and disarmed.

Disarming Delayed

"What will we do with them?" asked a British staff captain.

"Why we shall give them rolls of barbed wire and say 'here—fence yourselves in.'"

The process of disarming was delayed for 48 hours as a means of saving the Germans from reprisals.

Prince Bernhard, asserting he had been informed that 800 unarmed members of the Dutch resistance forces had been surrounded and shot in a house in Amsterdam last night, instructed the Dutch people throughout the country to bear arms until the Germans had all been disarmed.

Food Stocked Up

Distribution of food for Dutch civilians that has come in trucks or has been dropped from the planes will start Wednesday. Along the road between Wegeningen and Rehnen there are stacked cases of food, sacks of coal, barrels of cooking fats, and tins of gasoline.

A Utrecht official said the present Amsterdam ration is two ounces of bread per week while in Utrecht the ration is one pound of bread and one pound of potatoes. He reported between 250 and 300 persons have been starving to death daily in Amsterdam.

Bock, Who Led Nazis in Russia, Is Found Slain

Field Marshal, Ousted After Failures, Had Lain Dead for Week Near Hamburg

WITH THE BRITISH 2D ARMY, May 6 (AP)—The riddled body of Fedor von Bock, who as a field marshal commanded the central army group in the German invasion of Russia in June, 1941, was found north of Hamburg today by British troops.

He had been dead about a week and may have been caught in a strafing raid. The body either was ignored or was not recognized by German troops and was left for a burial squad to pick up.

Bock was relieved of army command after the German failure to take either Moscow or Stalin-grad.

FOOD PROBLEM IS DISCUSSED

Allies, Germans Meet In First Of Conferences MAY 7—1945

LUENEBURG, Germany, May 6 (AP). The problems of feeding civilians in liberated Denmark and Holland and demobilizing more than 1,000,000 German troops who surrendered unconditionally in North-western Germany were discussed today by representatives of the German forces, senior staff officers of the British 2d Army and members of the American forces.

The four-hour meeting behind locked doors marked the end of military operations and the beginning of the new phase of administration.

Six military men and a German in civilian garb constituted the German delegation. It was the first time in nearly six years that British brigadiers and colonels had sat with German officers.

Communique Issued

A terse British communique issued after the conference said it was the first of a series of meetings to deal with the problems of feeding the civilians and the German troops who have laid down arms and now must be billeted, fed and kept in control.

Another problem to be solved is

the care and evacuation of thousands of liberated prisoners of war.

The authorities have indicated that for most German soldiers this means "back to the farm" to raise food for war-wrecked Germany. But the ploys have been converted into weapons of war and this poses a whole list of additional problems for a nation in complete disintegration.

The British communique said arrangements were made at today's meeting "whereby the Germans undertook to provide necessary information to enable the 2d Army to carry out previously prepared plans."

M'AUILLIFFE IMPATIENT TO GET AT JAPANESE

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, May 6 (AP)—Peace came to western Austria and southern Bavaria on this sunny Sunday.

"There is nothing to report," said the official announcement of the Sixth Army Group, but that was militarily speaking.

Army equipment lined the roads and the fields.

American soldiers hung out of the windows of their billets—the picturesque houses of the Tyrol and southern Bavaria on which are painted biblical scenes and legends in poetry.

Austrians and Germans alike were moving back to their homes, their carts and wagons heaped high with their personal belongings. Some homes were wrecked.

In the American billets, in the war rooms, in the command posts the one question was: "What now?"

The usual answer was: "Probably the C-B-I [China-Burma-India theatre]."

At least one among them yearned for action. That one was Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, immortalized by his famous reply of "nuts" to a surrender ultimatum from the Germans who surrounded him at Bastogne.

Now commander of the 103d Infantry Division of the United States Seventh Army, General McAuliffe stood looking down on the Inn River valley.

"The only thing I regret is that my wife is not here to enjoy this gorgeous view," he said. He thought a moment, then added: "No, I'm impatient. I want to keep fighting until the fighting is over."

Nazi Propaganda Gives G. I.'s in Austria a Laugh

Asks 'What, by Gosh, They Are Doing on the Danube'

WITH UNITED STATES 11TH ARMORED DIVISION, northwest of Linz, Austria (Delayed) (AP).—Tankmen of the 11th Armored who paused in Neufelden got a laugh out of this new piece of propaganda, thousands of copies of which were strewn about the town:

"American Doughboys. What, by gosh, is your job here with us in Oberdanau (upper Danube)? You have come over to make smithereens of our country and to shed blood, yours as well as ours. You are going it blind. None of us interfered with you nor even attacked you. You need not liberate us. Bet your lives, we're free and we were happy until you came as would-be liberators but being invaders in reality and against such we shall hold our own fanatically."

"Be sure you're barking up the wrong tree. Our dogged fight against bolshevism is yours, too, in the last end and if we should go down it would not be a wind-up for you, Stalin is waiting for your blood as well, as he is playing a con game on you. Be on the lookout or you will be too late."

GEN. BOR' IS FREED BY YANK TROOPS

Leader of Warsaw Uprising and Winant's Son Liberated from Germans.

PARIS, May 6 (AP) Lt. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski, who led the bloody Polish underground uprising in Warsaw, and Lt. John G. Winant, Jr., son of the U. S. ambassador to Britain, reached an American command post in Austria last night from a camp for prized prisoners of war.

Reliable officials at Rome said that Kurt Schuschnigg, former Austrian chancellor, former French Premier Leon Blum, and German pastor Martin Niemoller had been in Allied hands for at least two days.

Earlier, Supreme headquarters at Paris had said Blum and Schuschnigg were spirited away from a

secret Alpine prison camp at Itter castle in Austria by the Germans just before Americans of the U. S. Seventh Army arrived there. Apparently the prominent captives were liberated by the U. S. Fifth Army driving up from Italy.

European leaders liberated from the castle of Itter, included former French Premiers Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud, and former Generalissimo Maurice Gamelin and Maxime Weygand.

Led Warsaw Revolt

Komorowski, who directed the unsuccessful 63-day revolt in Warsaw under the pseudonym "General Bor," was brought to the command post along with Winant and liberated British notables, by Swiss representatives who had taken over the special prison camp as protectors of Allied interests in enemy territory.

Existence of the prison at Itter castle was disclosed when the famous Basque tennis ace Jean Borotra escaped in disguise and got through German lines to Seventh Army tank forces which fought their way to the castle yesterday and were met at the gate by Daladier.

Blum and Schuschnigg both known to be special objects of Nazi hatred, several times were rumored to have been killed.

A man who said he had come from Bruneco prison in the north Italian mountains said in Austria he had heard the two leaders were at that prison with other notables including the German Protestant leader pastor Martin Niemoller and the industrialist Fritz Thyssen. Paris headquarters had no confirmation of this.

Those freed from Itter castle, besides Daladier, Reynaud and the two generalissimos, included several prominent French—Leon Jouhaux, head of the French Trade Unions; Francoise de La Rocque, head of the Extreme Right Anti-German Nationalists; Michael Clemenceau, son of the World War I statesman, and a sister of Gen. Charles De Gaulle.

All were in good health and full of praise for the Americans.

Britons Also Freed

Britons who arrived from the special war prisoners' camp with Komorowski and Winant included Lt. Viscount George Henry Lascelles, nephew of King George; Capt. Lord John Buller-Fullerton-Elphinstone nephew of Queen Elizabeth; Capt. George Alexander Earl of Haig son of the World War I commander; Lt. Charles William, Earl of Hopetoun, son of the Marquess of Linlithgow, and Lt. Matu Duhamel, a relative of Prime Minister Churchill. Winant was shot down over Meunster Oct. 10, 1943, on his 13th mission as a Flying Fortress pilot.

Komorowski interviewed by AP

Correspondent A. I. Goldberg, upheld the London Polish officials' version that he, not they, had chosen the moment for the Warsaw Sept. 1 uprising, a matter of dispute between the London Poles and Moscow. He said:

"The London government knew how well prepared we were. They were aware of the situation inside Warsaw and of how many weapons we had. But it was I who set the day and hour of the uprising. I thought the Russians were within three or four days of entering the city and I thought we were ready to surprise the Germans."

"We had two bridges over the Vistula leading to the Russians."

"I am not ready at this time to say why all this happened, but our liaison officers who went out to make contact with the Russians were arrested. And in villages east of Warsaw after the resistance movement had fought to free those towns, the Russians came in and arrested them."

Komorowski was captured by the Germans when his insurrectionists surrendered at Warsaw Oct. 3. He said he was kept in a prison in East Prussia for seven months, transferred to an SS (Elite Guard) training camp prison and then taken to Berlin where he said he refused a command to confer with Hitler and Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler. He spent four months at Langwasser camp near Nuenberg until the Americans approached and then was shifted several times until his last camp commander turned over the inmates to the Swiss yesterday, including Komorowski's staff of about 15 officers. Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe of the 103rd division, defender of Bastogne in the Belgian bulge, made arrangements for them to be sent on.

Komorowski, who still bore signs of his prison ordeal, said he was out of touch with the political situation in his homeland. "It is difficult to say whether I will return to Poland. But I am a soldier and will do what Poland wants me to do. I hope now to go to London to confer with my superiors."

Talks For Surrender In Italy Started In March

Rome, May 6 (AP)—Two Allied generals—ostensibly hunting for a dachshund in Switzerland—actually started negotiations early in March for surrender of the German and Italian Fascist armies in northern Italy, but Heinrich Himmler's

spies and suspicions helped force a delay in the capitulation, Allied headquarters disclosed today.

Another stumbling block in the negotiations of United States Maj. Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer and British Maj. Gen. T. S. Airey with SS Gen. Karl Wolff was the transfer of Field Marshal Albert Kesselring from Italy to command in the west.

This full account of the negotiations—which at times resembled incidents from a typical spy thriller—was issued by Field Marshal Sir Harold L. Alexander's headquarters.

In February, Allied agents in Switzerland and enemy-held territories informed headquarters that certain groups of German generals were convinced the war was lost, and were prepared to discuss possible surrender negotiations.

German-Swiss Link

The first concrete word came March 2 when agents in Switzerland reported two German officers had reached the Swiss frontier and wanted to establish communications with Allied officials. One German said that, subject to confirmation by March 6, he would return March 8 with full credentials and definite proposals after consultations at the headquarters of Wolff, top SS officer in Italy.

"As a test of his ability to produce results, this colonel was requested to secure the immediate release of certain Italian patriots

held prisoners by the Germans. This was done."

Wolff and two other officers arrived at the Swiss border March 8. Alexander promptly notified the Allied governments that if the overtures appeared genuine he would send two senior staff officers to Switzerland to make contact.

Told To Come To Allies

For the job he chose Lemnitzer, Washington (D.C.) deputy chief of staff at Allied headquarters, and Airey, assistant chief of staff of

G-2 at Allied headquarters. Lemnitzer accompanied, Gen. Mark Clark on his famous secret submarine trip to North Africa before the landings there in 1942.

Among their instructions were that "they were under no circumstances to conduct negotiations but to instruct the Germans that if they wanted to surrender they must come to Allied headquarters in Caserta to accept unconditional surrender," to arrange communications between Caserta and Ger-

man headquarters, and to "make clear to the Germans that the discussion at Allied headquarters would deal with the method of surrender purely on a military and not on a governmental or political basis."

Meanwhile, Allied agents in Switzerland reported Wolff had told them "the time had come when some German with authority to act should take the lead to bring Germany out of the war. . . . He said he was prepared to act and felt he could persuade Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, then commander of German armies in Italy, to join him.

Civilian Clothing Used

"He thought that in the event of joint action by Kesselring and himself, Hitler and Himmler would be powerless to take countermeasures. He also felt their joint action would have vital repercussions on the entire German Army. . . . Since many German generals simply were waiting for someone in authority to take the lead to end the war."

Lemnitzer and Airey flew to Lyon, France, on March 13, changed into civilian clothing and drove to the Swiss border, where "they adopted assumed names taken from the dogtags of two American enlisted men they met in France."

Dog Has A Role

The generals established themselves in a large Swiss city, taking care to cloak their movements, "especially from the press, which at the time was publishing rumors of peace negotiations both in Switzerland and elsewhere. Lemnitzer described the three weeks which followed as chapters from E. Phillips Oppenheim."

Word came that it was possible to see Wolff near Locarno, and on March 18 they went there and took a small house where they could live in seclusion.

"A fine German dachshund named Fritz was made the 'cover plan' for the operation. All that the Allied generals' neighbors near Locarno were permitted to deduce about the presence of American civilians in their community was that they were trying to find a place to buy a dog. Fritz was purchased by General Airey, who brought him back to Caserta after completion of the mission."

Wolff arrived March 19. In a 44-minute conference, Lemnitzer told Wolff the Allies were interested only in unconditional surrender.

"Wolff told the generals Kesselring had just been sent to Germany and was uncertain whether he would return to Italy, adding that this made his position difficult because he was unaware how the new commander might react to the

surrender proposal.

Travel Difficulties Cited

"At the conclusion of their talk, Lemnitzer and Airey walked back to their house more than a mile from where the conference was held. They did not know what would come of the conference. They did not know how much to believe. They did not know if they were being 'strung.' . . .

"Before Wolff left for his headquarters in Italy it was agreed to hold another conference in five days. Wolff explained, however, the difficulties of travel in northern Italy. Once he was shot up in an Allied air attack, and another time his automobile overturned in a blackout.

"Another difficulty was to keep news of the conversations from Hitler and Himmler, particularly since Himmler's spies were infiltrated throughout the German Army.

Inspection Tour Feared

"The German commanders lived in constant fear that Hitler and Himmler might drop into Italy for an inspection tour. General Wolff had seen the two Nazi leaders early in February and told them of the general hopelessness of the German situation. At that time, however, he received no definite instructions from them."

March 24 passed without word from Wolff. Finally word came that Wolff expected to meet them Easter Sunday, April 1, but on April 2 came a message he was unable to do so.

"The story was that Himmler telephoned Wolff and asked him why he had gone to Switzerland. Wolff explained he made the trip in connection with negotiations for the exchange of prisoners. Himmler instructed Wolff not to go to Switzerland again. He said he planned to call Wolff regularly to assure that he was carrying out these instructions."

Moderate Progress

Later, Wolff sent word he had made contact with Col. Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff—who had meanwhile replaced Kesselring—and that he was making moderate progress. Lemnitzer and Airey replied that they were leaving Switzerland, but would be ready to return whenever he sent favorable notice.

The two generals returned to Caserta April 4. Five days later the Allies launched their final offensive in Italy. Later, Wolff advised he was going to Switzerland with two plenipotentiaries who were authorized to go to Caserta to sign a surrender.

A plane was sent April 27 to bring them to Allied headquarters. Discussions began immediately, but hit a snag when von Vietinghoff's emissary raised numerous objections to surrender details and insisted he must communicate

them to his chief.

Germans Accept Terms

"It became apparent to Lemnitzer and Airey that what the German really was proposing was a 'conditional unconditional surrender.' It was apparent . . . the plenipotentiaries could be brought around if the Allied negotiators took a firm stand.

"Accordingly . . . the Germans were told the following morning that they either would surrender unconditionally, or negotiations would terminate without further delay.

"The Germans accepted the Allied terms."

Within half an hour after signing the surrender April 29, the German emissaries were in a plane heading north. The weather was bad and only the skill of the pilot enabled the Germans to reach the Swiss frontier before dark. They drove across Switzerland, passing through Bern at midnight.

Anxious Day Of Waiting

"Monday was an anxious day of waiting. Would the German plenipotentiaries reach von Vietinghoff's headquarters? It was a hazardous trip, especially since Allied troops were closing in."

An elaborate system of radio code communication between Allied headquarters and German headquarters had been devised, and Alexander took no chances of the emissaries' failing to reach von Vietinghoff in time for the cease fire order to be issued before the prescribed hour.

He sent von Vietinghoff a radio message May 1 that the surrender unconditional surrender have been signed, effective at 1200 hours (G.M.T.), May 2."

Broadcast From Bolzano

German headquarters at Bolzano message May 1 that the surrender would be carried out, and requested Allied forces to refrain from attacking German centers of resistance remaining in northern Italy.

On Wednesday morning, May 2, Allied headquarters officers sat alert before radio receivers for the scheduled German broadcasts to troops to lay down their arms. The first such broadcast came from Bolzano. Soon all German military transmitters were spreading the word.

That night, Lemnitzer sent a message to Allied agents in Switzerland who had arranged the negotiations and attended the meetings, expressing admiration for their loyal devotion to duty and endurance.

HITLER EXPECTED ALLIES TO SPLIT, OFFICER DECLARES

MAY 7 1945

ROME, May 6—(AP) Adolf Hitler expressed the belief as late as April 19 that a break might come between the Western Allies and Russia, and "then I shall join the party which approaches me first—it makes no difference which," Allied headquarters said today.

This declaration was made to Waffen SS Gen. Karl Wolff when Wolff went to Berlin April 18 and saw Hitler the next day, it was disclosed in a detailed account issued at Allied headquarters of Wolff's negotiations leading to surrender of Axis troops in Italy.

Saw Hitler in Bunker

"On the second day of Wolff's visit to Berlin, he reportedly saw Hitler in a bunker located two hours by motor from the center of Berlin," the announcement said. "Hitler seemed in low spirits, but not hopeless."

He stated substantially that 'We must fight on to the end. In two more months a break between the Anglo-Saxons and Russians will come about and then I shall join the party which approaches me first—it makes no difference which.'

"Wolff put in a word about the senselessness of further destruction in Italy to which Hitler did not put a stop. By this time, troops of the 15th Army group were driving the Germans back toward the Po."

The day before, Wolff had talked with Himmler in Berlin, the statement continued.

"As to Hitler's and his own personal future, Himmler mentioned three possibilities: one, to fight it out in Berlin; two, to retreat to the Alpine retreat; three, to retreat by aircraft to Berchtesgaden. As to the last possibility, Himmler added that Hitler did not like to fly but might do so in an emergency."

Women Influenced Duce

The statement also quoted a German officer as saying, during the surrender negotiations in Switzerland, that Benito Mussolini "is being pulled this way and that by the women around him. The Petacci sisters really control his movements and decisions. If he were left to himself he would put himself in command of a blackshirt brigade and let himself be killed in action. But under the influence of

the women he might try to take refuge in Switzerland."

Mussolini and his mistress Claretta Petacci were seized by Italian partisans when they tried to flee to Switzerland.

ARMY MAY SELL JEEPS TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

ROME, May 6—(AP) Negotiations were reported underway here for the sale to the Italian government of a large number of jeeps, trucks, bulldozers and other equipment used by American forces in the Italian campaign.

The U. S. Army and Navy Liquidation board is understood to have prepared a survey of the material which could be sold to Italy and is now working on the prices. The group has been in Italy several weeks.

The Italian government was reported planning to resell the equipment to private firms and also use it for state-sponsored reconstruction projects.

Plans were believed to be underway for a similar sale of British equipment.

Poet Ezra Pound Captured In Italy

Rome, May 6 (AP)—Allied headquarters today said it had been informed by headquarters of the United States 5th Army that Ezra Pound, American poet who is under indictment for treason, had been captured.

No details of seizure of the American writer, who became a Fascist propagandist, were available immediately.

Indicted For Axis Broadcasts

Pound has lived in Europe since 1908. He was indicted in July, 1943, by a District of Columbia jury which heard of his broadcasts of Axis propaganda from Italy. He was best known previously to his propaganda activities for his collection of poems, "Cantos," published in 1925.

Prior to leaving for Europe, Pound, a native of Hailey, Idaho, taught at Wabash College. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1903.

Pound went to Italy in 1924 from Paris. In 1929 the Dial awarded him a \$2,000 prize for "distinguished services to American letters."

In 1941, he got a job broadcasting Axis propaganda from Rome for American consumption. When other Americans were repatriated in 1942, Pound tried to join them but was prevented by the United States Government.

General's Grave Located In Italy

Bologna, April 23 [AP—Delayed]—The body of Brig. Gen. Gustav J. Braun, assistant commander of the United States 34th Division, who was shot down in a small observation plane last March 17, was found in a marked grave just south of Bologna three days ago.

Braun, the first infantry general to be killed in combat during this campaign, had been interred apparently with full military honors by the Germans in a small valley just west of Highway 65, near the hamlet of Colla Selvamaggiore.

Over the grave had been placed a large wooden cross with the Red Bull's Head emblem of his division burned into the wood. The grave was marked "Brig. Gen. Gustav Braun, staff of 34th Infantry Division, died March 17, 1945."

Next to him was buried Sergt. Larquis Cunningham, of Hammond, Ind., pilot of the plane carrying Braun.

Both bodies were removed to an American military cemetery.

TRIESTE AREA FEELING EASES

U.S. And New Zealand Troops

There With Tito's Forces

MAY 7 1945

Trieste, May 6 (AP)—The Stars and Stripes flew over troubled Trieste today along with the Union Jack of the New Zealand troops and the Red, White and Blue of Marshal Tito's Partisans as American doughboys moved into this trouble spot which Tito's men claim for Yugoslavia.

This delicate situation arose in the Adriatic port when Tito's Partisans pushed across the Yugoslav border and spread Partisan guards over the area embracing Trieste and Gorizia and roughly all of the territory east of the Isonzo River. The Partisan men and women in varied uniforms all bearing the red star of Tito were stationed in all of the villages throughout this territory and they still are moving in today past the long convoys of American troops taking up their positions in roughly the same area.

The red, white and blue Partisan flag with a red star in the middle fluttered from thousands of windows and Partisan slogans were painted on walls throughout the disputed area. Many villages which formerly had Italian names already bear new Yugoslav names with the old communal sign painted out.

Situation Relaxes

The tense situation which prevailed in the old city, once part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and part of Italy since World War I, relaxed today after an outburst of shooting yesterday in which ten Italian civilians and one New Zealand soldier were reported killed.

A New Zealand officer said the killings occurred when Partisans attempted to disperse a group of Italians by firing over their heads.

A Partisan curfew which for a few days put all Italians into their houses at 4 P.M. also was relaxed and civilians strolled about until early evening. The curfew is now set at 7 P.M.

Work On Dock Yard Begun

Allied workers were beginning to put dockyard installations in order for the tremendous supply operation impending.

Partisans armed with rifles and grenades stood guard in all parts of the port but permitted a correspondent's jeep to pass.

Negotiations for settlement of the complex situation were reported authoritatively to be under way.

The situation arose when New Zealand troops pursued the Germans to Trieste and quickly moved in to guard port installations against further damage. The facilities had been damaged considerably by air attack but many cranes are still standing and other installations are intact.

Partisan Viewpoint

Partisans in the area and in Trieste made it clear that they regarded the city as Yugoslav territory.

A group of Germans engaged by the New Zealanders surrendered and other Nazi units fighting the Partisans also insisted on surrendering to New Zealand forces.

There is no question that both Partisans and New Zealanders had a hand in defeating the Nazis and liberating the city.

The Allies need the port and communications northward to supply occupation armies in Northern Italy and Austria. Troops are being deployed to carry out that operation.

Friendly Basis Encouraged

There appears to be a general tendency among Allied officers to see that relations between Allied armies and the Partisans remain on a friendly basis while negotiations progress and there have been no incidents to mar such relations.

Partisan forces in the area are those of the 4th Yugoslav Army. They appear to be bivouacked throughout the city.

While there is not the friendly camaraderie between the Partisans and Allied troops that exists between the Americans and New Zealanders, this appears due to the differences in language.

American troops here are from the 91st Division, formerly with

the 5th Army. They were received warmly by the Italian population. The usual crowds of children gathered around to inspect the jeeps and other equipment. There will be no regular patrolling, only garrison duty.

Capitulation of Germans In Norway May Come Today

STOCKHOLM, (Monday) May 7.—(AP) A Dagens Nyheter newspaper correspondent on the Swedish-Norwegian border reported today that Hans Thomsen, the German minister to Stockholm, had returned to Sweden from Oslo, where, this dispatch said, the capitulation of Norway "probably was signed."

The correspondent said it was believed that Thomsen immediately would pass the documents to the Allied representatives in Stockholm, and that the capitulation announcement could be expected from London some time Monday.

No confirmation of this report could be obtained from Allied quarters.

However, the Allied-controlled Luxembourg radio said that, according to unconfirmed reports, Thomsen had signed the capitulation of German armed forces in Norway.

There has been speculation that Admiral Karl Doenitz, Germany's fugitive Fuehrer, may be in Norway with what remains of the Nazi government, but there has been no reliable information that this was so.

Dispatches from Oslo said Josef Terboven, Nazi commissioner of Norway, and Gen. Franz Boehme, German commander-in-chief there, were at the Nazi headquarters and that the hour of capitulation depended largely upon the disposal of technical details involved.

500 Planes in Oslo

The small northern kingdom, which has a population of about 2,800,000 was reported garrisoned by 150,000 to 300,000 Nazi troops. The Norwegian government-in-exile in London has said much of the remnants of the Nazi navy are in Norwegian waters. Unconfirmed Swedish press dispatches from Sweden's Norwegian border said 500 German planes had arrived in Oslo from Denmark.

Many observers said the Nazi forces there might simply wait in their quarters to be captured.

The newspaper Aftenbladet said an Allied fleet already was cruising off Norway's Atlantic coast ready to make a "symbolic invasion." Norwegian sources in Stockholm, however, said this seemed unlikely. Norwegian harbors are thoroughly mined, they explained, and any amphibious invasion would be fraught with dangers.

Free Danes Beaten Off

Stockholm, May 6 (AP)—Danish police troops attempted to re-enter their homes today from Sweden but were beaten off by German troops and the Danish Nazi auxiliary police. Swedish press dispatches said tonight.

RUSSIANS SEARCH RUINS FOR BODIES OF HITLER, AIDES

By EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, May 6.—(AP) A systematic examination of bodies discovered in the Nazi Chancellery and at other public buildings in Berlin is underway by Russians attacking the riddle of where is Adolf Hitler, dispatches to Moscow from the German capital said today.

Scores of rain-soaked bodies were found in the courtyard of Hitler's Chancellery on the Wilhelmstrasse, including those of many members of the German general staff, leading storm troopers and high-ranking Nazis—all of them suicides, according to the dispatches.

Fear Nazi Trick

There was no suggestion that any of the bodies discovered was that of Hitler—who by different German accounts was killed in action or committed suicide—or of Goebbels. Belief persists among the Russians, however, that the report of their death is just another Nazi trick and that Hitler and his close cohorts are alive and hiding.

Nevertheless, post-mortems were being conducted and when the bodies have been properly identified the Russians undoubtedly will make a statement concerning their identity. Nothing is likely to come out until then.

So far, Russian dispatches and official communiques have failed to mention Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering and also have said nothing about the women high in the Nazi party or associated with some of the top Nazis.

No mention has been made of Goering's wife and some others known to have been in Berlin during the final days of the siege.

The feeling persists that one of

the oddest stories of the war may be forthcoming shortly as the Soviets pursue their investigation into the demise of the Hitlerites, in agony at seeing Berlin and their dreams of world conquest falling apart.

Open Food Stores

A Red Star dispatch said German burgomeisters had been appointed by the Red army for every district in Berlin and that bread and other food stores were being opened in an effort to meet the growing threat of hunger and starvation. Gas, water and electric service was slowly being restored and German prisoners were clearing the rubble-strewn streets.

Izvestia reported that German doctors had been pressed into service, and dressed in white smocks so that they could easily be identified by the wounded and sick, and were making the rounds in squads.

The famous Russian camel—"Serge! The Soundless"—mascot of one Stalingrad division, has arrived in the German capital. An Izvestia dispatch said Berlin crowds trooped after the camel which has trudged all the way from the Volga to the Spree.

Another dispatch said Berlin was plastered with wall posters announcing "iron Soviet order has been established in the city."

Moscow Newspapers Report on Arrests

MOSCOW, May 6 (AP)—Every Moscow newspaper today prominently displayed the statement of the arrest of 16 Poles on charges of diversionist activities in the rear of the Red Army and the radio has regularly repeated the Tass dispatch. Arrest of the Poles was announced yesterday. There was no editorial comment.

RED MAGAZINE URGES USE OF GERMAN LABOR

MOSCOW, May 6.—(AP) "The use of German labor for restoring the countries Germany ruined naturally will effectively aid in the economic disarmament of Germany," the magazine War and The Working Class said today.

"Although the public in Allied countries upholds the idea of using German labor," the article said, "there are however some circles which are against this idea. The opponents of labor reparations express the fear the reparation will be a loss to world economy—contribute to the economical starvation of Germany, her poverty and this in turn will affect world trade."

"We must note that this fear is not new. Such reasoning was expressed after the last world war. It is well known that the affair ended by giving the Germans gen-

erous loans which helped 'exhausted' Germany to build a gigantic military industry and prepare for a second war."

German Buergermeisters Named by Reds in Berlin

Food Stores Opened, Public Services Being Restored

MOSCOW, May 6 (AP)—A "Red Star" dispatch today said German burgermeisters had been appointed by the Red Army for every district in Berlin and that bread and other food stores were being opened in an effort to meet the growing threat of hunger and starvation. Gas, water and electric service was slowly being restored and German prisoners were clearing the rubble-strewn streets.

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YANKS ENTER INNSBRUCK

Gen. Burheim To Surrender Forces in Area

By A. I. GOLDBERG

Innsbruck, May 6 (AP)—Delayed—Field Marshal Albert Kesselring was reported as being in Innsbruck as recently as last Monday, it was said tonight as Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, commanding the United States 103d (Cactus) Division, prepared to accept surrender from General Burheim, military commander of the German forces in the Innsbruck area.

Meantime Innsbruck continued on its emotional binge after a task force of the 409th Regiment of the 103d Infantry Division entered the city in a manner reminiscent of the liberation of many French and Belgian cities.

Tanks and infantry commanded

by Lieut. Col. Teal Therrell, of Bennettsville, S.C., rolled into the town by dusk after marking time from 2 P.M. to make certain hostilities had ceased as promised by Gauleiter Franz Hofen.

Great Redoubt Only A Dream
Gauleiter Hofen was actually commander of the wide area of the Tyrol, Carinthia and below the Alps, where it was said that defenses surpassed those of the Atlantic Wall.

The former gauleiter confessed the "German national redoubt" amounted to only a dream.

"We had 56 battalions and put half of them at the Brenner Pass and the other half in the north and had only three around here," he said.

Major West, accompanied by Capt. Ernest Braun, of Scranton, Pa., as interpreter, went blindfolded into Innsbruck looking for Gauleiter Hofen after a Major Mueller came through the lines with offers from Hofen and General Burheim to surrender their territory.

Instead of finding the men they went to see, they bumped into Austrian officers of the German Army who had led the resistance movement and who wore full uniform but also "Free Austria" arm bands. They had thrown General Burheim in jail and said they wanted to surrender but could not answer for the Wehrmacht general who still commanded 250 SS and Hitler jugend troops.

After a seven-hour fruitless trip Major West and Captain Braun returned, but today Major West drove out to see Hofen over a back country road. Hofen told Major West he realized further resistance was useless and that he wanted to end the war in this region. Tonight on the Innsbruck radio the gauleiter's message was read, calling upon all military personnel to lay down their arms.

PORTUGAL BREAKS OFF RELATIONS WITH REICH

LISBON, May 6.—(AP) Portugal severed diplomatic relations with Germany today, declaring the Reich no longer was represented by a legal government functioning in unoccupied territory.

A Portuguese diplomatic messenger met German minister Adolf von Hallen as he was leaving the legation chapel where memorial services for Adolf Hitler had been held, and summoned him to the Foreign Ministry.

There, an official communique said, Von Hallen was informed that the Portuguese government had sealed the German legation, chancery, consulate and German Propaganda Bureau to be held until "a legal government is formed in Germany or to be turned over to any commission the Allies may establish to rule over Germany."

Franco Grants 'Bill of Rights' Six Years After Civil War's End

MADRID, May 6.—(AP) Six years after Spain's civil war, Spaniards were notified today that Generalissimo Franco had given them a "bill of rights."

It allows the Spaniards freedom of speech, as long as they do not criticize the "fundamental principles" of the Falangist state.

It grants freedom of assembly, for "lawful purposes."

It accords freedom of "religious belief," but bars all religious ceremonies except Catholic.

It sets up a form of habeas corpus.

The bill, drawn up by a commission of high-ranking Falangists and approved Friday by the cabinet, was made public by Foreign Minister Lequerica, who called United Nations correspondents to the Foreign Ministry and gave them copies.

It cannot become law until approved by the Cortes (parliament), which will consider it May 14. Lequerica told his press conference the government expected no opposition from the deputies.

A preliminary article said the bill was based on the government's recognition of the dignity, integrity of the Spaniards who, the article added, are guaranteed "certain duties and rights."

The second article said all Spaniards "owe faithful service to the fatherland, loyalty to the chief of state and obedience to the laws."

A clause explaining Spaniards' duties said they "are obliged to cooperate for the common good and participate in representative public organizations through their families, municipalities and syndicates."

"All Spaniards have the right to work and the duty of engaging in some socially useful activity," the bill said.

One article declared that production is the result of the combined efforts of capital, technicians and workers and all have the right to participate in its benefits.

"The state will see that relations between them are maintained within the strictest equity and within the hierarchy that subordinates all economic values to human values in the interests of the nation and the demands of the common good."

it said.

The bill forbade wealth to "remain inactive, be unduly destroyed or illicitly employed" and prohibited the expropriation of private property without due compensation except for reasons of "public necessity or social utility."

Legal experts here who studied the bill said they found little not already on the statute books except for the section concerning the rights and duties of workers.

RYUKYUS SHELLED BY BRITISH SHIPS

AMERICAN Bombs Hit Japanese Vessels Near Homeland

Washington, May 6 (AP)—Giant B-29's of the 20th Air Force continued bombing of air installations on the southern Japanese island of Kyushu today, the War Department announced tonight.

Australians and Dutch capture center of Tarakan City and adjacent airdrome; Yanks attack Japs west of Davao. . . . Page 4

Guam, Monday, May 7 (P)—British battleships and cruisers in their first bombing operation in the Pacific severely shelled the southern Ryukyus Saturday and Sunday. United States Navy bombers, in the meantime, sank or damaged twenty ships in Japan's vital shipping lane between the homeland and Korea.

The British force, which has carried out numerous carrier-plane raids on the Ryukyu chain since it was first announced in action in the Pacific, March 26, heavily shelled airdrome targets in the Sakishima group, just northeast of Formosa, despite strong enemy air activity.

Ground Action Not Mentioned
Low-flying United States Navy search bombers found good hunting in Tsushima and Korea Straits.

The daring sweep was announced today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, who for the first time in the Okinawa campaign failed to mention ground operations on Okinawa itself. The Yanks on the island last were reported engaged in a new offensive.

Heavy United States fleet units and aircraft heavily bombarded enemy positions on southern Okinawa. Japanese planes raided American shipping at Okinawa Saturday and Sunday, slightly damaging one light surface unit.

Japs Lose 18 Planes
Battleships and cruisers of the British Pacific Fleet bombarded air-

fields at Hirara and Nobara on Miyako Island in the Sakishima group of the southern Ryukyus, causing considerable damage. Eighteen enemy planes were destroyed. One major unit of the British fleet was damaged by Japanese planes but resumed operation.

Nimitz reported search planes of Fleet Air Wing I, based at Okinawa, sank two large oilers, one medium freighter and one small cargo ship in the raid on Tsushima and Korea Straits. Sixteen other vessels were damaged, most of them left in a burning and sinking condition.

Jap Attacks Boomerang
On Okinawa the 10th Army Yanks were last reported driving along the 4-mile battlefield on the heels of disorganized Japanese troops whose counterattacks Friday boomeranged into heavy losses for Nippon.

American headquarters said 3,000 Japanese died in futile counterattacks Thursday and Friday, mainly against the United States 7th and 77th divisions. The assaults, under strong artillery cover, were shattered by Yank ground units with strafing planes' support.

Japs Controlled Hill Mass
Hurled back and badly disorganized, the Japanese were driven from defense positions when the Americans resumed their offensive.

The Japanese, however, still control the central hill mass of the front. The Marine 1st Division moved against Hill 187, key position in the center of the line guarding the town of Shuri.

40 SUPERFORTS BLAST KYUSHU INSTALLATIONS

WASHINGTON, May 6.—(AP) Giant B-29s of the 20th Airforce continued bombing of air installations on the southern Japanese island of Kyushu today, the War Department announced tonight.

A force indicated at from 40 to 60 Superfortresses of the 21st Bomber Command under Major General Curtis E. LeMay struck at four Kyushu bases, the 20th Air Force reported.

Details will be disclosed after the bombers return to bases in the Marianas Islands, the announcement said.

TARAKAN CITY CENTER TAKEN

Allied Forces Gain Complete Possession Of Airfield

Manila, Monday, May 7 (P)—Australian and Dutch troops, using tanks and flamethrowers to reduce pillbox and tunnel strongpoints, captured the center of Tarakan City on Tarakan Island, just off Borneo, Saturday and took full possession of the airfield.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur made the announcement today in a communiqué which reported 11,021 more Japanese dead had been counted and 462 more prisoners taken in the Philippines during the last week.

This brought enemy casualties in the archipelago, invaded last October, to 355,093. American casualties are 37,482. In the last week 391 Americans were killed and 1,323 wounded.

Naval Guns Silenced
On Mindanao Island in the Philippines Maj. Gen. Roscoe B. Woodruff's 24th Division was attacking strong Japanese positions west of captured Davao. Several naval guns were silenced and considerable air force equipment seized. In the center of the island Maj. Gen. Clarence Martin's 31st Division drove northward toward the big Japanese air base at Del Monte moving with close air support.

MacArthur said the Aussies and Dutch Indies troops who invaded Tarakan last Tuesday had to bring up tanks, demolition crews and flamethrowers to reduce a "maze of pillboxes and intercommunicating tunnels" before Tarakan Hill, in the heart of the main city, was taken.

Jap Positions Eliminated
Japanese positions around the adjacent airfield were eliminated in a wide enveloping move through difficult terrain.

Repair of the runway already was under way.

American bombers pounded Formosa and targets along the China coast.

Thousands of Japanese troops who withdrew from the Davao area before the onrushing 24th Infantry Division are trapped on northeastern Mindanao.

Maj. Gen. Roscoe B. Woodruff's fast-driving 24th, which on Friday captured Davao, the last sizable Philippine city to be held by the Japanese, speared eastward to Mindanao and took that town, 2 miles

from Davao, in a brisk night.

Japanese defenders of Davao counterattacked heavily before they withdrew to the north on Friday. Associated Press Correspondent Richard Bergholz reported the counterblow momentarily threatened the American hold on the city, but was finally beaten off with flame throwers, mortars and automatic weapons.

Some 50,000 Japanese troops were estimated on Mindanao April 17 when the Yanks made their second landing on the big island to start their overland push on Davao. This force has yet to be met in strength. The Japanese are believed mainly caught in the northeastern sector, where guerrillas already have cleared Surigao province.

Two Sons of Philippine President To Face Charges of Aiding Japs

MANILA, May 6 (AP)—Two sons of Philippine President Sergio Osmena, held in custody in Manila by United States Army authorities as suspected collaborationists with the Japanese, will be turned over to the Philippine government after the war, it was disclosed today.

One son, Sergio, Jr., 28, was captured by the Americans in a Lingayen Gulf town after the Yanks invaded Luzon through that gateway last January. The other, Nicasio, 35, was apprehended in Manila after American occupation of the city. Details of the collaboration charges are being withheld.

Nicasio and Sergio, Jr., are sons of the commonwealth president by a former marriage. Their mother is dead.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington Saturday night quoted President Osmena as saying that he had directed that his two sons held in Manila be dealt with "as with the others suspected" of dealings with the Japanese. He denied an earlier report that he actually had ordered their arrest.

The president said he understood the brothers, Manila commodity brokers before the war, continued in business after the Japanese occupation. He added after he learned they were being held by the U. S. Army in "a kind of concentration camp" he issued instructions that they be given no special consideration.

President Osmena spoke highly of another of his sons, Dr. Emilio Osmena, who, after refusing to pledge allegiance to the Japanese, was taken away and has not been heard from since. He feared the doctor was executed.

Jose Osmena, still another son, is missing and the president had no idea as to his whereabouts.

THE LONG ROAD HOME

MANILA, May 6—(AP) A shipload of American and other United Nations nationals who were interned or trapped in the Philippines during the Japanese occupation, is enroute to the United States. Some of the 654 repatriates aboard the vessel are bound for other countries via America.

This is the second largest number of repatriates to leave the islands since liberation of Manila and other regions. The total sent home to date is about 4,600.

General Goes To Bat For War Correspondent

Okinawa, May 6 (P)—Pfc. Gilbert Feinstein, of Los Angeles, who landed on Okinawa with the 96th Division on D-day, April 1, received a letter from his draft board informing him of the board's intention of reclassify him.

Maj. Gen. J. L. Bradley, commanding the 96th, wrote the draft board as follows: "It has come to my attention that your board is considering the reclassification of Gilbert Feinstein, an employee of mine since November, 1943.

"Inasmuch as my organization currently is embarked on a project rather directly concerned with the war effort, I should very much regret losing the services of Mr. Feinstein, or, as we call him, Private (first class) Feinstein.

"I urgently request the occupational deferment of this essential war worker."

Feinstein is an army combat correspondent.

HONOR CORRESPONDENTS 27th Division Elects Three to Honorary Membership

OKINAWA, May 6 (P)—The Twenty-seventh Division, former New York National Guard outfit, today elected three war correspondents to honorary membership in the organization.

In a ceremony at headquarters, Maj. Gen. George W. Griner of Chapel Hill, N. C., division commander, presented the honorary certificates to Correspondent James Lindsley, Los Angeles, and Photographer Charles P. Gorry, Hollis, Queens, N. Y., both of The Associated Press, and Langdon (Don) Senick of Butte, Mont., of Fox

Movietone News.

The certificates said the general "imposed great confidence and trust" in the three and recognized them as "comrades under fire to the soldiers."

CHASE WINS D.S.C.

MANILA, May 6—(AP) Gen. Douglas MacArthur today awarded the distinguished service cross to Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, of Providence, R. I., who led the First Cavalry division into Manila, Feb. 3 and liberated the Santo Tomas internment camp.

'Dead' Flier, Now Liberated, Finds Wife Has Wed Navv Man

CALCUTTA, May 6 (AP)—A bomber pilot who knew what to do when his flaming ship exploded over Japanese-held Burma and how to cope with captivity for 18 months does not know what to do now—his wife has remarried after he was declared officially dead by the War department.

"I thought I could take anything," said Lt. Harold W. Goad, 27, of Portsmouth, Ohio, liberated in a Rangoon hospital. "But this is rougher than anything I have been through."

Comrades who had been with Goad since he was shot down Oct. 14, 1943, looked on with sympathy. "There is nothing you can say to help the guy," said a crewmate who had shared his captivity.

Goad sat on the edge of his cot in the hospital where American military personnel are under observation since their release April 29.

"I would like to get a telephone call through to my wife," said the grave faced Ohio flier. "I just can't decide anything until I talk to her."

His 23-year-old wife Helen was notified last October that he was considered dead and she was married four months ago to Naval Ensign Robert A. MacDowell.

Goad was holding a cable from her as he sat on his cot. "Darling am so glad to hear you are alive," it said. "Will see you soon. I love you with all my heart."

The pilot back from an official grave has been recommended for the highest military decorations by the Seventh Bombardment Group for his heroic action at the time he was taken prisoner.

Goad's ship was aflame and he knew it would explode. He dived the B-24 out of formation 20,000 feet over Burma to prevent damage to the other craft in the squadron. Explosion of the plane blew Goad

through the roof of the fuselage. Two others also survived. Only the fact that they were wearing flak helmets saved their lives when they were blown head first through the metal wall of the plane.

Others in the formation who saw the ship explode in a blinding ball of flame reported there was not a chance that any of the crew had survived. The Army accordingly reported Goad dead on the expiration of the 12-month period in which he had been reported missing.

Goad glanced at the cable in his hand once more and then he lit another cigarette from a butt

Canadian Bloc Leader Sees Fight With Sovie

Quebec, May 6 (P)—Mayor Camillien Houde of Montreal, acting leader of the Bloc Populaire in the June 11 federal general elections, said today he would "not be surprised" if Canadians tomorrow were asked "to fight our Allies of today."

"I would not be surprised if, tomorrow, we are asked to fight against Allies of today," he said. "I would not be surprised if Canada's armed forces are obliged to stay in Europe to fight today's Allies after V-E day."

Somebody in the hall shouted, "The Russians."

"Why name them if you recognize them so easily," replied Mr. Houde.

Of his internment for urging Montreal residents not to comply with national registration regulations, Mr. Houde said that he had done "the same in 1940 as the Liberals did in 1917; the reward for me was four years' imprisonment while the Liberals were kept in power for 44 years."

Nazi Prisoners In Row In Canadian Tavern

Ottawa, May 6 (P)—Two Canadians and four German officer prisoners of war are under arrest in connection with a disturbance at a Montreal tavern Friday night. It was announced today.

The prisoners, under escort of a private in the Canadian guard of Canada and accompanied by an officer of the inter-service intelligence pool, went to Montreal from the Grand Ligne Internment Camp to enable the Germans to receive medical treatment.

The Canadian press reported that while the pool officers and one of the prisoners were visiting an optician, the guard and the other three prisoners went into a tavern and ordered drinks. Their presence precipitated a disturbance among

Canadians Face U. S. Draft

OTTAWA, May 6 (AP)—Defense headquarters said today that discharged Canadian Army personnel who established residence in the United States were liable to induction in the United States Army. Officers have been instructed to so advise any American citizens or Canadians with homes in the United States before their discharge from the Canadian Army, a department statement said.

Heavy Voting Reported Throughout Panama

Panama, Panama, May 6 (AP)—Heavy voting was reported throughout the Republic of Panama today in elections for the special National Assembly.

About half of the voters were women, who voted for the first time in Panama's history.

Slips of paper reading, "We demand the return of Arnulfo Arias," appeared at some booths. Arias was overthrown as President in 1941 and now is in Buenos Aires.

Twenty Split \$1,000,000 Prize

Mexico City, May 6 (AP)—Nobody held the winning ticket in Mexico's first \$1,000,000 lottery, so twenty persons got \$50,000 each. The winning number was 3,328. As it had not been sold, the top money was divided among all the holders of tickets ending in 328.

Japs Upset by Nazi Peace Bids, Threaten to 'End' Reich Pact

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6—

Radio Tokyo tonight quoted Japanese Foreign Minister Togo as accusing Germany of "extreme violation" of the Tri-Partite pact and as threatening to cancel all treaties with Germany because of its failure to consult Japan before entering into peace negotiations with United States and Great Britain.

Following is the translated text of the foreign minister's declaration at a Sunday (Japanese time) press conference, as reported by Radio Tokyo and recorded by Blue Network:

"In view of the fact that Hitler has offered to surrender to the United States and Britain and in the light of the Admiral Doenitz's radio address, his assumption as the new German leader is now evident that Germany is now intent on resuming war with the Soviet Union

while suing for peace with America and England.

"Japan being in a state of war against America and England finds itself at variance with the war aims of Germany. This is an extreme violation of the agreement set forth in the Tri-Partite pact which does not recognize any peace arrangement entered into without consultation with the high contracting powers.

"Just as soon as the situation is confirmed, the Japanese government will reserve the right to act to free (itself from) the armed Tri-Partite pact and all political agreements entered into between Germany and Japan."

The Blue Network said the words "itself from" do not appear in the text of the last paragraph. The Japanese announcer stumbled slightly at this point but this evidently was what he meant.

Belgians Report Leopold Safe

New York, May 6 (AP)—The Belgian domestic radio in a broadcast monitored by the Federal Communications Commission, said today that "King Leopold and his family are reunited" and "at the moment are in Switzerland and preparing for the return to Belgium."

MAY 7 1945

Regent Says Yugoslavia Must Retain Trieste

New York, May 6 (AP)—Regent Ante Mandic, of Yugoslavia, declared in a speech broadcast today that Trieste was "the outlet of central Europe to the Adriatic" and must remain in Yugoslav hands if his countrymen were to be "masters in their own house."

"It represents Yugoslavia's western gate," said Mandic. "As long as this gate was open, anybody could come into our country, could come in and rule. Yugoslavia was not free."

Mandic, one of three Yugoslav regents, asserted that "this is why today undisguised and disguised Fascists are so much at pains to keep this gate open so that through it they might be able to blast our young freedom with their venomous breath."

EUROPE WILL NEED 12 MILLION TONS OF FOOD IN YEAR MAY 7 1945

WASHINGTON, May 6—(AP)—The Agriculture department estimated today that Continental Europe will need 12,000,000 tons of imported food between August 1945 and the same month in 1946, to improve the diets of peoples in liberated areas and to prevent large-scale starvation in enemy territory.

This total could consist largely of wheat, the department said, but should also include substantial quantities of fats, meats, eggs, dairy products and sugar.

Shortage Predicted

Except for wheat, world supplies of these commodities are far short of demands.

In a report prepared by its office of foreign agricultural relations, the department said European production during the current season is expected to drop from 5 to 10 per cent below last year's level, which would be the lowest since outbreak of the war.

Despite reoccupation of German-occupied portions of Prussia, production of food in the Soviet Union during the past 12 months only slightly improved the extremely tight situation of 1943, the report said.

Given favorable weather during the balance of the season, some, but not spectacular, improvement in the situation following this year's harvest may be expected, the department said. Production was said to be still hampered by shortages of draft animals, farm machinery, labor, and fertilizers which are essential for good yields of many crops, particularly sugar beets.

Livestock Hard Hit

The report said that recovery of the Russian livestock industry, which suffered severe losses during German occupation, will require considerable time.

The per capita consumption of food in Continental Europe thus far in the 1944-45 production season was estimated at 85 per cent of the pre-war level, with a substantial deterioration in the qualitative composition of the diet.

"An average consumption of around 75 per cent of the pre-war per capita intake of energy, with a large part of the population

(mostly the rural people) scarcely unaffected by the reduction in total supplies, indicates that there are millions of people who subsist on as little as three-fourths, two-thirds or even one-half their pre-war calories."

NEW EXTENSION URGED IN PEARL HARBOR QUIZ

WASHINGTON, May 6—(AP)—Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) said today he plans to introduce legislation extending the statute of limitations on responsibility for the Pearl Harbor disaster until six months after the war's close.

Ferguson said he will be joined in the action by Representative Short (R-Mo.), who is now in Europe.

The present extension, voted last Fall, expires June 7. It was the third extension of six months made by Congress.

Son Of Former Senator Reported Liberated

Washington, May 6 (AP)—Clyde E. Herring, former Iowa Senator, said tonight he was advised that his son, Capt. Clyde E. Herring, Jr., has been liberated by the Russians in German prison camp at Luckenwaldt.

The information came from Amon G. Carter, Fort Worth, (Texas), publisher who met his own captured son at the same camp. The sons were together and in good condition.

Red Cross Services Listed MAY 7 1945

Washington, May 6 (AP)—American troops overseas each month are now getting these things at less than cost, the Red Cross said today.

More than 1,640,000 complete meals.

9,000,000 snack lunches. 680,000 lodgings.

Chairman Basil O'Connor of the Red Cross declared in a statement: "Charges for food and lodging in Red Cross clubs on an over-all basis represent less than the cost of the items and vary in different theaters in accordance with market prices in the country."

The Red Cross policy of charging service men for meals, lodging and snacks in its clubs was established at the beginning of this war, O'Connor said, in compliance with the wishes of the War Department.

He added that a large portion of food supplies bought by the Red Cross is distributed free in Red Cross mobile installations, in serv-

ice hospitals, at ports of embarkation, to casual forces and patients in transit, and in the field by Red Cross workers.

"Red Cross clubmobiles alone distribute free of charge a monthly average of more than 2,800,000 cups of coffee and 8,000,000 doughnuts in forward and isolated areas," O'Connor reported.

Trumans Pack, Ready to Move To White House**Margaret's Piano Will Go Along; Mrs. Truman Plans No Changes in Staff**

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The Truman family is about ready to move into the White House.

The apartment-size piano belonging to the President's co-ed daughter, Mary Margaret, who aspires to a singer's career, will be one of the major items of furniture to be moved into the Executive mansion when the current job of redecorating its living quarters is done, a White House source disclosed today.

There is a huge, gilded concert grand in the formal East Room of the White House, but Mary Margaret and her father, who have passed many evenings playing duets, will feel more at home using their own instrument in the second-floor sitting room.

Mrs. Truman, who moved by family from a Connecticut Avenue apartment to the government's Blair House three weeks ago, has passed much of her time since in disposing of their apartment possessions.

Furniture Sent to Missouri

Aside from clothes, of course the Trumans will take some other personal possessions into the White House with them. But a great part of the apartment furniture is being shipped back to Missouri where Mrs. Truman's family home is expected to become the summer White House.

In the huge Victorian house of her grandfather, Mrs. Truman received training that will be helpful to her in managing the forty-odd room White House and its staff. The Trumans passed their first years of marriage in the house at Independence, where she helped direct the servants when her mother was in ill health.

Now in Washington, Mrs. Tru-

man's mother, Mrs. D. W. Wallace, also will move into the White House, probably staying until summer time, it was reported.

Also planning to live in the White House is Miss Reathel Odum, formerly on Mr. Truman's office staff when he was Senator and Vice-President, now serving as Mrs. Truman's secretary.

No Changes in Staff

Mrs. Truman has indicated that at present she plans no changes in the White House household staff. Mrs. Henrietta Nesbitt, brought from Hyde Park by the Franklin D. Roosevelts, directs the domestic staff.

Mrs. James Meredith Helm, White House social secretary, has said she would remain at her post for a while at the request of the Trumans.

Both Mrs. Truman and Mary Margaret are reported planning to continue as much as possible the activities in which they participated before they suddenly found themselves the wife and daughter of the nation's President.

Whether Mrs. Truman will continue to work the cooking-and-serving-luncheon shift at a Washington U. S. O. canteen and her Red Cross bandage rolling is yet to be settled. Mary Margaret already has resumed her full history major course at George Washington University where she also is active in extra-curricular pursuits.

'Common Sense' Urged On 'V-E' Day in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 6—(AP)—The government tonight left to the "common sense" of the American people the manner of celebrating when V-E day comes.

A statement of War Mobilizer Fred M. Vinson said Federal authorities asked that war production continue uninterrupted with the formal ending of hostilities in Europe and that there be "no greater interruption of normal activity than the people's sense of sober rejoicing demands."

Vinson's statement said: "Numerous citizens and local officials have inquired whether the Federal government looks with favor upon local celebrations, following the termination of hostilities in Europe, which interrupt the normal course of business."

"The Federal authorities will not attempt to prescribe a rigid rule of conduct, but rather incline to entrust the matter to the common sense of the citizenry and their local officials. The Federal government does, however, request that there be no interruption of war production, and no greater interruption of normal activity than the people's sense of sober rejoicing demands."

Sugar Crisis Seen In U.S. By Fall

Washington, May 6 (AP)—The House Food Committee turned its searchlight tonight on a growing sugar shortage and black market that threatens, committeemen said, to outstrip the meat crisis by canning season.

"Sugar is uncomfortably tight right now and it will be terrifically short by fall unless something is done," said Committee Chairman Anderson (D., N.M.). "The time to do something is now."

The committee said the Cuban sugar crop will be short, and OPA "already has sharply curtailed the amounts normally available for the summer months." The shortage promises to hit its peak at about the time housewives start their major canning.

U.S. Experts To Testify

As it did with its meat investigation, the committee called in top Government sugar experts for a secret session tomorrow. Tuesday it will open public hearings to check the Government's story against the experience of the industry itself.

That procedure, in meat, developed testimony that legitimate packers were going broke while black-market operators bought up their meat supplies.

Preliminary investigation by the committee has convinced its members that the sugar situation will be extremely alarming unless some means can be found to boost domestic and foreign production. It has evidence that acreage of sugar beets in this country are being plowed under because growers can not get the field labor necessary to bring in a maximum crop.

Black Market Developing

Already the signs of a major black-market operations in sugar are developing, Anderson said. Some warehouse stocks have disappeared mysteriously from legitimate storage.

"The committee feels the time to deal with shortages is before the black market has developed," its preliminary report said, "and when there may still be time to remedy the shortages by incentives or by a more aggressive program of production to secure a more abundant supply—which, in the last analysis, is the strongest weapon against black-market operators and inflation."

The House group will go into domestic and world stockpiling of sugar to see how this country's quota stacks up against the rest of the United Nations.

Would Step Up Acreages

Its chief hope, Anderson said, is to step up acreages here and abroad this year—the planting season is here now—so that a bigger crop

will be in prospect, thus permitting a heavier drain on current stocks.

"There must be areas like Puerto Rico," said Anderson, "where a vigorous incentive system can increase the crop a year from now and make it possible to dip deeper into present supplies."

In this country the committee already has urged the assignment of more prisoners of war to Western beet fields as a means of cracking the labor shortage which is causing plantings to dwindle.

LaGuardia Declines to Run, He Declares in Broadcast

New York Mayor, Lacking G.O.P. Support, Bows Out of Race.

MAY 7 1945
NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, nearing the end of his third term, said in his weekly radio talk today that "I am not going to run for mayor this year."

The 62-year-old mayor, a member of the American Labor Party, thanked those who have been preparing to circulate petitions favoring his reelection and said:

"I know you must well but when I want a nomination I submit it to the people, not to the political bosses. I will not enter the Republican primaries (this fall), I am not a candidate for the Republican nomination. There are other groups, but the decision has been left to the people."

"I ask the American Labor Party not to nominate me or put my name on any petition. I am not going to run for mayor this year."

It was LaGuardia's first public pronouncement on whether he would seek office again. In previous campaigns he has had Republican endorsement, but this year the party's county chairmen in New York city have announced they do not favor his reelection.

LaGuardia expressed hope he would not "have to come back into public service again," but he added:

"If conditions are good after the war and there is prosperity, I think I will have made my contribution but if we have controversy between veterans and government and if there is corruption it will be the duty of those of us with experience to take hold again."

After the broadcast he was asked by reporters if this meant that

he would run again if necessary.

"Maybe all I'll need is a soapbox," he replied. "But if it's necessary to enter, I will, and I'm not fooling."

The New York Daily News said in a copyrighted story it has learned that LaGuardia has been offered the post of "Czar of America's most dramatic postwar business—

both sides declined comment. Negotiators were to meet again at 2 p. m. (EWT) tomorrow.

The miners stopped work last Tuesday after negotiators failed to reach an agreement by midnight Monday when the old contract expired.

Later the miners abandoned their original demands and accepted a compromise proposal made by Secretary of Labor Frances Per-

KIN SAYS GOERING FAVORED PEACE

NEW YORK, May 6.—Fritz Goering, nephew of Hermann Goering, said today his uncle wanted to make peace 10 days ago, and was arrested on Hitler's orders and removed from Berchtesgaden, Mutual correspondent Seymour Korman reported in a broadcast from Berchtesgaden.

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring fled from Berchtesgaden several days before American troops arrived, young Goering said. He added he did not know where his uncle had been taken.

The nephew was in charge of the big Goering estate near Hitler's mountain retreat. Korman said the power plant at Hitler's "Eagle's Nest" still was operating, and the underground labyrinths still were lighted, although the building had been damaged by Allied bombs and fire.

All furnishings and decorations were gone, and there were huge holes in the walls, he added. The glass had been removed from the large rectangular window through which Hitler once looked out upon the Austrian alps. The subterranean section of the house still was intact, and stone steps led down more than 150 feet to air raid shelters and stores of food and other supplies.

Job Reported For LaGuardia

New York, May 6 (AP)—The New York Daily News says in a copyrighted story it has learned that Mayor LaGuardia, who today announced he would not run for reelection, has been offered the post of "czar of America's most dramatic postwar business—the commercial air transport industry."

WAR DEPT. PLANNING TO FLY TROOPS HOME

NEW YORK, May 6.—(AP) The War department announced today that 800 transport planes, capable of moving 50,000 men across the Atlantic per month, would be assigned to aid in the task of deployment after V-E day.

The announcement was made on

the official "Army Hour" program broadcast by NBC.

The War department spokesman said evacuation of U. S. troops from Europe would take at least a year and that half of the troops moved from Europe to the Pacific would be given furloughs in the United States.

ENVOY PLEADS FOR POLAND

Ciechanowski Calls the Charges Against 16 Leaders 'Ludicrous'

BALTIMORE, May 6 (AP)—Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador to the United States, said today that Russian charges against sixteen arrested Polish leaders were "ludicrous" and that "a rapid process of political, economic and social communization" was being carried out in Poland.

The Ambassador, speaker at a mass meeting in commemoration of the 164th anniversary of the Polish Constitution, said in a prepared address:

"I must leave it to the sound good sense of American public opinion to form its own judgment regarding this violation of international law and procedure in the case of a delegation of leading officials and political representatives who have in good faith sought to open negotiations on behalf of Poland in the sincere hope of reaching an understanding with Soviet Russia."

"Reliable information from Poland conclusively proves that a rapid process of political, economic and social communization is being carried out in Poland against the will of the people. Contrary to democratic practice, legal chaos and irresponsible economic experiments are being arbitrarily introduced."

18 Locomotives Flown From Miami To Burma

Miami, Fla., May 6 (AP)—Eighteen 12,000-pound locomotives ferried piecemeal across the Atlantic two weeks ago by air transport command planes are now hauling supplies for Lord Louis Mountbatten's forces in Burma.

On January 8 Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding general of the Army Service Forces, received an urgent request for eighteen narrow-gauge, gas-powered locomotives from the ASF commanding general in Burma.

The Fate-Root-Heath Company, of Plymouth, Ohio, on March 27 assembled the first three, tested them, then knocked them down and crated them for shipment to the ATC's Miami army airfield. The others followed.

Twenty-seven ATC transport

planes were used to speed the eighteen knocked-down freight haulers from the Miami field to Burma.

A. F. of L. Urges Justice As Peace-Charter Basis

Meany Sees Danger If Power Is Balanced With Power

CHICAGO, May 6 (AP)—George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, declared today the world security organization being fashioned at San Francisco will fail unless planned on a basis of "right and justice" rather than "the delicate process of balancing power with power."

"We are firmly convinced," he said in an address prepared for the Chicago Federation of Labor, "that unless principles of international morality and justice are written into the charter of the world security organization . . . that charter will not be worth the paper it is written on."

Mr. Meany told the organization the A. F. of L. shunned an invitation to the London World Trade Union Conference because the Federation recognized the Russian trade-union movement "for what it is—a government-controlled government-fostered and government-dominated labor front" . . . He said, however, the Federation was in "complete accord" with the United States military co-operation with Russia and hoped for similar co-operation after the war in the interest of permanent world peace."

New Production of Automobiles In Quantity in 1945 Is Doubtful

DETROIT, May 6 (AP).—The Automotive Council for War Production reported today that a survey of the automotive reconversion outlook indicated any substantial production of new automobiles is not likely until late in 1945 or early in 1946. Only a few cars, the council said, are expected to be made next fall.

Industry executives, the council statement said, lack information on several vital factors which will set the pace for the industry's reconversion after V-E Day. Questions yet to be answered, the survey said, included:

"What war contracts will be terminated or cutback in the coming days, weeks, months?"

"When will automotive machine tools be available?"

"How fast can automotive plants

be cleared of government-owned machines and materials after the post V-E Day terminations?"

"How many new passenger cars will the industry be permitted to

make while the war with Japan still goes on?"

"Will there be adequate supplies of all necessary raw materials when needed?"

"Current thinking of industry executives and government officials planning reconversion," the survey continues, "assumes that passenger car production at about 50 per cent of the industry's pre-war normal output will be permitted in the first year after V-E Day."

"Should victory over Japan come sooner than expected, every effort would be made to step production up to the highest possible levels to satisfy pent-up consumer demand and give employment for as many of the industry's present workers as possible."

"After military victory is achieved, producers expect car production to exceed all previous records by a wide margin."

[Several car makers have predicted the post-war era will bring three or more 6,000,000-car years.]

'BIG 3' LEADERS TO BE CONSULTED ON POLISH CRISIS MAY 7 1945

Truman - Churchill - Stalin Discussions Expected on Underground Arrests.

PARLEY PROCEEDS

Amendments to Dumbarton Oaks Plan Studied at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—(AP)

The Big Three chiefs—Truman, Churchill and Stalin—today were reported taking a hand in the bitter Polish dispute, seeking both to break the inter-Allied deadlock and to remove the thorny problem from this world conference scene.

The split between the Western Allies and Russia over the arrest of Polish underground leaders was so wide that officials reported only chiefs of government had authority adequate to straighten out the snarl. In diplomatic language, it was now a matter for "the highest levels."

This has been the procedure in the past when foreign ministers and ambassadors could not agree on Anglo-American-Soviet affairs. Conference officials said the first step probably was messages from President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill to Premier Stalin, reinforcing previous requests from Secretary of State Stettinius and Foreign Minister Eden for an explanation of the arrests. Eden already has received from Churchill a telegram approving his action.

The same officials expressed confidence that work of the United Nations conference to construct world machinery intended to keep peace will go forward despite the disruptive effect of the Russian disclosure.

Immediately ahead of 46-nation delegates, after a Sunday of rest, was the blending of big and little power amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks draft of a world charter. Conference committees will

sift scores of amendments for those best designed to effect a new international treaty.

To Meet Today

On tomorrow's schedule also was another Big Five meeting—the U.S., Britain, Russia, China and France—on the problem of trusteeships for territories incapable of self-government or taken from the enemy. At latest reports, the French were siding with American insistence upon differentiating between strategic military areas and the rest.

Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov yesterday informed Secretary Stettinius and Foreign Secretary Eden of the arrest of 16 Polish leaders on grounds of "diversionist activities against the Red army."

Stettinius called them "prominent Polish democratic leaders," and spoke of "great concern" over this "disturbing development." Eden described the turn of events as "serious."

Details Demanded

Both demanded of Molotov a complete list of names and "a full explanation." Further discussions of the general Polish situation, they agreed, "must await a reply."

They also looked for Molotov to relay word from Moscow whether Russia is going along with the other three powers sponsoring amendments relating to review of treaties and to regional security systems.

China, Britain and the United

States had decided to offer identical proposals on those points, regardless of whether Russia agreed to back them.

Alterations approved by the big powers met some, but not all, of the objections small nations have raised against Dumbarton Oaks. Some of the smaller states still had hopes of winning on such points as more autonomy for regional security pacts, like that of the American republics, more power for small countries in the world organization, and the whittling down of great-nation veto authority over use of force to check aggression.

Japs Say B-29's Drop

Mines In Inland Sea

San Francisco, May 6 (AP)—Radio Tokyo, quoting the Japanese Domei agency, reported today that some 25 American Superfortresses dropped mines in Nippon's strategic Inland Sea Saturday night (Tokyo time).

Kure, Japan's No. 1 naval base, is located on the Inland Sea which separates the Nippon home islands of Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku. Tokyo also reported "about nine large type enemy planes" flew over southwestern Korea and near-by

waters Sunday attacking Japanese shipping. It claimed losses were "extremely light."

Both broadcasts were recorded by the BBC.

Each Cause Has Its Crusader at San Francisco

Questions on India, Korea, Palestine Pop Up at Major News Conferences

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6 (AP)—Officers of the United Nations Conference tried hard today to slow down the crusaders for causes who have descended on San Francisco.

Conference leaders said, as did the State Department long ago, that the conference is simply working on machinery to make the world run better. Wait until the machinery is operating before launching special demands, they urged. But the crusaders show no sign of waiting. They throng into news conferences, particularly when any of the Big Four are talking, and try to get a statement favorable to them.

China's affable Dr. T. V. Soong had to take the worst barrage in a mass news conference which seemed to ring them all in. He was barely introduced to some 600 press and radio people when a little man, with a high voice, shouted from the back, "Does China favor independence for Korea?"

Then the questions came thick and fast: An Indian newspaperman shouted, "Does the Atlantic Charter apply to India?"

The question of Palestine was put many ways: Would there be a commission to study Palestine? Did Dr. Soong favor a Jewish home land?

The crusaders get about the same answers everywhere: Korea was promised freedom at Cairo. The British have announced India will soon gain autonomy.

Both crusaders and the men questioned are showing jocular good will, the crusaders obviously realizing that this conference cannot handle problems of specific territories.

It was Herbert Eyatt, Australia's Foreign Minister, who brought down the biggest laugh in evading one of the cause questions. He had turned aside several, when a questioner rose to ask: "What about

Palestine, Mr. Eyatt? Will she remain a mandate?" Mr. Eyatt, mindful that Great Britain is now the sovereign power in Palestine, wouldn't be trapped on that one. He shouted back:

"I'll head into a double play."

WORD OF RED ASSISTANCE LAID TO ERROR

JAMESON
Patriot Radio Names General Vlassov, Thought To Be Renegade

London, Monday, May 7 (AP)—Czechoslovak patriots, who indicated late last night that Russian troops had reinforced them in the bloody street battle for control of Prague, apparently were tricked by the German command.

Shortly before midnight the Free Czechoslovak radio station in Prague proclaimed "help has arrived. Allied forces are approaching. Units of General Vlassov already are here. Now we are temporarily leaving the air."

Later Broadcast Heard

Later a German-controlled Prague station was heard in London broadcasting in Russian to General Vlassov's forces to fight with Germany against bolshevism.

The German broadcast aroused speculation in London that the Russian forces were probably arriving to "help" the patriots may have been those of Gen. Andrei Vlassov, a renegade White Russian general who went over to the Germans early in the war. There were unconfirmed reports last week that at least some of Vlassov's forces had sought refuge in the tiny principality of Liechtenstein, adjoining Switzerland.

Two Other Vlassovs

Russian sources in London were uncertain, explaining that at least two Generals Vlassov now were active in the Red Army. It also was pointed out that the nearest Russian ground forces were last reported in the Bischofswerda area of Germany, 65 miles to the north. Other Russian forces were at least 108 miles away in Moravia.

Meanwhile, the partisan-held radio in Prague failed to return to

the air after its broadcast, possibly indicating that a battle was in progress for possession of the station or that it has been lost.

Previously, the German-controlled station in Prague had asserted that German Tiger tanks, battering through partisan street barricades, were shooting down patriots in street fighting and claimed to have largely smashed the uprising.

Nazis Broadcast Threat

The Germans, in the later broadcast which did not mention Russian reinforcement of the Czechs, threatened to employ "all weapons of modern warfare" against the patriots if necessary to quell the uprising, contended that "all important military positions in Prague are in German hands," and warned the Partisans that "the insurrection in Prague renders it impossible for us to avoid bringing war to Prague, which had been declared a hospital town by the German command."

Advance units of the American 3d Army were known to be pushing rapidly toward Prague from captured Pilsen.

The Germans admitted in their earlier broadcast that patriot fighters held two radio stations and were fighting hard to consolidate their hold on large areas of the city's central streets, while waiting for relief from the American forces.

Other Uprisings Reported

At the same time, the Moscow radio said that uprisings were taking place in many Czechoslovak towns in German-occupied Bohemia, where Moscow said the situation was "extremely tense."

Moscow claimed that many prominent Nazis and their families had fled to Prague and the surrounding area to escape capture "and they now are trying to appear inconspicuous citizens."

The Patriot National Council in Prague broadcast a message to President Eduard Benes and the Czechoslovak Government in Kosice that "we shall continue to fight until final liberation."

Given Soldiers' Status

The Kosice Government meanwhile undertook to safeguard the Partisan fighters and broadcast a warning to the Germans that Czechoslovak Patriots were to be considered as soldiers in accordance with international law and that contravention by the Germans would be punished.

The Czechoslovakian news bureau in London said the local broadcasting station at Budejovice in southern Bohemia was in patriot hands.

[The FCC reported that the Partisan-controlled radio in Prague had announced the "arrest" of Dr. Walter Rottsch, Nazi Minister of

Economics and Finance for the Nazi protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia.]

195 More Internees Arrive

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6 (AP)—An Army transport docked at a San Francisco pier today, bringing to this country 195 men, women, and children liberated from Japanese internment camps in the Philippines. There were 103 Americans in the group and 74 British.

RUSSIAN DELEGATES REACH COAST PARLEY

MAY 7 1945
Delegates from White Russia and the Ukraine arrived by plane today to represent these Soviet republics at the United Nations conference.

Admission of the two delegations was one of the first requests made of the conference by Soviet Commissar Molotov. Premier Stalin had asked at Yalta for seats for the two republics in the proposed world assembly and won British and American support. Molotov argued that since they were to be initial members of the assembly of the world organization being framed here, they also should participate in the conference.

PRISONERS OF JAPS RETURNED TO COAST

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6—(AP) A gray, rusty-sided Army transport docked at a San Francisco pier today, bringing to this country 195 men, women and children liberated from Japanese internment camps in the Philippines.

There were 103 Americans in the group and 74 British. Nearly half of them were patients, 24 litter cases being taken to Marine hospital.

In addition, the transport carried approximately 350 Army and Navy personnel, including 29 survivors of a ship sinking. Others were chiefly rotation furloughs.

Most of the repatriates appeared in good condition.

Polish Group Blasts

Russians for Arrests

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6—(AP) The Polish American Congress urged today that America "demonstrate that this is a free country which will not take co-responsibility for Soviet crimes."

A statement signed by Charles Rozmarek, congress president, and Frank Januszewski, vice president, protested the arrest by Russia of 16 Polish underground leaders. Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov told Britain and the United States the arrests were for "diversionist activities against the Red Army."

The Polish American Congress

said, "we believe it to be our duty to brand the Soviet government as a totalitarian dictatorship, using the same methods as Hitler used, against the same heroic people, with the same aim; to destroy freedom and democracy everywhere within its reach, and in particular to destroy the Polish state."

Wife Can't Decide

What Course to Pursue

LONG BEACH, Calif., May 6—(AP) Mrs. Helen Goad-MacDowell, who has now learned definitely that her first husband, a bomber pilot, is alive in a Rangoon hospital, and who is confronted with the problem of having two husbands, told reporters today at the home of friends here:

"I'm faced with a decision I can't make at present. I was convinced beyond all doubt that he (Lt. Harold W. Goad) was dead before I married again. I'm not going to make any move until I see him. I couldn't explain very much in 20 words—that was all the government would allow me to send him."

Mrs. Goad-MacDowell said she is also concerned about sending a message to Ensign Robert A. MacDowell, whom she married 18 months after Lt. Goad was reported missing in action and six months after the War department had declared him dead. "You can't cover a situation like this in 20 words," she said.

SHIP HONORS LAFAYETTE

RICHMOND, Calif., May 5—(AP) Mme. Henri Bonnet, wife of the French ambassador to the United States, tonight cracked the traditional bottle of champagne over the prow of the S.S. Lafayette Victory at the ship's launching at Henry Kaiser's Richmond shipyard No. 2.

The 704th ship to be launched at the Richmond yards was named in honor of Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., as well as for the distinguished Frenchman. George Bidault, French foreign minister, spoke briefly.

MAY 7 1945

30.24

25513

LONDON, MAY 6-(AP)--WILLIAM E. WEST, 35, EXCHANGE

WAR
TELEGRAPH CORRESPONDENT, WAS KILLED BY A JAPANESE SNIPER IN PEGU,
BURMA, ON APRIL 30, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

WEST, A ~~BRITISH~~ BRITISH CITIZEN, HAD BEEN ON THE
BURMA FRONT FOR ABOUT TWO MONTHS. HE PREVIOUSLY HAD SERVED AS AN
AIR AND NAVAL CORRESPONDENT IN EUROPE.

HE ~~IS~~ IS SURVIVED BY HIS WIDOW AND THREE CHILDREN.

MAY 7 1945

APL KINGS 00658--JA-- 115A

LONDON, MAY 6-(AP)--THE BRITISH RADIO IN A GERMAN LANGUAGE
BROADCAST TODAY QUOTED THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED SCANDINAVIAN TELEGRAPH
BUREAU AS SAYING THAT FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY HAD
REFUSED TO NEGOTIATE FOR THE SURRENDER OF NORWAY UNLESS THE OFFER
OF CAPITULATION WAS EXTENDED TO THE RUSSIANS.

THE DISPATCH GAVE NO SOURCE FOR THE INFORMATION AND DID
NOT SAY WHO MADE THE OFFER TO MONTGOMERY.

THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET SAID REPORTS CIRCULATING
IN STOCKHOLM ASSERTED THAT THE DELAY IN GERMAN CAPITULATION IN NORWAY
WAS BECAUSE "GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT WERE
NOT YET CONCLUDED."

THERE WERE REPORTS THAT THE GERMANS WERE SEEKING TO ARRANGE
EVACUATION INTO SWEDEN OF THEIR TROOPS IN NORTHERN NORWAY FACING
THE RUSSIANS.

THE AFTONBLADET ARTICLE ADDED---BUT THE SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE
IMMEDIATELY DENIED---THAT A BRITISH DELEGATION HAD VISITED STOCKHOLM
SATURDAY AND PROCEEDED BY AIR TO NORWAY THIS MORNING TO PARTICIPATE
IN THE FINAL CAPITULATION NEGOTIATIONS.

AFTONBLADET'S BORDER CORRESPONDENT WHO MADE A SHORT TRIP INTO
NORWAY SATURDAY SAID THE NORWEGIANS, AS WELL AS SWEDISH MILITARY
OFFICERS ALONG THE BORDER, BELIEVED THE SURRENDER WOULD BE PROCLAIMED
MONDAY.

B211PEW

THESE OTHER CHANGES IN THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S OPERATIONS SECTIONS
WERE ANNOUNCED:

COL. FRANK B. JAMES, 2409 PASADENA AVE., LONG BEACH, CALIF.,
SUCCEEDS TODD AS DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF.

COL. RAMSAY D. POTTS, JR., 21431 CARR AVE., MEMPHIS, TENN., FORMER
DIRECTOR OF BOMBERS, BECOMES DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS SUCCEEDING
COL. JAMES, AND LT. COL. THOMAS C. CONRY, DOUGLAS, ARIZ., IS MADE DIRECTOR
OF BOMBERS.

LT. COL. OLIN E. GILBERT, COLLINSVILLE, ILL., REPLACES COL. FREDERIC C.
RAY, JR., ABILENE, TEXAS, AS DIRECTOR OF FIGHTERS.

ANDERSON HAS BEEN CONNECTED WITH ARMY AVIATION SINCE 1917.

HE PIONEERED EARLY BALLOON ASCENSIONS INTO THE STRATOSPHERE AND IN
1935 HE PILOTED A BALLOON TO 73,395 FEET, A RECORD AT THAT TIME.

HIS WIFE LIVES AT 4716 34TH ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

FD504PEW

A48

INTEREST CENTERED HERE ON THE EXPECTED IMMEDIATE RETURN TO FRANCE OF
THE FRENCH LEADERS. DALADIER HEADED FRANCE'S GOVERNMENT AND GAMELIN
ITS ARMIES DURING THE "PHONEY WAR" STALEMATE AT THE OUTBREAK OF MTQ FNTV.

A48

MAY 7 1945

INTEREST CENTERED HERE ON THE EXPECTED IMMEDIATE RETURN TO FRANCE OF
THE FRENCH LEADERS. DALADIER HEADED FRANCE'S GOVERNMENT AND GAMELIN
ITS ARMIES DURING THE "PHONEY WAR" STALEMATE AT THE OUTBREAK OF HOST-
ILITIES WITH GERMANY. REYNAUD TOOK OVER FROM DALADIER AND WEYGAND
FROM GAMELIN TO PRESIDE OVER THE DEBACLE OF MAY AND JUNE, 1940, THAT
ENDED IN DEFEAT AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MARSHAL PHILIPPE PETAIN'S
VICHY REGIME, SUPPORTED BY WEYGAND, WHICH ARRESTED THE OTHER THREE.

REYNAUD AND WEYGAND WERE SEIZED BY GERMANY AFTER THE ALLIED LANDINGS
IN NORTH AFRICA IN NOVEMBER, 1942, AND BERLIN ANNOUNCED THE FOLLOWING
APRIL 5 THAT DALADIER AND GAMELIN HAD BEEN REMOVED TO GERMAN PRISONS
TO PREVENT ESTABLISHMENT OF A PRO-ALLIED "COUNTER-GOVERNMENT."

REYNAUD PROBABLY WILL BE A LEADING WITNESS IN THE SCHEDULED TREASON
TRIAL OF PETAIN, WHOM REYNAUD NAMED VICE-PREMIER IN THE LAST DAYS OF
HIS GOVERNMENT AND WHO LATER TOOK OVER FROM REYNAUD TO SIGN AN ARMIS-
TICE WITH GERMANY ON JUNE 20, 1940.

PETAIN'S GOVERNMENT BEGAN A TRIAL IN FEBRUARY, 1942, OF BLUM, REYNAUD
DALADIER, GAMELIN, FORMER NATIONAL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATOR PIERRE JACOMET
AND FORMER AIR MINISTRY GUY LA CHAMBRE FOR "RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE
DEFEAT", AT WHICH DALADIER LEVELED CHARGES OF INCOMPETENCY AT BOTH
PETAIN AND GAMELIN. GAMELIN, NOW 72, TOOK A SILENT DEFENSE AT THE
TRIAL, WHICH WAS CALLED OFF IN APRIL AFTER RESULTING IN EMBARRASSING
REVELATIONS.

WEYGAND, WHO NOW IS 78 YEARS OLD, WAS PETAIN'S MILITARY COMMANDER
OF NORTH AFRICA UNTIL THE NAZIS, DISQUIETED BY WEYGAND'S APPARENT
INDEPENDENCE, FINALLY FORCED PETAIN TO RECALL HIM IN NOVEMBER, 1941,
AND HE WAS PLACED UNDER CLOSE WATCH IN FRANCE. HE WAS TAKEN TO GERMANY
AS A HOSTAGE FOR GEN. HENRI GIRAUD, WHO ESCAPED FROM A GERMAN PRISON
CAMP AND THEN WAS BROUGHT TO NORTH AFRICA ON A BRITISH SUBMARINE TO
COOPERATE WITH ALLIED LANDING FORCES.

RW358PEW

BY SID FEDER

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON THE AUSTRIAN BORDER, MAY 4--(DELAYED)--(AP)--FIFTH ARMY FORCES HAD TO DO A LOT OF TALKING AND BLUFFING TO GET THROUGH GERMAN LINES TODAY FOR A JUNCTION WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, DESPITE THE FACT THE GERMAN ARMIES HAD SURRENDERED IN THIS SECTOR.

LT. COL. RALPH E. HAINES, OF ORLANDO, FLA., WAS STOPPED FIVE TIMES BY GERMAN TROOPS WHO DIDN'T SEEM TO REALIZE THEIR COMMAND HAD GIVEN UP THE FIGHT.

HAINES, EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE 349TH REGIMENT, 88TH DIVISION, OF THE FIFTH ARMY, DROVE BY JEEP THROUGH THE GERMAN LINES JUST SOUTH OF THE BRENNER PASS. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY LT. DAVID DUKES, OF GREENVILLE, S.C., AND SGT. JOHN LLOYD, OF KANSAS CITY, KANS.

ANOTHER FIFTH ARMY TASK FORCE COMMANDED BY COL. EARL F. THOMPSON, LAKE JAMES, IND., FANNED WESTWARD.

THOMPSON PULLED A BLUFF ALL THE WAY TO THE AUSTRIAN BORDER. HE TOLD THE GERMAN PARATROOP COMMANDER HE WAS UNDER FIFTH ARMY ORDERS TO GO TO THE AUSTRIAN BORDER, THAT HE WAS GOING TO BRING HIS TROOPS UP AND THAT HE WAS NOT GOING TO BE STOPPED. IT WORKED.

MEANWHILE, EDWARD GRASSELLI, ITALIAN PARTISAN WHO HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS AND TAKEN TO LEIPZIG WHERE HE WAS RELEASED BY THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, DROVE A BIG TRUCK INTO THE VILLAGE OF CAILLIANO FOR AN UNOFFICIAL JUNCTURE WITH FIFTH ARMY UNITS.

HE JUMPED FROM THE TRUCK SHOUTING, "I'M FROM THE SEVENTH ARMY," AND EMBRACED STAN SWINTON, STARS AND STRIPES CORRESPONDENT, AND MYSELF, AS MAJ. RUSSELL MARTIN, OF GLOUCESTER, MASS., SGT. ROY HOWLAND, 6225 MARSHALL ST., OAKLAND, CALIF., PFC. CLARENCE WHITMAN, LOUISBURG, KANS., PFC. GEORGE SAUNDERS, SANFORD, N.C. AND CPL. JOHN BARTOL, TRAUNIK, MICH. LOOKED ON.

FD-510PEW
BY A. I. GOLDBERG

MAY 7 1945
SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, MAY 6--(AP)--GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER ORDERED EVACUATION OF THE NOTORIOUS DACHAU CONCENTRATION CAMP ON APRIL 14 AND THE EXTERMINATION OF ALL OF ITS INMATES TO PREVENT ANY WITNESSES TO NAZI INHUMANITY FALLING INTO ALLIED HANDS, THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP SAID IN AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT TONIGHT.

THE COMMANDER AT DACHAU SUGGESTED TO HIMMLER THAT THE CAMP BE TURNED OVER TO THE ALLIES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID IT WAS LEARNED THROUGH DOCUMENTS SEIZED BY THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY. HIMMLER REPLIED WITH AN ORDER PROHIBITING SUCH A MOVE AND CONCLUDED, OVER HIS OWN SIGNATURE:

"NO PRISONERS SHALL BE ALLOWED TO FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY ALIVE. PRISONERS HAVE BEHAVED BARBARIOUSLY TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AT BUCHENWALD."

(THE BUCHENWALD CAMP, ONE OF THE WORST NAZI MURDER PRISONS, WAS LIBERATED BY THE AMERICANS THE WEEK BEFORE THE HIMMLER ORDER WAS WRITTEN.)

THE COMMANDER'S NAME WAS NOT GIVEN IN THE STATEMENT BUT HE MAY HAVE BEEN EDWARD WAITER, WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE AT ITTER CASTLE A WEEK AGO TODAY AFTER HAVING GONE THERE FROM DACHAU.

NO EXPLANATION WAS GIVEN IMMEDIATELY WHY THE CAMP WAS NOT EVACUATED AS ORDERED BY HIMMLER AND WHY STACKS OF DEAD PRISONERS AND LONG ROWS OF THE BARELY LIVING VICTIMS WERE LEFT TO BETRAY THE NAZI BRUTALITY.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT ALSO RECORDED THAT A THIRD GERMANY ARMY--A SKELETON ORGANIZATION IN A GHOST WEHRMACHT--WAS INCLUDED IN THE SURRENDER NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP. IT WAS THE GERMAN 24TH ARMY, COMMANDED BY A GENERAL SCHMIDT, BUT IT WAS ENTIRELY ADMINISTRATIVE WITH NO FIELD UNITS. ITS SURRENDER TO THE FRENCH FIRST WAS ARRANGED.

IT WAS DISCLOSED ALSO THAT WHEN THE GERMAN GENERALS ENTERED THE SURRENDER CONFERENCE ROOM YESTERDAY THE AMERICAN OFFICERS REMAINED SEATED.

BY LEE MCCARDELL

BALTIMORE SUNPAPERS WAR CORRESPONDENT
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

30.24 25515
WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, MAY 6--MAJ. ERWIN GIESING, BRAIN, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SPECIALIST WHO ATTENDED ADOF HITLER AS RECENTLY AS FEB. 15, RULES OUT THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE FUEHRER DIED FROM A CEREBRAL HEMMORHAGE.

GIESING IS A GERMAN ARMY SURGEON AND WAS THE SUPERINTENDENT OF A GERMAN MILITARY HOSPITAL CAPTURED BY AMERICAN TROOPS NEAR NUERNBURG.

WHEN HE LAST SAW HITLER, GIESING SAID, THE FUEHRER'S BLOOD PRESSURE WAS NORMAL, HIS LUNGS SOUND AND HE WAS IN UNUSUALLY GOOD PHYSICAL CONDITION FOR A MAN HIS AGE.

GIESING WAS CALLED TO ATTEND HITLER LAST JULY, TWO DAYS AFTER THE BOMB ATTEMPT ON THE FUEHRER'S LIFE. HE DID NOT KNOW WHO HIS PATIENT WAS UNTIL HE REACHED HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS.

BOTH OF HITLER'S EARDRUMS HAD BEEN BROKEN BY THE EXPLOSION, GIESING SAID, BUT CONTRARY TO REPORTS HIS ARM HAD NOT BEEN PARALYZED. THE ONLY INJURIES HE HAD SUFFERED ASIDE FROM HIS EARS WERE SUPERFICIAL WOUNDS FROM WOOD SPLINTERS.

THE SURGEON ADVISED HITLER TO REST IN BED BUT THE FUEHRER SAID HE COULD NOT RECEIVE VISITING STATESMEN IN BED.

GIESING ATTENDED HITLER ON F

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ON SUBSEQUENT OCCASIONS TO PROBE FOR DECAYING FLESH IN HIS EARS.

HE SAID THAT HITLER COULD NOT MAKE A SPEECH LAST PARTY DAY, NOVEMBER 9, BECAUSE OF A POLYP IN HIS THROAT. SINUS TROUBLE ALSO HAD DEVELOPED AND HITLER COMPLAINED OF HEADACHES AND PAIN IN HIS LEFT SIDE. WHEN NERVOUS HITLER ALSO SUFFERED FROM STOMACH TROUBLE.

HITLER HAD LOST SOME WEIGHT AND COLOR WHEN THE SURGEON SAW HIM FOR THE LAST TIME IN FEBRUARY BUT HE WAS CALM. HE REMARKED THE WAR WAS GOING BADLY AND SAID THAT THE GERMAN TROOPS MUST GIVE GROUND.

GIESING SAID HITLER IMPRESSED HIM AS "A FANTASTIC IDEOLOGIST, WHO BELIEVED EVERYTHING WAS POSSIBLE." HE SAID THE FUEHRER HABITUALLY SPOKE LOUDLY BECAUSE HE COULD NOT CONTROL HIS VOICE.

M1026PEW NM
UNTIL 2 P.M. COL. THERELL'S TASK FORCE WAS BACK ON ROAD DEMOLITIONS--SEVEN MOUNTAIN SIDES BLASTED DOWN INTO THE ROAD AND MINES HEAVILY PLANTED OFF THE ROADS---AND HAD TWENTY CASUALTIES FROM SNIPERS AND MINES AND SOME ARTILLERY FIRE.

ONE MEDIC WAS KILLED AND THE CHPLAIN WAS WOUNDED, BUT WHEN THE COLUMN GOT ROLLING IT WENT WITHOUT HINDRANCE AND THE CITIZENRY SHOUTED GREETINGS AND THREW FRESH-PULLED LILACS AND HANDED OUT BOTTLES OF WINE. AUSTRIAN FLAGS OF RED AND WHITE FILLED THE CITY. THERE WAS A SPRINKLING OF WHITE BANNERS.

AN AGED COLONEL TRIED TO SURRENDER THE TOWN TO CORRESPONDENTS BUT CAPT. R.W. CLIFFORD OF VIOLE AVE., POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., TURNED HIM OVER TO COL. THERELL WHO SHUNTED HIM TO CAPT. TED STERRETT OF BELFAST, ME., GEN. MCAULIFFE'S AIDE. CAPT. STERRETT ARRANGED THE SURRENDER.

IN THE TOWN, POLES WHO HAD BEEN PRISONERS OF WAR CLUSTERED AROUND PVT. FRANK PUTYRA OF 4401 SOUTH WOLCOTT ST., CHICAGO, AND PVT. STEPHEN CIBULA OF 7746 HARLEM AVE., BALTIMORE, WHO SPOKE THEIR LANGUAGE.

RW/PS1020PEW

THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY IN THE LAST WEEK HAS CAPTURED 60 GERMAN GENERALS, INCLUDING LT.-GEN. KROSE, AN ARTILLERY COMMANDER, AND VICE-ADMIRAL MICHEL, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES.

MJ105PEW

WAGENINGEN, HOLLAND, MAY 6-(AP)--PRINCE BERNHARD OF HOLLAND STILL IS INDULGING HIS FANCY FOR ELEGANT AUTOMOBILES.

YESTERDAY HIS AUTOMOBILE COMPLETELY STOLE THE SHOW AT THE SURRENDER SIGNING.

GERMAN LT. GEN. CHARLES FOULKES HAD ONLY A SMALL CHEVROLET TOURING CAR WITH THE TOP DOWN AND IT HARDLY WAS A MATCH FOR THE GLISTENING BLACK MERCEDES-BENZ ROADSTER DRIVEN BY THE PRINCE.

ALL ALLIED VEHICLES, HOWEVER, WERE CONSIDERABLY MORE IMPRESSIVE THAN THE GERMAN DELEGATION'S FOUR VEHICLES.

BZ536PEW

WAGENINGEN--FIRST ADD PRINCE BERNHARD'S AUTOMOBILE X X X FOUR VEHICLES.

--DASH--

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THE LONG, LOW, LEATHER-UPHOLSTERED MERCEDES USED BY THE PRINCE BELONGED TO ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART, GERMAN GAULEITER FOR WEST HOLLAND, UNTIL JUST A FEW WEEKS AGO. MEMBERS OF THE DUTCH UNDERGROUND CAPTURED IT AND GAVE IT TO THE PRINCE.

RW611PEW

AT THE GREBBE LINE IN HOLLAND, MAY 6-(AP)--IT TOOK EXACTLY 55 MINUTES THIS AFTERNOON FOR AN AMERICAN BULLDOZER WITH AN ENGLISH DRIVER, FIVE BRITISH AND SIX GERMAN SOLDIERS WITH PICKS AND SHOVELS TO REMOVE THE LAST ROADBLOCK BARRIER TO THE CANADIAN ARMY OCCUPATION OF FORTRESS HOLLAND WHICH STARTS TOMORROW.

BZ534PEW

BY KAJ SCHOU

COPENHAGEN, MAY 6-(AP)--ONE HUNDRED NAZI GESTAPO AGENTS SURRENDERED TO DANISH FREEDOM FIGHTERS TODAY AT THE DAGMARHUS HEADQUARTERS AS QUIET PREVAILED OVER THIS CAPITAL.

BESIEGED SINCE YESTERDAY BY A CORDON OF ARMED PATRIOTS THE GESTAPO AGENTS SURRENDERED THIS MORNING WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT AND WERE INTERNED. DANISH PATRIOTS IMMEDIATELY RUSHED TO THE TOP OF THE BUILDING WHERE DURING THE YEARS OF OCCUPATION PARTISANS WERE TORTURED, AND HUNG OUT A HUGE DANISH FLAG.

THERE WAS NO SHOOTING IN THE CAPITAL LAST NIGHT, BUT FROM ELSEWHERE IN DENMARK THERE CAME REPORTS OF FIGHTING. AT ODENSE ON THE ISLAND OF FYN 14 PATRIOTS WERE REPORTED KILLED AND 70 TO 80 PERSONS WOUNDED IN FIGHTING.

THIS MORNING THE GERMANS IN COPENHAGEN REMAINED IN THEIR BARRACKS OR WALKED AROUND THE STREETS UNARMED LIKE PRE-WAR TOURISTS.

RW456PEW

TANGERMUENDE--FIRST ADD GERMAN FLIGHT (BY GALLAGHER) X X X

THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN FIGHTING FIERCELY TO PRESERVE THEIR ESCAPE ROUTE TO THE AMERICAN LINES.

IN THE WORDS OF CAPT. CHESTER TWENTYMAN, WAUKEEGAN, ILL., "IT'S A HELL OF A WAR."

EVERYTHING HAS COME OVER THE BRIDGE. A REGIMENT OF LATVIANS JUST PASSED. NOT ONE IN TEN WAS OVER 18 YEARS OLD. MOST WERE 13 OR 14. THEY DID NOT KNOW WHAT THEY WERE FIGHTING FOR. THEY DO NOT EVEN SPEAK GERMAN.

THE FRONT IS SO CLOSE THAT LIMPING OVER ARE GERMANS WOUNDED LESS THAN TWO HOURS AGO. ONE HAS HIS FACE HALF TORN AWAY. IT IS HARD TO SEE HOW HE STAYS ON HIS FEET.

A RED CROSS GERMAN MAJOR WHO WAS SUPPOSED TO KEEP ORDER ON THE FAR

SHORE AND DIRECT THE WOUNDED CAME OVER TO SURRENDER. AMERICAN OFFICERS SENT HIM BACK ACROSS THE RIVER WITH THE ROUGH ORDER TO DO HIS JOB.

THERE ARE HARD-FACED SS MEN COVERED WITH MEDALS. THEY ARE TACITURN AND NASTY. THERE IS AN OLD VOLKSSTURMER WITH A HANDLEBAR MUSTACHE WHO LOOKS LIKE HE WAS OUT OF THE LAST WAR.

IN A STEADY STREAM THEY PASS BY, MORE THAN A THOUSAND AN HOUR, DAY AND NIGHT.

A GERMAN WAC GOES BY CARRYING A FUR COAT. THE GERMAN SOLDIER WOMEN APPEAR IN BETTER SPIRITS THAN THE MEN.

THERE IS A MOTLEY COLLECTION OF RAFTS IN THE RIVER BELOW. ON ONE IS A SMALL GROUP OF GERMAN OFFICERS BRINGING OVER THEIR BELONGINGS AND A HORSE.

HOW THEY EXPECT TO BRING A HORSE INTO A PRISON CAMP NO ONE KNOWS. THEY HAD TO LEAVE SOME OF THEIR WOUNDED MEN BEHIND TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE HORSE AND BELONGINGS, BUT THAT DOES NOT BOTHER THEM.

ANOTHER RAFT WITH CIVILIANS SPINS CRAZILY DOWNSTREAM IN THE SWIFT CURRENT AND WASHES BACK ON THE OTHER SHORE BECAUSE THEY DO NOT HAVE ADEQUATE PADDLES.

LT. COL. LEROY FRAZIER, KANKAKEE, ILL., COMPLAINS BITTERLY THAT HE WAS AWAKENED AT 5:45 A.M. BY A GERMAN GENERAL WANTING TO SURRENDER AND HAD THREE MORE GERMAN GENERALS DROP IN FOR BREAKFAST.

AS THE COLONEL COMMANDING THE BATTALION OF THE 102ND DIVISION HANDLING THE PRISONERS WAS TELLING THIS, ANOTHER GERMAN GENERAL MARCHED ACROSS THE BRIDGE AND SURRENDERED. HE WAS AN SS BRIGADIER GENERAL OF THE ELEVENTH SS CORPS WITH A DEATH'S HEAD ON HIS CAP AND WEARING A LEATHER COAT. WITH COLD, PALE BLUE EYES, HE LOOKED LIKE A HOLLYWOOD IDEA OF WHAT A GERMAN SS GENERAL WOULD LOOK LIKE.

RW821PEW

TANGERMUENDE--2ND ADD GERMAN FLIGHT (GALLAGHER) (TOP AYE) X X X LOOK LIKE.

HELPING PROCESS THIS TIDE OF PRISONERS WERE PVTS. TOM BENNEFIELD, QUITMAN, GA.; RICHARD G. ROSENDALE, CONNELSVILLE, PA.; PFC EVERETT MACDONALL, MAYWOOD, CALIF.; T/5 SILVERMAN YEHUDY, BROOKLYN; T/5 CARL SHEFFORD, FOWLER, COLO.; PVT. WILLIAM CLEBER, PITTSBURGH, PA.; PFC OVIA STAFF, ANSLEY, LA.; CPT. JAMES N. ESTES, CHICKASKA, OKLA.; PVT. ARTHUR ECK, WALSH, COLO.; PFC WILLIAM STEVENS, PORTLAND, ORE.; PFC RALPH KENING, NEW ORLEANS, LA., AND LT. WALLACE AITCHESON, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

MQ830PEW

BY KENNETH L. DIXON

U.S. NINTH ARMY FRONT, MAY 6-(AP)--THE WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS TOWARD A PREVIOUSLY SET LINE OF DEMARKATION BETWEEN THEM AND THE RUSSIANS HAS BEGUN.

THE FIRST MOVE CONSISTS OF EVACUATION OF YANKS FROM THEIR BRIDGEHEAD ON THE EAST BANK OF THE ELBE RIVER THUS MAKING THAT RIVER THE TEMPORARY LINE BETWEEN THE ALLIED ARMIES.

HOWEVER, PREVIOUSLY ARMY OFFICIALS HAD SAID THAT THE ACTUAL DIVISION POINT BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND RUSSIANS WOULD BE STILL FARTHER WEST.

ONCE THE TERRITORY BEYOND THE ELBE BECOMES SOLELY RUSSIAN PROPERTY, TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE TWO ARMIES WILL BE FORBIDDEN EXCEPT BY SPECIAL ORDER, IT WAS LEARNED.

THE LONE EXCEPTION TO THE LATTER RULE PROBABLY WILL BE AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR WHO ARE LIBERATED FROM ENEMY CAMPS. THEY WILL CONTINUE TO BE EXCHANGED ON THIS FRONT.

FRANTIC THOUSANDS OF GERMANS--SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS--CAUGHT IN POCKETS BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND AMERICANS CONTINUED TO CROWD TOWARD THE AMERICAN LINES. IN ADDITION TO SWIMMING THE RIVER THERE WAS AT LEAST ONE INSTANCE OF THE GERMANS' CONSTRUCTING A BRIDGE

IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO SURRENDER TO THE YANKS.

THERE WAS HARDLY A PLACE ALONG THE RIVER FRONT TODAY WHERE THE RUSSIANS HAD NOT YET ARRIVED WHICH WAS NOT JAMED WITH GERMANS ALL BENT ON GETTING ACROSS. MANY OF THEM HAD BEEN THERE FOR DAYS, LIVING IN COLD DOWNPOURS, SLEEPING ALONG THE RIVER BANK AT NIGHT AND COOKING WHAT LITTLE FOOD THEY HAD OVER BONFIRES.

AT MOST PLACES CIVILIANS WERE NOT PERMITTED TO CROSS THE RIVER SINCE THEY "HAVE NO BUSINESS" ON THIS SIDE NOR CAN THE ARMY'S ALREADY STRAINED FEEDING, HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES BE STRETCHED TO ACCOMMODATE THEM. MERELY TAKING CARE OF THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF MILITARY PRISONERS HAS BECOME A MAMMOTH HEADACHE. EVEN MILITARY PRISONERS ARE BEING FORCED TO FIND THEIR OWN

TRANSPORTATION ACROSS THE RIVER.

MAY 7

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DIXONS 1746SEVENTH AM215P

THE DISPATCHES SAID 50 TO 60 SMALL BOATS CARRYING THE FREE DANES WERE FIRED UPON BY DANISH NAZIS AS THEY ENTERED HELSINGOER HARBOR. FREE DANES RETURNED THE FIRE. THEN GERMAN TROOPS JOINED THE FIGHT. THE REPORTS SAID, AND THE DANES TURNED BACK RATHER THAN RISK BEING BLOWN UP.

RW954PEW

STOCKHOLM, MAY 6-(AP)-THE BORDER CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER SAID TONIGHT THAT 18 AUTOMOBILES LOADED WITH HIGH GERMAN OFFICERS HAVE CROSSED THE NORWEGIAN BORDER AND ENTERED SWEDEN FOR INTERMENT.

RW859PEW

STOCKHOLM, MAY 6-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET SAID TODAY THAT THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HAD MET WITH KING GUSTAV AT DROTTNINGHOLM CASTLE LAST NIGHT, PRESUMABLY TO ARRANGE DETAILS OF SWEDEN'S ROLE IN THE EXPECTED SURRENDER OF GERMAN TROOPS IN NORWAY, BUT THE SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE DENIED THIS REPORT. OSLO DISPATCHES HINTED THAT GEN. FRANZ BOEME, GERMAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN NORWAY, AND JOSEF TERBOVEN NAZI COMMISSIONER OF NORWAY, WERE AT THE NAZI HEADQUARTERS IN LILLEHAMMER WAITING FOR THE END, AND THAT THE HOUR OF COLLAPSE DEPENDED TO A LARGE DEGREE UPON DISPOSING OF TECHNICAL DETAILS INVOLVED.

THERE WAS MUCH SPECULATION THAT ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ, HITLER'S SUCCESSOR, MIGHT BE IN NORWAY WITH REMNANTS OF THE NAZI GOVERNMENT, BUT THERE WAS NO RELIABLE INFORMATION THAT THIS WAS TRUE.

UNCONFIRMED SWEDISH PRESS DISPATCHES FROM THE NORWEGIAN BORDER SAID 500 GERMAN PLANES HAD ARRIVED IN THE OSLO AREA FROM DENMARK.

MANY OBSERVERS SAID THEY EXPECTED CAPITULATION OF THE GERMAN TROOPS IN NORWAY WOULD BE BY THE PROCESS OF "VOLUNTARY QUANTINE"--WAITING IN QUARTERS TO BE TAKEN.

AFTONBLADET SAID AN ALLIED FLEET ALREADY WAS CRUISING OFF NORWAY'S ATLANTIC COAST, READY TO MAKE A "SYMBOLIC INVASION," BUT OTHER NORWEGIAN SOURCES SAID THEY DOUBTED THIS.

THESE SOURCES INSISTED A SWIFT ALLIED AIRBORNE LANDING WOULD SERVE BETTER FOR THE FINAL PUSH. THEY POINTED OUT THAT NORWEGIAN HARBORS WERE THOROUGHLY MINED BY THE GERMANS AND AN AMPHIBIOUS INVASION WOULD BE DIFFICULT, EXCEPT IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT THE GERMANS ALREADY HAD TURNED OVER THEIR MINE CHARTS TO THE ALLIES.

RW/BZ531PEW

MADRID, MAY 6-(AP)-PAULINO UZCUDUN, FORMER CONTENDER FOR THE HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP, TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY HE NEVER FELT MORE "ALIVE" IN MY LIFE.

COMMENTING ON REPORTS HE HAD BEEN KILLED BY SPANISH GUERRILLAS IN FRANCE, THE HUSKY BASQUE BOXER DECLARED HE HAD NOT BEEN IN FRANCE SINCE 1940 WHEN HE WENT TO PARIS TO APPEAR IN A CHARITY FESTIVAL.

"NOT ONLY AM I NOT DEAD," HE SAID. "I AM NOT EVEN SICK." HE WAS REACHED AT CALDAS DEMALAVELLA, A SMALL SUMMER RESORT NEAR BARCELONA WHERE HE HAS BEEN RESTING.

MQ933PEW

BRAUN WAS A NATIVE OF BUFFALO, N.Y. HIS WIFE LIVES AT 86 WINHURST DRIVE, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

BRAUN'S GRAVE WAS DISCOVERED BY LT. CARL MARCUS, OF OREYBULL, WYO., AFTER A GERMAN PRISONER SAID THE OBSERVATION PLANE HAD CRASHED 75 YARDS FROM HIS COMPANY HEADQUARTERS. HE SAID THE GERMANS FOUND A LETTER IN BRAUN'S POCKET FROM HIS WIFE CONGRATULATING HIM ON HIS RECENT PROMOTION.

MJ118PEW

ROME, MAY 6-(AP)-AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY TROOPS HAVE ENTERED AUSTRIA THROUGH THE RESIA AND DOBBIACO PASSES, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS THE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

W558AEW

THE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID ALSO THAT BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS WERE ADVANCING ON VILLACH, IMPORTANT RAIL JUNCTION IN SOUTHERN AUSTRIA. THEIR PROGRESS WAS IMPEDED BY GERMAN DEMOLITIONS OF BRIDGES AND ROADS.

W602AEW

MAY 7 1945

BY KAJ SCHOU

COPENHAGEN, MAY 6-(AP)-ROOF-TOP SNIPERS, BELIEVED TO BE DANISH NAZIS, FIRED ON A SMALL DETACHMENT OF AMERICANS AS THEY ARRIVED IN THE CAPITAL TODAY.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH SOLDIERS, FREEDOM FIGHTERS AND MEMBERS OF THE DANISH POLICE SENT AN ANSWERING HAIL OF BULLETS AT THE HIDDEN MARKSMEN.

ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF MEMBERS, WHOSE OFFICE OVERLOOKS THE MIN SQUARE IN WHICH THE SKIRMISH OCCURRED, HAD TO LIE ON THE FLOOR FOR SAFETY DURING THE SHOOTING.

THE PRESENCE OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN COPENHAGEN WAS NOT EXPLAINED, BUT IT HAD BEEN REPORTED THAT 11 TRUCKLOADS OF THEM HAD CROSSED THE DANISH BORDER AT KRUSAA FOR A "TRIUMPHAL RIDE" NORTH. MEANWHILE, MORE ETC., SECOND GRAF 1ST LEAD

COPENHAGEN--FIRST ADD SECOND LEAD DANISH X X X RIDE" NORTH. SCATTERED FIRING WAS REPORTED IN THE CAPITAL TONIGHT, AND THERE WERE SOME SHARP CLASHES, BUT AFTER TWO HOURS PEACE WAS RESTORED. MEANWHILE MORE X X X AS BEFORE.

RW808PEW

COPENHAGEN--SECOND ADD SECOND LEAD DANISH X X X WAS RESTORED. WHAT APPEARED TO BE ARTILLERY ALSO COULD BE HEARD IN THE DISTANCE. WHILE THE SKIRMISHING WAS AT ITS HEIGHT IN RAADHUSPLADSEN (THE MAIN SQUARE), A DANISH POLICE BRIGADE TRAINED FOR ACTION IN SWEDEN REACHED THE CAPITAL AND JOINED THE BATTLE. SNIPERS OPENED FIRE ON A COLUMN OF THE DANISH BRIGADE AS THEY PASSED THE NEWSPAPER SOCIAL DEMOKRATEN. FIGHTING REPORTEDLY SPREAD TO A BARRACKS STILL OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS AND TO A SCHOOL DECLARED A HOSPITAL BY THE GERMANS. MEANWHILE MORE X X X AS BEFORE.

RW902PEW

BY KAJ SCHOU

COPENHAGEN, MAY 6-(AP)--SNIPERS, PRESUMABLY DANISH NAZIS, OPENED FIRE ON THE FIRST AMERICANS ARRIVING IN THIS CAPITAL CITY, AS THEY DROVE INTO THE MAIN SQUARE TODAY.

MEANWHILE MORE THAN 400 DANISH NAZIS WERE PARADED BEFORE JEERING CROWDS OF DANES TODAY AS COPENHAGEN EXPERIENCED ITS "GREATEST SHOW" IN MEMORY.

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF DANES PACKED IN COPENHAGEN'S CENTRAL TOWN HALL SQUARE AND ALONG VESTERBROGADA, ONE OF THE MAIN STREETS, WITNESSED THE PASSING OF THE NAZI INFORMERS, WHO HAD BEEN LOADED INTO TRUCKS.

THE SPECTATORS GAVE FREE PLAY TO THEIR EMOTIONS, AND MEN AND WOMEN SPAT UPON THE NAZIS.

THE INFORMERS APPARENTLY HAD BEEN WELL PAID. A WOMAN WHO WAS ARRESTED WAS FOUND TO POSSESS A CHECK FOR 30,000 DANISH CROWNS ON HER PERSON. ONE MAN HAD A STACK OF BANK NOTES A YARD AND A HALF HIGH IN HIS HOME.

EARLIER IN THE DAY 100 NAZI GESTAPO AGENTS HAD SURRENDERED TO THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS AT THE DAGMARHUS HEADQUARTERS.

BESIEGED, X X X PICKING UP SECOND GRAF.

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RW549PEW

APPARENTLY PORTUGAL HAD WAITED ONLY FOR THE HITLER SERVICES TO BE CONCLUDED BEFORE ACTING.

A NOTE HANDED VON HALLEN SAID THE PORTUGUESE DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE IN GERMANY COULD NO LONGER "ACT NORMALLY BECAUSE THERE EXISTED NO LONGER A REGULAR CENTRAL POWER IN GERMANY."

"IN VIEW OF THIS STATE OF AFFAIRS, THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT CANNOT CONTINUE TO CONSIDER THE DIPLOMATIC, CONSULAR OR OTHER ACCREDITED OFFICIALS AS LEGITIMATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT OF THE GERMAN STATE AND NEITHER AS LEGAL HOLDERS IN PORTUGAL OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO GERMANY," THE NOTE ADDED.

ALL GERMAN ACTIVITIES CEASED PROMPTLY, INCLUDING THOSE OF DNB, THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, THROUGHOUT PORTUGAL. THE GERMAN DIPLOMATS MAY EMBARK ON THE SWEDISH EXCHANGE SHIP DROTTHNINGHOLM WHICH IS STILL ANCHORED IN THE TAGUS RIVER. THERE WAS NO MENTION OF ANY SAILING DATE FOR THE SHIP.

THE GERMAN MINISTER STAYED WITH FRIENDS TONIGHT AS HE WAS NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER HIS RESIDENCE.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT BROADCAST BY THE PORTUGUESE AGENCY EMISSORA NACIONAL COMMENTED:

"PORTUGAL PLAYED FAIR WITHIN LEGALITY AND DOES NOT MEAN TO PUT ON A SHOW. THE DECISION WAS TAKEN NOT WHEN GERMANY WAS DEFEATED MILITARILY BUT WHEN THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT NO LONGER EXISTED."

(NO PICK UP)

RW1133PEW NM CLEAF

A PORTUGUESE DOMESTIC BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID:

"THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT CALLED THE ACCREDITED GERMAN MINISTER TO PORTUGAL, DR. VON HALEM, TO THE FOREIGN MINISTRY AT HALF PAST SEVEN THIS AFTERNOON AND THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE MINISTRY HANDED HIM THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATION:

"THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS PRESENTS ITS COMPLIMENTS TO DR. VON HALEM AND IN THE NAME OF THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT HAS THE HONOR OF COMMUNICATING THE FOLLOWING:

"THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT IS WITHDRAWING ITS DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE AS THERE NO LONGER EXISTS A CENTRAL, REGULAR POWER WITH WHOM PORTUGAL CAN MAINTAIN RELATIONS. THIS ABNORMAL SITUATION HAS BEEN CONSTANTLY DETERIORATING WITH THE

DEVELOPMENT OF WAR OPERATIONS TO A POINT WHEN IT CAN BE SAID THERE NO LONGER EXISTS A GERMAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NOT EVEN A CENTRAL AUTHORITY WHICH MAY MAINTAIN SOME POWER.

"UNDER SUCH A STATE OF AFFAIRS THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT CANNOT CONTINUE TO RECOGNIZE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED BY THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT AS LEGITIMATE REPRESENTATION OF THE GERMAN STATE.

(MORE) RW605PEW

LISBON--THIRD ADD PORTUGAL (UNDER DASH A X A THE GERMAN STATE. "UNDER THESE CONDITIONS THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS INFORMS SENHOR VON HALEM THAT IT CONSIDERS HIS MISSION IN PORTUGAL ENDED, AS WELL AS THAT OF ALL OTHER GERMAN OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES IN THE COUNTRY. THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT PLEDGES ITSELF TO GUARANTEE TO KEEP ALL POSSESSIONS OF THE GERMAN STATE IN PORTUGAL AND HAND THEM OVER TO ACKNOWLEDGED AUTHORITY. IN THE MEANTIME THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE UNDER ITS PROTECTION ALL MOVABLE AND IMMOVABLE ASSETS AS WELL AS ALL GERMAN INSTALLATIONS WHICH WILL BE SEALED UNTIL THEY ARE HANDED OVER TO THE BODY WHICH WILL REPRESENT GERMAN SOVEREIGNTY, BE IT AN INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION IN GERMANY OR A GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED AS SUCH BY THE ALLIED POWERS.

"THE GOVERNMENT HAS PUT UNDER GUARDIANSHIP OF PORTUGUESE STATE AUTHORITIES THE GERMAN LEGATION BUILDING, ITS CHANCELLERY, THE GERMAN CONSULATE AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS AFTER THESE BUILDINGS HAD BEEN SEALED."

RW509PEW

OTTAWA, MAY 6-(AP)--DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THESE CANADIAN WAR PRISONERS HAVE BEEN LIBERATED:

PVT. JOHN LESLIE BUTLER, SON OF JOHN BUTLER, 1784 SEYBURN AVE., DETROIT.

PVT. JOSEPH RAYMOND MARCEL ST. AUBIN, MRS. ROSEMARY ST. AUBIN, WIFE, RFD 2, BRIGHTON, MICH.

TROOPER JOSEPH CHARLES BLACKNALL, JOSEPH BLACKNALL, FATHER, 806 HANCOCK AVE., CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.

ACTING CPL. JOHN ERNEST LAPALM, MRS. ETHEL LAPALM, MOTHER, 3428 FENKELL ST., DETROIT.

PVT. IRA JAMES SINCLAIR, IRA J. SINCLAIR, SR., FATHER, 313 JEFFERSON ST., BLISSFIELD, MICH.

FD635PEW

ERIEAU, ONT., MAY 6-(AP)--SHIPPING OFFICIALS AT THIS KENT COUNTY PORT ON THE NORTHWESTERN SHORE OF LAKE ERIE SAID TODAY THEY HAVE BEEN INFORMED THE UNITED STATES NAVY IS PREPARING A 30-MILE AERIAL BOMBING RANGE IN LAKE ERIE WHICH MAY RESTRICT SHIPPING MOVEMENT TO AND FROM THE PORT.

CAPT. ROBERT ALEXANDER, MASTER OF A 5,500-TON COAL CARRIER, SAID HE RECEIVED A LETTER FROM A UNITED STATES NAVY OFFICER DESCRIBING THE RANGE AND ASKING THAT MASTERS OF FISHING VESSELS BE ADVISED. LOCAL OFFICIALS SAID THEY BELIEVE ERIEAU'S \$250,000 FISHING INDUSTRY WILL BE SERIOUSLY AFFECTED BY THE MOVE.

C. EARLE DESMOND, PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE MEMBER OF THE LAST PARLIAMENT FOR KENT, SAID HE DID NOT KNOW IF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT HAS APPROVED PLANS FOR THE BOMBING RANGE.

MQ153AEW

OTTAWA, MAY 6-(AP)-DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED

THE LIBERATION OF LANCE CCRP. ROBERT WILLIAM MERSON, A WAR PRISONER,
WHOSE WIFE, MRS. ELEAN EMERSON, LIVES AT 576 LAKE AVE., APT. 4,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MAY 7 1945

ISS CP'S 612P

OTTAWA, MAY 6-(AP)-DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED

THAT THESE CANADIAN WAR PRISONERS HAVE BEEN LIBERATED:

PTE. WILLIAM HOAG PULSIFER, W. H. PULSIFER, SR.,

FATHER, LINDEN PLACE, JACKSON, MISS.

CPL. JOHN RIMMER BURGESS, MRS. GRACE BURGESS,

WIFE, 27 PELICAN RD., ADAMS SHORE, QUINCY, MASS.

ISS CP'S 412P

OTTAWA, MAY 6-(AP)-SAPPER EDWARD FRANK HOLBROOK, OF THE
CANADIAN ARMY OVERSEAS, HAS DIED OF WOUNDS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT
IN A DEFENSE DEPARTMENT CASUALTY LIST. HIS WIFE LIVES AT 3331 N.E.
57TH ST., PORTLAND, ORE.
FD644PEW

BY CHARLES A. GROMICH

ABOARD A BRITISH WARSHIP IN THE RANGOON RIVER, MAY 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-
THE JAPANESE, IN ABANDONING BURMA AFTER MORE THAN THREE YEARS OF OCCUPA-
TION, ARE LEAVING SCORES OF THOUSANDS OF THEIR TROOPS TO FEND FOR
THEMSELVES IN A HOSTILE LAND AND ARE GIVING UP THE PORT CONTROLLING
ALL THE REGULAR HINTERLAND MOVEMENT AND TRADE.
BEFORE GETTING OUT OF LOWER BURMA A WEEK AGO AND STARTING THE EVACUA-
TION OF RANGOON TWO DAYS LATER, THE JAPANESE WERE ESTIMATED TO HAVE
102,000 TROOPS LEFT IN THE COUNTRY. MANY OF THEM WERE HOPELESSLY CUT
OFF FROM ESCAPE AND WERE STARVING AS THE RESULT OF THE BRITISH 14TH

ARMY'S FAST PACE THROUGH THE FLATLANDS TOWARD THE CAPITAL.
THE ARRIVAL OF THE 15TH CORPS AMPHIBIANS HASTENED THE JAPANESE
EXODUS AND ADDED MUCH TO THEIR CONFUSION.
THE RESULT MAY BE AN ATTEMPT AT THE GREATEST DISAPPEARING ACT
UNDERTAKEN BY THE JAPANESE ANYWHERE. ESCAPE MAY OR MAY NOT BE DIFFI-
CULT IN A COUNTRY WHERE WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS CACHES ARE NUMEROUS AND
THOUSANDS OF GUNS ALREADY IN UNAUTHORIZED HANDS ARE LEADING TO
DIFFICULTIES FOR THE CIVIL AFFAIRS SIDE OF THE MILITARY OPERATION.
THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE SKIPPED ACROSS THE THAILAND
FRONTIER, BUT OTHER THOUSANDS ARE TRAPPED WEST OF RANGOON, SUPPOSEDLY
TOO DISORGANIZED TO FIGHT THEIR WAY OUT BY REGULAR TACTICS.
A JAPANESE OFFICER MASQUERADING IN THE RED-SASHED SIAMESE DRESS WAS
THE FIRST WOULD-BE ESCAPIST TURNED OVER TO THE BRITISH IN THIS AREA.
OTHERS WERE EXPECTED TO TRY DISGUISES OR TO GO UNDERGROUND UNTIL BURMA
"COOLS OFF".
COMPLETION OF THE ROYAL NAVY'S AND COMBINED OPERATIONS MISSION TO
REOPEN THE PORT OF RANGOON WILL REESTABLISH BRITISH CONTROL OVER BURMA
TO AN EXTENT WHICH THE JAPANESE NEVER ENJOYED.
RANGOON WAS MORE OR LESS USELESS TO THE JAPANESE AS THE RESULT OF
RAF MOLESTING OF RIVER TRAFFIC. NOW THE JAPANESE HAVEN'T ANY AIR POWER
TO DENY THE CHANNEL TO THE BRITISH.
RW1046PEW MAY 7 1945

BY RUSSELL BRINES

PARANG, MINDANAO, APRIL 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ARROGANT JAPANESE
MILITARISTS TREATED THEIR OWN CIVILIANS ALMOST AS CRUELLY AS THE FILI-
PINOS DURING THEIR THREE YEARS' OCCUPATION OF THIS SECOND LARGEST ISLAND
IN THE PHILIPPINES.

COL. WENDELL W. FERTIG, OF LA JUNTA, COLO., AMERICAN COMMANDER
OF MINDANAO GUERRILLAS, SAID THAT AT EVERY OPPORTUNITY THE MILITARISTS
BETRAYED THEIR DISDAIN OF JAPANESE COMMONERS. HIGHER RANKING JAPANESE
CIVILIANS, WHO HAD THE CONFIDENCE OF THE ARMY, ESCAPED THIS FATE.

"THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE," SAID FERTIG, "WERE SENT FROM
HERE AS LABOR TROOPS IN MORE SOUTHERLY REGIONS. AND ALL OF THE
CIVILIANS WERE UNDER CONSTANT SURVEILLANCE BY THE GENDARMERIE
(SECRET POLICE)."

COL. FERTIG, A MINING ENGINEER IN THE PHILIPPINES, JOINED
THE AMERICAN ARMY SHORTLY BEFORE WAR BEGAN
AND ESCAPED TO THE MINDANAO HILLS AFTER THE CAPITULATION. SLOWLY
HE ORGANIZED A COMPREHENSIVE GUERRILLA ARMY THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND,
BECOMING ITS COMMANDING OFFICER AND ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS AMERICAN
GUERRILLA FIGHTERS IN THE ISLANDS.

BY CORP. FRED R. TRAVIS, MURFREESBORO, TENN., MARINE COMBAT
CORRESPONDENT

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

OKINAWA, APRIL 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN ORPHANAGE, PROBABLY
THE FIRST OKINAWA HAS EVER HAD, HAS BEEN SET UP BY THE MILITARY GOVERN-
MENT UNIT OF THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION.

THE YOUNGSTERS ARE CARED FOR BY YOUNG WOMEN WHO TOOK OVER THE
RESPONSIBILITY FROM ARMY AND NAVY MEDICAL MEN.

"THE PEOPLE SHOWED INTEREST ONLY IN THEIR OWN FAMILIES," SAID ARMY
CAPT. W.W. MCALLISTER OF IOWA CITY, IA. "WE HAD TO SET
UP A PLACE TO CARE FOR CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS WERE KILLED OR MISSING."
NIPPLES WERE MADE FROM SURGICAL GLOVES, AND CANNED MILK IS FED TO
THE ORPHANS. THE BABIES HAVE TAKEN KINDLY TO THEIR NEW DIET.

INFANTS, SOME OF THEM ONLY A FEW MONTHS OLD, ARE CARED FOR IN THE
MILITARY GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL UNTIL THEY ARE JUDGED READY FOR THE
ORPHANAGE.

DV618PCWNM

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM B. BRADFORD, TALLAHASSEE, FLA., ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER, AND COL. R. P. OBENSHINE, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., CHIEF OF STAFF, PARTICIPATED IN THE CEREMONY. GORRY RECENTLY WAS COMMENDED BY A U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER COMMANDER FOR HIS PARTICIPATION IN FIREFIGHTING AND RESCUE WORK ABOARD THE SHIP WHEN SHE WAS HIT BY A JAPANESE BOMB DURING OPERATIONS SEVERAL MONTHS AGO IN THE PACIFIC. LINDSLEY REPORTED THE MARINE INVASION OF IWO JIMA LAST FEBRUARY BEFORE MOVING ON TO COVER THE OKINAWA GROUND FIGHTING. DV530PCWNM

BY FRED HAMPSON
PHILIPPINES AIRBASE, 201ST MEXICAN FIGHTER SQUADRON, MAY 6-(AP)- MEMBERS OF THE MEXICAN AIRFORCE'S 201ST FIGHTER SQUADRON ARE ANXIOUSLY AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THUNDERBOLT PLANES SO "WE CAN GET BUSY ON THE JAPS," SAID CAPT. JESUS BLANCO, OF MEXICO CITY. MOST OF THE SQUADRON, NOW HOUSED IN

A MAY 7 1945

ENT CAMP, EAGERLY AWAIT THE "GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE MEXICAN ARMY." THE PILOTS HAVE AN AVERAGE OF 500 HOURS IN THE AIR AND ARE TIRED OF BEING ON THE GROUND. THE MAJORITY OF THE UNIT IS FROM THE REGULAR ARMY, INCLUDING ENLISTED MEN. SOME OF THEM HAVE ALREADY SEEN COMBAT IN MEXICO. FIRST SGT. MIGUEL CASTILO OF MEXICO CITY, HAS SERVED 24 YEARS IN THE MEXICAN AIRFORCE.

THE AIRMEN FIND THE PHILIPPINE CLIMATE HOTTER THAN AT HOME. MOST OF THEM ARE FROM MEXICO CITY.

"THE TRAINING THERE IS TOUGHER THAN THIS," SAID LIEUT. RAUL GARCIA, OF MONTEREY.

ONE OF THE BUSIEST MEN IN THE CAMP IS CORP. ANTONIO ENRIQUEZ, OF MEXICO CITY, WHO IS ACCUSTOMING HIMSELF TO THE AMERICAN ARMY SYSTEM OF MAKING COMBAT REPORTS.

MOST OF THE MEXICANS SPEAK FAIR ENGLISH. AND JUST LIKE THEIR AMERICAN BROTHERS IN ARMS, THE MEXICAN FLIERS SOON FILLED THE TABLES IN THEIR TENTS WITH PICTURES OF THEIR FAMILIES. LIEUT. AMADEO CASTRO, FLIGHT LEADER, EXHIBITED THE PICTURES OF HIS WIFE AND CHILD.

THE FLIERS HAVEN'T BEEN ALOFT IN TWO MONTHS, SAID LIEUT. HECTOR ESPINOSA, OF MEXICO CITY.

CAPT. IGNACIO SALIDAS, MEXICO CITY, SQUADRON ADJUTANT, HAS BEEN BUSY DIRECTING CONSTRUCTION OF THE CAMP. MAIL HAS BEEN ARRIVING REGULARLY AND CORP. HUGO SEAMAN, MEXICO CITY, MAIL CLERK, HAS ALREADY HANDLED 2,000 PIECES, INCOMING.

THE SQUADRON MASCOT IS A WOOLY TOY BEAR BROUGHT OVER BY SECOND SGT. JOSE URIZA, OF MEXICO CITY.

VX/DV527PCW

GUAM, MONDAY, MAY 7-(AP)-ABOUT 50 SUPERFORTRESSES BOMBED AIRFIELDS ON KYUSHU, SOUTHERNMOST OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND ISLANDS, IN CLEAR WEATHER TODAY WITH GOOD RESULTS.

IT WAS THE 17TH TIME SINCE MARCH 27 THAT KYUSHU HAS BEEN HIT IN THE CAMPAIGN TO KNOCK OUT STAGING BASES FOR JAPANESE ASSAULTS ON AMERICAN POSITIONS AND SHIPPING AT OKINAWA, 325 MILES TO THE SOUTH.

TWENTY-FIRST BOMBING COMMAND HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THAT

SUPERFORT GUNNERS DESTROYED AT LEAST EIGHT--PROBABLY 15--JAPANESE FIGHTERS IN THE LAST RAID SATURDAY.

WASHINGTON ANNOUNCED THREE B-29S WERE LOST IN SATURDAY'S ASSAULT.

GUAM -- FIRST ADD PRECEDE WASHN B-29S (TOP ON AAA) X X X SATURDAY'S ASSAULT.

THIS BLOW, BY 200 TO 250 SUPERFORTS, WAS A THREE-WAY AFFAIR, TWO ATTACKS HITTING KYUSHU AND A THIRD THE HIRO NAVAL AIRCRAFT PLANT NEAR KURE, TO THE NORTH. BOMBING RESULTS WERE TERMED GOOD TO EXCELLENT.

FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS WEAK EVERYWHERE EXCEPT OVER TACHIARAI AIRFIELD ON NORTHERN KYUSHU. OVER TACHIARAI "WE HAD A PRETTY HOT TIME," SAID SGT. THEODORE ROACH, CENTRAL FIRE CONTROL GUNNER OF 928 LAKE HOLLINGWORTH DRIVE, LAKE LAND, FLA. "THE FIGHTERS MET US AT THE COAST AND STAYED WITH US CLEAR OVER THE TARGET. THEY WERE COMING IN TO 100 FEET OR CLOSER. OVER THE TARGET A WHOLE SLEW OF FIGHTERS CAME IN DROPPING PHOSPHOROUS BOMBS. OUR SHIP CLAIMED TWO PROBABLES AND FIVE DAMAGED."

LT. GILBERT M. LICHT, B-29 COMMANDER OF MONTGOMERY CITY, MO., SAID ONE OF THOSE PROBABLES WAS ALMOST A CERTAINTY AND CREDITED TAIL GUNNER SGT. MELBOURNE KENDALL OF TAWAS CITY, MICH., WITH FINISHING OFF THE JAPANESE PLANE.

SECOND LT. WILLIAM A. ROBINSON OF WEAVERVILLE, N.C., PILOT OF THE SAME B-29, SPOKE OF "PLENTY ACCURATE FLAK."

THE SUPERFORT "CITY OF ST. LOUIS" COMMANDED BY CAPT. RAYMOND T. EAKES OF PHILADELPHIA, MISS., RECEIVED CLOSE ATTACKS BY ENEMY PLANES WHICH HIT THE B-29 WITH "EVERYTHING THEY HAD AFTER THE BOMBS WERE AWAY." THE CREW SAW FOUR JAPANESE FIGHTERS GO DOWN AND AT LEAST THREE OTHERS TRAILING SMOKE OR AFIRE.

THE "CITY OF BALTIMORE" CLAIMED TWO JAPANESE FIGHTERS ON THE MISSION. SECOND LT. CLARENCE RHODY, BOMBARDIER, OF STAR, S.C.; SGT. ROBERT P. DAVIS, 8416 PINEY BRANCH COURT, SILVER SPRINGS, MD., AND SGT. MAX MORSE, PRINCETON, ILL., TOLD OF HITS.

FJ1206ACW

THE ADDRESS WAS REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. TRIESTE BECAME A PART OF ITALY AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND HAS BEEN A SUBJECT OF DISPUTE WITH THE YUGOSLAVS SINCE. LAST WEEK THE YUGOSLAVS CHARGED BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS HAD OCCUPIED TRIESTE WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT AFTER MARSHAL TITO'S FORCES HAD LIBERATED IT. RETURNING TO THAT ISSUE, MANDIC SAID INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES WERE "WRITTEN WITH BLOOD AND NOT WITH INK" AND THAT THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE WERE PREPARED TO DEFEND THEIR BORDERS "WITH THE SAME UNRELENTING FEROCITY WITH WHICH WE HAVE BEEN FIGHTING AGAINST OCCUPYING FORCES FOR FOUR STERN YEARS."

RW656PEW

THE FREE PRAGUE RADIO WAS QUOTED LAY AS SAYING THAT NEGOTIATIONS WERE IN PROGRESS FOR THE SURRENDER OF ALL GERMAN FORCES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WHILE REPORTING AT THE SAME TIME THAT GERMAN TANKS AND TROOPS WERE MASSING OUTSIDE THE CITY AND THAT BRITISH AND AMERICAN ARMOR WAS "ADVANCING" ON THE CAPITAL.

THE BRUSSELS RADIO QUOTED A PRAGUE BROADCAST THAT CZECH PATRIOTS AND GERMANS IN THE CITY HAD AGREED ON A CEASE FIRE ORDER AND THAT PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WERE NOW IN PROGRESS. THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY, HEARD BY NBC, SAID THAT NEGOTIATIONS HAD BEEN STARTED BUT STOPPED MOMENTARILY WHEN THE GERMANS STARTED SHELLING THE RADIO STATION.

LATER BBC QUOTED A CZECH ANNOUNCER AS SAYING NEGOTIATIONS WERE RESUMED.
A BROADCAST BY THE PARIS RADIO SAID THAT "ACCORDING TO YET UNCONFIRMED REPORTS" GERMAN TROOPS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA "SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY" AT 6 A.M.
THE PARTISAN-CONTROLLED XXX ETC, PICKING UP FIRST GRAF. RN752AFW

MAY 7 1945

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THE PARTISAN-CONTROLLED XXX ETC, PICKING UP FIRST GRAF. RN752AFW

THE PARTISAN-CONTROLLED RADIO AT PRAGUE SAID AT 3:20 A.M. (EWT) TODAY THAT BRITISH AND AMERICAN TANKS WERE "ADVANCING" ON THE CAPITAL CITY, APPARENTLY THE SCENE OF A BATTLE BETWEEN CZECH PARTISANS AND GERMAN FORCES.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID "WE SALUTE THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN TANKMEN WHO ARE COMING TO HELP PRAGUE."

EARLIER THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PRAGUE RADIO HAD ANNOUNCED THAT LEAFLETS WERE DROPPED ON PRAGUE ASKING THE CZECHS TO END THEIR "SENSELESS RESISTANCE," WHILE THE CZECH RADIO HAD INFORMED PATRIOT FORCES THAT IF THEY WERE CAPTURED THEY HAD THE RIGHT TO BE TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE BRITISH EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH AGENCY REPORTED IT HAD INTERCEPTED A SHORT WAVE BROADCAST FROM PRAGUE GIVING ORDERS FROM BOTH THE GERMAN AND CZECH PATRIOTS TO CEASE FIGHTING IN THE CAPITAL. THIS BROADCAST WAS NOT REPORTED FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE.

A BRITISH BROADCAST HEARD IN NEW YORK SAID THAT GEN. PATTON'S U.S. THIRD ARMY FORCES WERE BELIEVED TO BE WITHIN 50 MILES OF THE CZECH CAPITAL.

THE FCC REPORTED ALSO THAT THE PARTISAN-CONTROLLED RADIO HAD REPORTED THE "ARREST" OF DR. WALTER BERTSCH, NAZI MINISTER OF ECONOMICS AND FINANCE FOR THE NAZI PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA-MORAVIA.
W430AEW

(NY) ALL THAT REMAINED OF GERMANY'S ONCE PROUD

FLEET COVERED IN NORTHERN WATERS IN THE WANING HOURS OF THE WAR LAST

(SAT) NIGHT, HUMBLING BY OVERWHELMING ALLIED STRENGTH AND SHORN OF THE

MIGHTY BATTLEWAGONS THAT ADOLF HITLER ONCE BOASTED WERE "UNSINKABLE."

ONLY TWO MAJOR WARSHIPS AND A SUBMARINE FLEET

WERE KNOWN TO HAVE SURVIVED.

MAY 7 1945

THE CRUISERS PRINZ EUGEN AND NUERNBERG WERE IN

30.24

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THE PORT OF COPENHAGEN. NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT SOURCES IN LONDON SAID

ABOUT 300 SUBMARINES WERE IN NORWEGIAN WATERS.

THE LUETZLOW, THE GERMANS' LAST POCKET BATTLESHIP,

HAS REPORTED BY THE BRITISH APRIL 20 TO BE LYING ON THE BOTTOM OF THE

SHALLOW WATER AT SWINEMUND, THE NAZIS' LAST BALTIC PORT, WHICH

FELL TO THE RUSSIANS YESTERDAY (SAT).

MAY 7 1945

THE 26,000-TON BATTLESHIP GNEISENAU AND THE

10,000-TON HEAVY CRUISER ~~SEYDLITZ~~ SEYDLITZ WERE

REPORTED BY THE BRITISH AT THE SAME TIME TO HAVE FALLEN INTO RUSSIAN HANDS AT UNIDENTIFIED PORTS.

THE LATEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION ON THE ENEMY FLEET, REPORTED FROM STOCKHOLM WHEN THE LUETZLOW'S LOSS WAS CLAIMED, PLACES 26 UNITS IN COPENHAGEN BUT DID NOT IDENTIFY ANY BUT THE PRINZ EUGEN AND NUERNBERG.

"JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS" REPORTED AT THE START OF THE WAR THAT THE NAZIS POSSESSED FIVE CAPITAL SHIPS, TWO HEAVY CRUISERS, SIX OTHER CRUISERS, 22 DESTROYERS, 65 SUBMARINES, 12 TORPEDO BOATS, 30 MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS AND NO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS OR ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHIPS.

HEAVY SHIPBUILDING ACTIVITIES, PARTICULARLY IN SUBMARINE YARDS, WAS UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED LATER.

JSS FILES 1106r

PACIFIC FRONTS LAST (SUN.) NIGHT:

BORNEO--AUSTRALIAN AND DUTCH TROOPS CAPTURED AIRDROME AND HEART OF TARAKAN CITY ON TARAKAN ISLAND.

PHILIPPINES--EIGHTH ARMY SILENCED ENEMY NAVAL GUNS, CAPTURED QUANTITY OF AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT IN DRIVE WESTWARD FROM DAVAO, ON MINDANAO; SIXTH ARMY FOUGHT LUZON MOUNTAIN POCKETS WITH STRONG AIR SUPPORT.

RYUKYUS--NO CHANGE REPORTED IN TENTH ARMY LINES ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA.

--O--

U.S. DIVISIONS:

24TH INFANTRY: ATTACKED STRONG JAPANESE HILL POSITIONS WEST OF DAVAO, MINDANAO.

31ST INFANTRY: ADVANCED IN CENTRAL MINDANAO TOWARD DEL MONTE AIR CENTER.

25TH INFANTRY: TOOK LAST BIG HILL SOUTH OF BALETE PASS ON LUZON. JR737PPW

NORWAY WAS THE BIG QUESTION MARK OVER EUROPE TODAY. REPORTS LAST NIGHT (SUN) OF A GERMAN OFFER TO NEGOTIATE A SURRENDER IN THE SPARSELY-POPULATED SCANDINAVIAN KINGDOM, LAST DOMAIN HELD BY THE NAZIS, WAS WITHOUT ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

THE BRITISH RADIO QUOTED THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED SCANDINAVIAN TELEGRAPH BUREAU AS SAYING AN OFFER TO NEGOTIATE HAD BEEN MADE TO FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY, BUT THAT MONTGOMERY REJECTED IT BECAUSE RUSSIA WAS NOT INVITED TO PARTICIPATE.

THE BUREAU DID NOT NAME THE SOURCE OF ITS INFORMATION OR SAY BY WHOM THE OFFER WAS MADE, THE BRITISH REPORT SAID.

THERE HAS BEEN SPECULATION THAT ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ, GERMANY'S FUGITIVE FUHRER, MAY BE IN NORWAY WITH WHAT REMAINS OF THE NAZI GOVERNMENT, BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO RELIABLE INFORMATION THAT THIS WAS SO.

DISPATCHES FROM OSLO SAID JOSEF TERBOVEN, NAZI COMMISSIONER OF NORWAY, AND GEN. FRANZ BOEHME, GERMAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF THERE, WERE AT THE NAZI HEADQUARTERS

AND THAT THE HOUR OF CAPITULATION DEPENDED ARGELY UPON THE DISPOSAL OF TECHNICAL DETAILS INVOLVED.

THE SMALL NORTHERN KINGDOM, WHICH HAS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 2,800,000 WAS REPORTED GARRISONED BY 150,000 TO 300,000 NAZI TROOPS. THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE IN LONDON HAS SAID MUCH OF THE REMNANTS OF THE NAZI NAVY ARE IN NORWEGIAN WATERS. UNCONFIRMED SWEDISH PRESS DISPATCHES FROM SWEDEN'S NORWEGIAN BORDER SAID 500 GERMAN PLANES HAD ARRIVED IN OSLO FROM DENMARK.

MANY OBSERVERS SAID THE NAZI FORCES THERE MIGHT SIMPLY WAIT IN THEIR QUARTERS TO BE CAPTURED.

THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET SAID AN ALLIED FLEET ALREADY WAS CRUISING OFF NORWAY'S ATLANTIC COAST READY TO MAKE A "SYMBOLIC INVASION." NORWEGIAN SOURCES IN STOCKHOLM, HOWEVER, SAID THIS SEEMED UNLIKELY.

A SWIFT ALLIED AIRBORNE LANDING, THESE SOURCES SAID, WOULD BRING SURRENDER SOONER. NORWEGIAN HARBORS ARE THOROUGHLY MINED, THEY EXPLAINED, AND ANY AMPHIBIOUS INVASION WOULD BE FRAUGHT WITH DANGERS.

A78

THERE WAS SOME SPECULATION THAT THE GERMANS, IN PLANNING ANY "SAVE FACE" SURRENDER, MIGHT TURN OVER THEIR MINE CHARTS TO ALLIED NAVIES.

NORWEGIANS IN STOCKHOLM SAID THEY BELIEVED THE GERMAN FORCES MIGHT WITHDRAW TO SOME CENTRAL ASSEMBLY POINT WHERE THEY COULD BE DISARMED.

AFTONBLADET REPORTED, BUT THE SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE PROMPTLY DENIED, THAT THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HAD MET WITH KING GUSTAV AT DROTTHINGHOLM CASTLE SATURDAY NIGHT PRESUMABLY TO DISCUSS DETAIL'S OF SWEDEN'S POSSIBLE ROLE IN THE EXPECTED SURRENDER.

THE NEWSPAPER ALSO SAID THAT A BRITISH DELEGATION HAD VISITED STOCKHOLM SATURDAY AND WENT ON BY AIR TO NORWAY SUNDAY MORNING. THIS, TOO, THE FOREIGN OFFICE DENIED.

THERE WERE REPORTS THAT THE GERMANS WERE TRYING TO ARRANGE TO EVACUATE TROOPS IN NORTHERN NORWAY, FACING THE RUSSIANS, TO SWEDEN FOR A SURRENDER, AND IN THIS CONNECTION AFTONBLADET SAID "GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT ARE NOT YET CONCLUDED." 853PEW

NEW YORK, MAY 6--THE BRITISH RADIO QUOTED THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED SCANDINAVIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY AS REPORTING TODAY THAT GEN. FRITZ BOEHME, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ALL GERMAN ARMED FORCES IN NORWAY, HAD "OFFERED TO SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY."

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE OWI. STB SAID ALSO THAT JOSEF TERBOVEN, NAZI HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR NORWAY, HAD "RESIGNED." W737AEW

NEW YORK, MAY 6--A BROADCAST BY THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE QUOTING "A BRITISH DISPATCH," SAID TONIGHT THAT TWO GERMAN AIR GENERALS HAVE OFFERED TO SURRENDER THE LUFTWAFFE TO FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY.

THE BROADCAST, MONITORED BY THE BLUE NETWORK, SAID NO FURTHER DETAILS OF THE REPORT HAD BEEN RECEIVED AND IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO SAY WHETHER THE OFFER HAD BEEN ACCEPTED. RW638PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 6--(AP)--A JAPANESE IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE TODAY MADE UNCONFIRMED CLAIMS THAT JAPANESE PLANES HAD SUNK 16 AMERICAN SHIPS IN THE OKINAWA AREA SINCE THURSDAY AND THAT NIPPONESE SUBMARINES LAST TUESDAY NIGHT SANK FIVE OTHER SHIPS.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID THE SHIPS SUNK BY NIPPONESE PLANES INCLUDED A CONVERTED CARRIER, THREE BATTLESHIPS, FOUR CRUISERS OR DESTROYERS, A DESTROYER, ONE MINESWEEPER, FOUR WARSHIPS OF UNKNOWN CATEGORY. THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO CLAIMED SIX OTHER SHIPS, INCLUDING THREE CONVERTED CARRIERS AND A CRUISER WERE DAMAGED.

SHIPS SUNK BY THE SUBMARINES, THE JAPANESE SAID, INCLUDED A LARGE TRANSPORT, TWO DESTROYERS AND TWO UNKNOWN TYPES OF SHIPS. UM--SAPW NM

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WAR IN EUROPE ENDS; GERMANS SURRENDER TO ALLIES AT REIMS

Nazis Yield to Allied Powers At Eisenhower's Headquarters

MAY 8 1945

By EDWARD KENNEDY.

MAY 8 1945

Reims, France, May 7 (A. P.).—Germany surrendered unconditionally to the western Allies and Russia at 2:41 A. M. French time today. (This was at 8:41 P. M., Eastern war time Sunday.)

The surrender took place at a little red school house which is the headquarters of Gen. Eisenhower.

The surrender which brought the war in Europe to a formal end after five years, eight months and six days was signed for Germany by Col.-Gen. Gustav-Jodl. Jodl is the new Chief of Staff of the Germany Army.

It was signed for the Supreme Allied Command by Lt.-Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, chief of staff for Gen. Eisenhower. It was also signed by Gen. Ivan Susloparoff for Russia and by Gen. Francois Sevez for France.

Gen. Eisenhower was not present at the signing, but immediately afterward Jodl and his fellow delegate, Gen. Admiral Hans Georg Friedeburg, were received by the Supreme Commander.

They were asked sternly if they understood the surrender terms imposed upon Germany, and if they would be carried out by Germany. They answered: Yes.

Germany, which began the war with a ruthless attack upon Poland followed by successive aggressions and brutality in internment camps, surrendered with an appeal to the victors for mercy toward the German people and armed forces.

After signing the full surrender, Jodl said he wanted to speak

and was given leave to do so.

"With this signature," he said in soft-spoken German, "the German people and armed forces are for better or worse delivered into the victors' hands. In this war which has lasted more than five years both have achieved and suffered more than perhaps any other people in the world."

[This dispatch is not complete. The Associated Press here had no word from Europe as to whether the rest had been held up by censorship. The quotation marks on the remarks of Gen. Jodl were not closed, indicating that there was more to his statement.]

MAY 8 1945

By Edward Kennedy

London, May 7 (AP)—The greatest war in history ended today with the unconditional surrender of Germany.

The surrender of the Reich to the Western Allies and Russia was made at General Eisenhower's headquarters at Reims, France, by Col. Gen. Gustaf Jodl, chief of staff for the German Army.

This was announced officially after German broadcasts told the German people that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz had ordered the capitulation of all fighting forces, and called off the U-boat war.

Joy at the news was tempered only by the realization that the war against Japan remains to be resolved.

The end of the European warfare, greatest, bloodiest and costliest war in human history—it has claimed at least 40,000,000 casualties on both sides in killed, wounded and captured—came after five years eight months and six days of strife that overspread the globe.

On September 1, 1939

Hitler's armies invaded Poland on September 1, 1939, beginning the agony that convulsed the world for 2,319 days.

Unconditional surrender of the beaten remnants of his legions first was announced by the Germans.

The historic news began breaking with a Danish broadcast that Norway had been surrendered unconditionally by its conquerors.

Then the new German Foreign Minister, Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk, announced to the German people

shortly after 2 P.M. (8 A.M. E.W.T.), that "after almost six years' struggle we have succumbed."

Krosigk announced Admiral Doenitz had "ordered the unconditional surrender of all fighting German troops."

London Goes Wild At News

The world waited tensely. Then at 9.35 A.M., E.W.T., came the Associated Press flash from Reims, France, telling of the signing at General Eisenhower's headquarters of the

unconditional surrender at 2.41 A.M. French time (8.41 P.M., Sunday, E.W.T.). Germany had given up to the Western Allies and to Russia.

London went wild at the news. Crowds jammed Piccadilly Circus. Smiling throngs poured out of subways and lined the streets.

(Cheers went up in New York, too, and papers showered down from skyscrapers.)

The surrender took place at a little red school house which is the headquarters of General Eisenhower.

The surrender was signed for the Supreme Allied Command by Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, chief of staff for General Eisenhower.

It was also signed by Gen. Ivan Susloparoff for Russia and by Gen. Francois Sevez for France.

Germans Appeal For Mercy

General Eisenhower was not present at the signing, but immediately afterward Jodl and his fellow-delegate, General Admiral Hans Georg Friedeburg, were received by the supreme commander.

They were asked sternly if they understood the surrender terms imposed upon Germany and if they would be carried out by Germany.

They answered yes.

Germany made an appeal to the victors for mercy toward the German people and armed forces.

"Delivered Into Victors' Hands"

A sour note came from the German-controlled radio at Prague. A broadcast monitored by the Czechoslovak Government offices in London said the German commander in Czechoslovakia did not recognize the surrender of Admiral Doenitz and would fight on until his forces "have secured free passage for German troops out of the country." But the Prague radio earlier announced the capitulation of Breslau, long besieged by Russian forces.

The BBC said telephone conversations were going on between London, Washington and Moscow in order to fix the exact hour of the V-E day announcement by President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

Churchill Goes To Palace

Late in the day Prime Minister Churchill, emerging from his residence at No. 10 Downing Street, drove to Buckingham Palace.

It previously had been announced that King George VI would broadcast at 9 P.M. (3 P.M., E.W.T.) on the day the surrender is announced.

After signing the full surrender, Jodl said he wanted to speak and was given leave to do so.

"With this signature," he said in soft-spoken German, "the German people and armed forces are for better or worse delivered into the victors' hands."

"In this war, which has lasted more than five years, both have achieved and suffered more than perhaps any other people in the world."

Move Attributed To Doenitz

The earlier announcement on the wave length of the Flensburg radio, which has been carrying German communiqués and orders for several days, said:

"German men and women! The high command of the armed forces has today, at the order of Grand Admiral Doenitz, declared the unconditional surrender of all fighting German troops."

The announcement was attributed to Krosigk.

Shortly after the broadcast attributed to Krosigk, the German communiqué was broadcast on the Flensburg wave length.

This said "bitter fighting continues in the area of Olmuetz," in Moravia, where the Germans have been opposing the Russians. This communiqué usually has related the events of the previous day.

Text Of His Broadcast

Following is the text of the Krosigk's broadcast as recorded by the British Ministry of Information:

"German men and women! The high command of the armed forces has today, at the order of Grand Admiral Doenitz, declared the unconditional surrender of all fighting German troops."

"As the leading minister of the Reich Government which the Admiral of the Fleet (Doenitz) has appointed for the winding up of all military tasks I turn at this tragic moment of our history to the German nation."

"After a heroic fight of almost six years of incomparable hardness Germany has succumbed to the overwhelming power of her enemies. To continue the war would only mean senseless bloodshed and a futile disintegration."

"Terrible Sacrifices" Cited

"A government which has a feeling of responsibility for the future of its nation was compelled to act on the collapse of all physical and material forces and to demand of the enemy the cessation of hostilities."

"It was the noblest task of admiral of the fleet and of the Government supporting him—after the terrible sacrifices which the war demanded—to save in the last phase of

the war the lives of a maximum number of fellow-countrymen.

"That the war was not ended immediately, simultaneously in the west and in the east, is to be explained by this reason alone."

"We end this gravest hour of the German nation and its Reich."

"Must Face Fate Squarely"

"In this gravest hour of the German nation and its Reich we bow in deep reverence before the dead of this war."

"Their sacrifices place the highest obligations on us. Our sympathy goes first to our soldiers. It goes out above all to the wounded, the bereaved and to all on whom this struggle has inflicted blows."

"No one must be under any illusions about the severity of the terms to be imposed on the German people by our enemies. We must now face our fate squarely and unquestionably."

"Nobody can be in any doubt that the future will be difficult for each one of us and will exact sacrifices from us in every sphere."

"We Must Not Despair"

"We must accept this burden and stand loyally by the obligations we have undertaken. But we must not despair and fall into mute resignation. Once again we must set our-

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selves to stride along the path through the dark future. These are the factors guaranteeing the best state: unity, justice and liberty.

"From the collapse of the past, let us preserve and save one thing—unity, the ideas of the national community, which in the years of war have found their highest expression in the spirit of comradeship at the front and readiness to help one another in all the distress which has inflicted the homeland.

"Shall we retain this unity and not again split up under the stress (two or three words indistinct) can we get over the future hard times? We must make right the basis of our nation. In our nation justice shall be the supreme law and the guiding principle.

"We must also recognize law as the basis of all relations between the nations: we must recognize it and respect it from inner conviction.

Appeals For Reconciliation

"Respect for concluded treaties will be as sacred as the aim of our nation to belong to the European family of nations as a member of which we want to mobilize all human moral and material forces in order to heal the dreadful wounds which the war has caused.

"Then we may hope that the atmosphere of hatred which today surrounds Germany all over the world will give place to spirit of reconciliation among the nations, without which the world cannot recover."

London Dressed Up For Event

Hours before the capitulation, it was clear that Great Britain was expecting a V-E day announcement at any time. London had begun to dress up for the big occasion by draping flags on some downtown buildings.

The excitement over Denmark's liberation had not entirely subsided. A small detachment of Americans entering Copenhagen yesterday was fired upon by roof-top snipers, presumed to be Danish Nazis.

Th snipers met with return fire from American and British soldiers, freedom fighters and members of the Danish police. The skirmish occurred in the capital's main square.

Thousands of Danes thronged the square earlier to jeer and spit at more than 400 Danish Nazi sympathizers, loaded into trucks and paraded before them.

Occupation of Holland by the Canadian 1st Army was scheduled today. The formal surrender of all German troops in Holland took place yesterday at Wegningen, where Field Marshal Johannes Blaskowitz and his staff officers signed the necessary documents.

A dispatch from the United States 9th Army front said withdrawal of American troops toward a previously established line of demarcation between them and the Russians had begun, with the first-move evacuation of the Yanks

from their bridgehead on the east bank of the Elbe River.

The Elbe became the temporary line between the Allied armies, with the permanent division point expected to be still farther west.

GERMANS URGED TO DISPEL HATE

Nazi Foreign Minister Announces Surrender to

His Countrymen

LONDON, May 7—(AP) German Foreign Minister Count Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk announced Germany's unconditional surrender to his countrymen today and summoned them to a new life, guided by respect for internal and international law so that "we may hope the atmosphere of hatred which today surrounds Germany all over the world will give place to a spirit of reconciliation among nations without which the world cannot recover."

The foreign minister's announcement broadcast over the Flensburg radio, followed by a three-minute silence, said that "the high command of the armed forces today at the order of Grand Marshal Doenitz declared the unconditional surrender of the fighting German troops."

A few hours earlier the Flensburg radio had broadcast an order

of the day from Admiral Doenitz, Adolf Hitler's successor, notifying all U-boats to "cease activity."

Von Krosigk, in announcing the surrender of Germany, declared that "after a heroic fight of almost six years of incomparable hardness, Germany has succumbed to the overwhelming power of her enemies."

The foreign minister mentioned none of these enemies by name and there were still some loose ends on the East front where German commanders in Czechoslovakia refused to immediately lay down their arms and fought on against the Russians and Czechs for "free passage out of the country."

Some Still Fighting

The German communique—broadcast after Von Krosigk's statement—said German troops still were fighting the Russians in Moravia and Nazi broadcasts over the Prague radio said the Germans in Bohemia-Moravia had refused to recognize any terms which included Russia.

But, according to Von Krosigk, it was all over and he said the Doenitz government had performed "its noblest task"—in surrendering to prevent further "senseless bloodshed and a futile responsibility for the future of its nation was compelled to act after the collapse of all physical and material forces and to demand of the enemy cessation of hostilities. We end this gravest hour of the German nation and its Reich."

Von Krosigk pleaded with the German people to "retain their unity" and be prepared "to make heavy sacrifices."

The German spokesman said the Allied terms were "harsh" but unavoidable and he called on the Germans to "accept this burden and stand loyally by the obligations we have undertaken. But we must not despair and fall into mute resignation."

"In our nation," Von Krosigk said, "justice shall be the supreme law and guiding principle. We must also recognize law as the basis of all relations between nations. We must recognize it and respect it from inner conviction."

"Respect for treaties will be as sacred as the aim of our nation to belong to the European family of nations—as a member of which we want to mobilize all human, moral and material forces in order to heal the dreadful wounds which the war has caused."

"Then we may hope that the atmosphere of hatred which today surrounds Germany all over the world will give place to a spirit of reconciliation among nations without which the world cannot recover. Then we may hope that we will again receive the freedom without which no nation can lead a bearable and dignified existence."

"Let us devote the future of our nation to the meditation of the innermost and best forces of the German spirit. To our pride in the heroic struggle of our nation let us link determination—belonging as we do to the world of Christian, western civilization—to make the honest work of peace a contribution which shall be worthy of the best traditions of our nation."

Von Krosigk concluded prayerfully: "May God not be in our efforts. May He bless our difficult task."

The Reich Minister's Plea

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—The text of the broadcast by German Foreign Minister Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk, as recorded by the British Ministry of Information:

German men and women! The High Command of the armed forces has today at the order of Grand Admiral Doenitz declared the unconditional surrender of all fighting German troops.

As the leading Minister of the Reich Government which the Admiral of the Fleet (Doenitz) has appointed for the winding up of all military tasks, I turn at this tragic moment of our history to the German nation.

After a heroic fight of almost six years of incomparable hardness, Germany has succumbed to the overwhelming power of her enemies. To continue the war would only mean senseless bloodshed and a futile disintegration.

A government which has a feeling of responsibility for the future of its nation was compelled to act on the collapse of all physical and material forces and to demand of the enemy the cessation of hostilities.

It was the noblest task of the Admiral of the Fleet and of the government supporting him—after the terrible sacrifices which the war demanded—to save in the last phase of the war the lives of a maximum number of fellow-countrymen.

That the war was not ended immediately, simultaneously in the west and in the east, is to be explained by this reason alone.

We end this gravest hour of the German nation and its Reich.

In this gravest hour of the German nation and its Reich we bow in deep reverence before the dead of this war.

Their sacrifices place the highest obligations on us. Our sympathy goes first to our soldiers. It goes out above all to the wounded; the bereaved and to all on whom this struggle has inflicted blows.

No one must be under any illusions about the severity of the terms to be imposed on the German people by our enemies. We must now face our fate squarely and unquestioningly.

Nobody can be in any doubt that the future will be difficult for each one of us and will exact sacrifices from us in every sphere.

We must accept this burden and stand loyally by the obliga-

tions we have undertaken. But we must not despair and fall into mute resignation. Once again we must set ourselves to stride along the path through the dark future. These are the factors guaranteeing the best state: unity, justice and liberty.

From the collapse of the past, let us preserve and save one thing—unity, the ideas of the national community, which in the years of war have found their highest expression in the spirit of comradeship at the front and readiness to help one another in all the distress which has inflicted the homeland.

Shall we retain this unity and not again split up under the stress * * * [two or three words indistinct] can we get over the future hard times? We must make right the basis of our nation. In our nation justice shall be the supreme law and the guiding principle.

We must also recognize law as the basis of all relations between the nations: we must recognize it and respect it from inner conviction.

Respect for concluded treaties will be as sacred as the aim of our nation to belong to the European family of nations as a member of which we want to mobilize all human moral and material forces in order to heal the dreadful wounds which the war has caused.

Then we may hope that the atmosphere of hatred which today surrounds Germany all over the world will give place to a spirit of reconciliation among the nations, without which the world cannot recover.

Then we may hope that we will again receive the freedom without which no nation can lead a bearable and dignified existence. Let us devote the future of our nation to the meditation of the innermost and best forces of the German spirit, which has given the world lasting achievements and values.

To our pride in the heroic struggle of our nation let us link the determination—belonging as we do to the world of the Christian western civilization—to make to the honest work of peace a contribution which shall be worthy of the best traditions of our nation.

May God not leave us in our efforts. May He bless our difficult task.

armies in the east, the drive of Allied armies in Italy and the success of the most difficult amphibious invasion in history—the invasion of Normandy—all suggested that the German Army was approaching a debacle. At the start the war looked to the world, grossly underrating German preparations, like the throw of a mad adventurer. It turned out that the Allies snatched victory only after hairbreadth escape from defeat. Hitler opened it with a razzle-dazzle of propaganda, secret weap-

000,000 (one trillion) in money and the lives of more than 6,000,000 men. The collapse of Germany was foreshadowed last July 20, when an attempt was made to kill Hitler and seize power by what the dictator said was a small clique of "foolish, criminally stupid" German officers. This revolt among Hitler's entourage, coming almost exactly a year after the sorry lackey Benito Mussolini had been broken in Italy, the rapid advances of Russian

Maniac Scheme
World Lives of 6,000 Men
Allies Spent Trillion Dollars to Smash Dictator's Gamble for Global Conquest; Reich He Said Would Live 1,000 Years Is Now in Ruins
By The Associated Press
Germany's dream of world conquest has come to a shattering end with the collapse of the Reich which Adolf Hitler boasted was to endure a thousand years. Ended is the European phase of the second great war of the century, a war which is estimated to have cost close to \$1,000,000,000.

ons, armored spearheads, bombing armadas, parachute troops, fifth columns and political sleight-of-hand which quickly established him as a sinister Barnum of war.

Before it ended, merged with the war in Asia and the Pacific by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, it had been fought on all the oceans and continents.

"In this war there will be no victors and losers, but merely survivors and annihilated." Hitler threatened, and accordingly he set a pace for ruthlessness and cruelty unprecedented in modern war.

The conflict became:

A war of secret battles—long, silent struggles to smash his invasion fleet off Britain, to master the submarine which imperiled the United States as never before, to crush robot-bomb launching sites in France. Of secret weapons—in which the Allies with radar, a brand new conception of massed fleets of invasion barges, the technique of mass bombing through clouds and a host of inventions outdid Hitler.

War in the Skies

War in the air—in which whole armies of millions engaged. For the first time the capitals of great nations and scores of other cities were marked for methodical destruction.

A war of cities—Stalingrad, Leningrad, Odessa, Sevastopol, Cassino—whose streets and houses were turned into trenches and forts. A new technique of battle in the rubble of cities developed. London was blitzed and Berlin shattered.

A war underground between Quislings and armies of resistance and a war of psychology, in which the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter were used to combat Nazi ideology.

A war fought in the extremes of weather and terrain, from Africa to the Arctic, in the world's worst bogs and jungles and most inaccessible mountains.

The war saw the advent of the flying bomb and many different rocket weapons, the blockbusters, rapid-firing guns which made artillery barrages more intense than ever, mass mobility of tanks and vehicles, the air-borne army, the flying battleship, amphibious invasion on a grander scale than ever.

All this war started about 3 o'clock on Friday morning, Sept. 1, 1939, when German armies invaded Poland.

Despising the Poles too much to declare war formally, Hitler announced only that he was answering "force with force." With smug conceit he declared, "I am putting on the uniform (the field

gray of the German Army) and I shall take it off only in victory or death."

MAY 8—1945

The War in Poland

Hitler planned a blitzkrieg—a lightning war—and probably never expected that England and France would do more than wage a token war when they saw the uselessness of trying to save their ally. Amazing armored spearheads sliced through the Polish cavalry divisions to the Wisla (Vistula), trapped a huge army in the Kutno area west of Warsaw and another at Radom to the south.

In eighteen days Hitler boasted of victory in a speech at Danzig, though it was Sept. 27 before Warsaw, battered to a pulp, surrendered. Hitler claimed 300,000 prisoners. Taking cognizance of British predictions of a long war—three years—Hitler declared he was ready for a seven-year war.

The same day Joachim von Ribbentrop arrived in Moscow and two days later concluded with Russia the fourth partition of Poland an agreement to bring pressure upon Britain and France to make peace.

The 'Phony War'

Great Britain and France served an ultimatum on Germany on Sept. 1 and declared war on Sunday, Sept. 3, while London hastily evacuated her children and waited breathlessly for the bombs to fall. None fell. This was the "phony war."

On Sept. 3 the French announced that their army had come "in contact" with the Germans, but the French preferred to have the Germans throw themselves on the Maginot line and struck into German territory only for a few thousand yards near Saarbrücken. Their "offensive" never developed. The British were dropping leaflets on Germany all winter long, as Hitler alternately threatened "total war" and held out hopes of peace.

Norway and Denmark

On April 9, 1940, the war broke out with all its fury. Hitler's troops slipped into Denmark and invaded Norway by sea and air. A few goose-stepping soldiers and a military band marched in and took Oslo. Soldiers hidden in the holds of previously arrived ships seized Narvik, Bergen, Stravanger, Trondheim and other coastal points.

The British, caught napping, landed a few thousand Allied troops on both sides of Trondheim and later at Narvik, but were

forced to withdraw. On April 30 Hitler proclaimed a complete victory, and within a short time Allied troops had withdrawn.

Battle of France

On May 10 the great blow in the west fell on Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg and France. The fate of Germany would be sealed for 1,000 years by the outcome, Hitler told his soldiers.

Swarms of parachutists descended on the air ports near Rotterdam, The Hague and Amsterdam, seized the bridge at Moerdijk, south of Rotterdam. The vaunted Dutch "water line" proved ineffectual. Holland fell in four days.

The Nazis overwhelmed the Belgian fort, Eben Emael, and rushed their columns across the vaunted Albert Canal, near Maastricht. In three days German tanks surprised the French, seized Sedan and were racing for the English Channel, with fleets of motorcyclists spreading fire and terror ahead of the armed detachments.

The Germans reached the Channel at Abbeville on May 21, and King Leopold announced the surrender of his 300,000-man Belgian Army on May 28.

Dunkirk, the British epic of the war, in which a strange armada of 900 warships, skiffs, tugs and yachts rescued an army of 337,000 men from the beaches, was over by June 4. For four years the Kaiser's armies had fought to win control of the Channel ports. Hitler got them in less than a month.

In vain General Maxime Weygand set "mousetraps" for tanks along the Somme. Turning south on June 6, Hitler brushed aside the vaunted French Army. The Maginot line was turned. The French government evacuated Paris June 10, the same day Mussolini committed his "stab in the back" and sent troops into the border area of France, where they dug in without any attempt to help Hitler clean up.

Taking over the French government, Marshal Petain announced on June 17, "with a broken heart," that he had been compelled to ask Hitler, as one soldier to another, for an honorable armistice.

The high point of the war—for Hitler—came at Compiègne on June 21 in the railway car where Marshal Foch had dictated peace terms to Germany in 1918, and France signed an armistice. Grandly pleased by this revenge for the "dictates of Versailles," Hitler visited the tomb of Na-

poleon.

Battle of Britain

Most popular song in Germany was, "We're Sailing Against England." Britain seemed helpless. She had lost all but a few score guns and tanks. The R. A. F. was outnumbered. She fell back on hastily organized Home Guards to fight from haystacks and hedge-rows.

Hastily importing hunting rifles, old tanks and World War guns from America, Prime Minister Churchill hunched his head down between his great shoulders and declared, "We will fight on the beaches and the landing grounds, in the fields, in the streets, on the hills. We will never surrender." It was Britain's time for blood and sweat and tears.

Grimly 700 Spitfires and Hurricanes opposed the entire German

air force. British fighting planes mounting eight guns and radar, which gave warning of coming raids, probably saved the British in the aerial battle that lasted from August through May. But 50,000 Britons died from bombs. Sept. 15, 1940, when the Germans lost 185 planes and were forced to switch to night bombing, has been called one of the decisive battles of the war—a Waterloo or Trafalgar.

In September and October the Germans were assembling their invasion fleet of 3,000 barges and 4,000,000 tons of ships. Not until 1944 did Churchill disclose the reason why the Germans never invaded England—the invasion fleet was smashed by the R. A. F. Bomber Command before it could leave.

MAY 8—1945

Fighting in the Balkans

Mussolini believed the Greek generals had been bought off, and invaded Greece from Albania on Oct. 28, 1940, three hours after a 3 a. m. ultimatum, and thereupon came one of the big surprises of the war. Instead of wilting, the Greeks fought. Not merely did they ambush and slaughter thousands of Italians a few miles inside Greek territory, but they captured Coriza and other strongholds in a counter-invasion.

Hitler, who had not been informed of Mussolini's plans, let his partner sweat in his trouble through the winter. One by one, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria had fallen into the Hitler line-up—Romania on Oct. 8, 1940, when German troops moved in following the Iron Guard's ouster of King Carol; Hungary on Nov. 20, when

he joined the Axis alliance, and Bulgaria on March 1, 1941, when she signed the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo pact. Now the screws were put to Yugoslavia.

But an uprising upset the Yugoslav pact with Hitler, and on Sunday morning, April 6, the German dictator launched his Balkan campaign with a ferocious bombing of Belgrade.

Striking from Bulgaria, the Germans in three days had broken across the Vardar Valley, severing the links between Greece and Yugoslavia, and had reached the Aegean, seizing Salonika. In vain a tiny British force which had been rushed in from Africa made a stand at Thermopylae. The Nazi mechanized divisions marched into Athens on April 27, and again the British carried out a costly evacuation, this time from the Peloponnese.

The Swastika had floated over the Acropolis only about three weeks when Hitler struck his most audacious air-borne blow, invading Crete on May 20. Ten days later the British admitted the loss of the island.

The Battle of Africa

The battle of Africa really started in the tragic events of July 3, 1940, when the British attacked the French fleet at Mers-el-Kebir to prevent warships of their former allies from falling into enemy hands.

Six times the battle swept back and forth across the rim of North Africa, but in the end the Germans could not win because they did not control the Mediterranean. The Italian fleet soon was driven into hiding.

Marshal Rudolfo Graziani began an attack on Egypt on Aug. 6, 1940, simultaneously with an invasion of British Somaliland. He got no farther than Sidi Barrani, where the British, under Wavell, started a lightning comeback in December which reached beyond Bengasi. But the British fell back even faster in the spring, when they were forced to send troops to Greece. Again in November, 1941, the British launched an offensive which relieved Tobruk shortly before the last Italian stronghold in Ethiopia surrendered.

Not long thereafter came Pearl Harbor and Hitler declared war on the United States. His ultimate extirpation began to loom on the horizon then, for he had turned the spigot which was to produce a flood of Allied war material and men. But there still were black days in store for the Allies, and Sunday, June 21, 1942, ranks with

the blackest of them all.

On that day Marshal Erwin Rommel's Africa Corps took Tobruk in a surprise thrust which carried him to within sixty miles of Alexandria. The Allies had lost Singapore, the Philippines, Burma, the Dutch East Indies and parts of the Aleutians. Australia still was menaced, despite two Japanese air-sea defeats in the Coral Sea and at Midway in May and June.

Almost the brightest spot in the Allied picture was that only three weeks before the British had car-

ried out their first 1,000-bomber raid against Cologne.

Air and tank forces rushed to Africa eventually turned the tide, permitting General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's 8th Army to score its great victory at El Alamein in Egypt on Oct. 23, 1942, and begin its march to meet the American and British forces of General Dwight D. Eisenhower which landed in Morocco and Algeria on Nov. 7.

Trapped on Cap Bon in Tunisia, the Germans and Italians finally surrendered on May 12, 1943, ending the battle of Africa and the stage was set for the invasion of Italy. Axis casualties in Tunisia were placed at 341,000.

Hitler Invades Russia

Until Sunday morning, June 22, 1941, everything went well with Hitler's war. That was the day he loosed his invasion of Russia. Joined by Finland, Romania, Hungary and Italy, Hitler boasted of the greatest front in history—2,000 miles from the Arctic to the Black Sea. Stories from Berlin said the Nazis believed they would crush Russia in three to six weeks.

Swiftly the German armies sliced through Russian-annexed territories of Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Karelia, Bessarabia, swept across White Russia and the Ukraine. Before the summer campaign was done Hitler had trapped one huge "kettle" of Soviet soldiers after another, thrown an iron ring about Leningrad, reached the suburbs of Moscow, captured Kharkov.

Russia "never again will rise," he declared in October, launching a "final assault" on Moscow. Another final assault was ordered in November. Moscow did not fall. Then, at the right time, the Russian counter-offensive was launched. The Germans were caught in the worst Russian winter in years, and the retreat along the Napoleonic road to disaster was begun.

In August, 1943, the Germans reached their highwater mark of conquest at Stalingrad, 1,300 miles

from Germany's eastern border, 2,200 miles from Hitler's western front on the French coast.

The great Red Army counter-offensive began on Nov. 22, 1942, at Stalingrad. It has been underway ever since, with pauses.

Official Russian figures place Russian dead, captured and wounded at 5,300,000; German dead and captured at 7,800,000. The Germans have claimed as high as 10,000,000 Russian casualties.

MAY 8—1945

The Allies' invasion of Europe really began with the attack on Sicily by General Eisenhower's British and American forces on July 10, 1943. Fifteen days later Mussolini was ousted in Rome—the first serious break in the Axis structure.

Striking swiftly on Sept. 3, after completion of a thirty-eight-day

campaign in Sicily, General Montgomery's troops invaded the toe of Italy. The 5th Army of General Mark W. Clark landed at Salerno below Naples and, after a bloody battle with the Germans, established a beachhead six days later, almost simultaneously with announcement of the surrender of the government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, which had succeeded Mussolini. The first of the big three in the Axis had been knocked out of the war.

Through a bitter winter campaign, the Americans and their allies made but slow progress from Naples, fought the bloody battle of Cassino, established the beachhead at Anzio below Rome, and finally, on May 11, launched the offensive which carried them to Rome on June 4. The Palazzo Venezia, where Mussolini's balcony stands, was turned into a museum.

Invasion of Normandy

Two days after the first fall of an Axis capital, the greatest amphibious invasion force of all time touched land in Normandy. The D Day for which Americans had been turning out weapons since Dec. 7, 1941, had dawned.

Untried American divisions quickly proved they could beat Hitler's best veterans. Despite the strength of the Germans' Atlantic Wall, the invasion struck. The results were not long showing in Berlin.

Second Battle of France

The first forty-nine days after General Eisenhower's forces landed

in Normandy were passed in securing, enlarging and building up the beachhead. Extremely bloody battles were fought in beating the Germans back from one hedgerow and sunken road to the next. Cherbourg, the Allies' first major port in France, was taken by American troops on June 27, just three weeks after D Day, after a bitter fight.

Then the American, British, Canadian and Allied troops liberated France in one of the swiftest campaigns on record. They did it from a beachhead—one of the most unusual of military feats.

While still depending on beach installations for a flow of supplies, Lieutenant General Omar N. Bradley struck out on July 25 for the great objectives of the invasion. Bradley's United States 1st Army broke through at St. Lo and began throwing armored hooks westward toward the Normandy coast, which repeatedly trapped large numbers of German troops.

Taking command of a new gun a sensational sprint south—United States 3d Army, Lieutenant General George S. Patton bearded through Avranches into Brittany, sent roaming columns speeding westward and southward to Brest at the tip of Brittany, St. Nazaire, Lorient, Nantes and across the Loire, then turned his main forces eastward in a stab-

bing offensive which seemed aimed straight at Paris.

Out-generated, out-numbered and overwhelmed by superior equipment, fire power and air power, the Germans seemed powerless in the face of lightning moves such as they had employed so successfully to conquer France in 1940. At Chartres, fifty-five miles southwest of Paris, Patton suddenly unmasked his real intent and wheeled northward toward the Seine.

Field Marshal General Guenther von Kluge, German commander in the west, had stripped the defenses of Brittany and drained divisions from the 15th Army north of the Seine to bolster his defenses in the rugged territory below Caen or the Allied left flank, where the ferocity and determination of Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British 2d Army and Canadians had led him to believe that the main attack would be delivered.

Suddenly all these German forces were threatened with entrapment. The attacks by Montgomery and the newly created 1st Canadian Army under Lieutenant General H. D. G. Crerar became an anvil upon which Patton and Lieutenant General Courtney H.

Hodges, of the United States 1st Army, beat the German 7th Army to pieces.

Dragged into the German disaster were a newly organized German 5th Tank Army and a substantial part of the 15th Army charged with the defense of the rocket coast and the remainder of northern France. By Aug. 21 General Montgomery was able to proclaim that the bulk of German forces in northwestern France had met with "definite, complete, decisive" defeat and that the end of the war was in sight. Already Patton's forces were plunging south of Paris and across the Seine northwest of Paris to carry out even more audacious plans.

The underground in Paris rose in battle. The city of light and symbol of liberty in the Western World was liberated on Aug. 25, just a month after the breakthrough at St. Lo, by French and American troops entering the city.

On Aug. 15 the army of France, under General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, and the United States 7th Army, under Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch, invaded southern France from the Mediterranean in a huge and skillfully co-ordinated action which speedily won control of the whole coast. The Germans began a precipitate withdrawal from all southern France, but by Sept. 1 the German 19th Army was fighting for its life up the Rhone Valley, where it had been intercepted by fast armored columns slicing across the French Alps.

Dash Toward the Rhine

While Allied forces in the north and south neared a junction, the American 1st and 3d Armies began

a series of amazing dashes toward the Rhine. Old battlefields along the Marne, the Aisne, the Oise, were reached and passed with bewildering rapidity. The Americans hurtled in a single day the Meuse-Argonne battleground where their fathers fought for six bloody weeks in 1918. Belgium was invaded Sept. 2 along the road to Mons, Namur, Liege and Aachen in Germany.

Lieutenant General Sir Miles C. Dempsey's British 2d Army tanks made an astounding march of more than 200 miles in four days, roaring through the Belgian capital of Brussels, the big port of Antwerp and into the Netherlands.

On Sept. 6, just three months after the invasion and on the forty-fourth day of the offensive which had begun at St. Lo, and with more than 400,000 casualties inflicted upon the Germans, who had lost twenty-five divisions and suffered heavy casualties to at

least eighteen others, General Eisenhower proclaimed the battle of Germany about to begin. His armies already had probed German soil, the liberation of France and Belgium was all but complete, the freeing of the Netherlands not far

MAY 8—1945 "The Battle of Germany"

On Sept. 12, twenty-six years to the day after the first major American offensive of the World War was launched at St. Mihiel, General Dwight D. Eisenhower told the world, "The Battle of Germany has begun."

At daybreak on March 8 American troops started streaming across the Rhine over the Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen in pursuit of a retreating Wehrmacht.

During the five months intervening between those dates the vise of United Nations military might had been closing relentlessly on the Reich from both sides.

On the western front the co-ordinated offensives of six American, British and Canadian armies crunched continuously closer to Berlin, briefly checked in the closing weeks of December and the opening one of 1945 by Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt's desperate counter-offensive. That gamble was ended disastrously for the Nazis by Allied victory in the Battle of the Bulge.

The eastern jaw of the vise, formed by the Soviet armies, began closing on Germany while a million Allied troops on the 450-mile front stretching from Holland to the Swiss Alps kept up their trip-hammer blows on the vaunted Westwall. At the same time, other Red armies thrust northward toward Germany's heart through Hungary and Czechoslovakia, cutting off East Prussia to the north and driving into Pomerania. As the Reds sliced off German Silesia, American and British armies, pressing northward in Italy, were making Field Marshal Kesselring's

position progressively more untenable.

When the Big Three gathered at Yalta early in February to decide Germany's future and plot the rebuilding of the world of tomorrow, Germany's fate was already sealed, militarily.

Marshal Stalin's forces stood then well inside Brandenburg, within thirty-five to forty miles of Berlin on the Frankfurt-Kues-trin line of the Oder. Stettin, Berlin's port on the Baltic, was under siege. Von Rundstedt was hopelessly in retreat. Kesselring's chances of withdrawal from Italy were dim.

The Americans began stabbing at the Siegfried line early in October after sweeping across France and liberating Belgium. By the middle of that month Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), birthplace of Charlemagne and capital of his Holy Roman Empire, was in American hands and Allied spearheads were pointed aggressively toward the Ruhr, the Saar and the Rhineland.

V-2s on London

By early November the British were established on Walcheren Island off the southwest tip of Holland. As the first V-2 bombs began falling on London the Americans, Canadians and British continued battering at the approaches to the Cologne plain. After many weeks of a war of attrition the Cologne offensive began in earnest on November 16 with the Allies inching toward the Maas and the Roer in the face of stubborn resistance.

On December 16 Von Rundstedt punched a fifty-mile gap in Allied lines on the Belgian-Luxemburg frontier, pouring armored divisions through the hole fast enough to disrupt and delay the Allied advance for weeks. The counter-offensive was halted by December 28, the tide of war turning eastward once more after the Battle of Bastogne.

From that turning point the tide of armed might swept steadily and crushingly eastward. March, once known as "Hitler's month," was now his again, but with the Nazi leader on the receiving end in 1945. Four great land armies, having shattered most of the vaunted West Wall, were poised on the western bank of the Rhine, with the 15th Army and the 1st Allied Air-Borne Army in reserve, ready to take advantage of the first tactical opportunity for a crossing.

That opportunity came on March 7 when General Hodges's troops found the Remagen bridge intact, crossed and established a bridgehead. The 3d and 7th Armies mopped up the Saar-Palatinate region and swept on to Frankfurt. Other Rhine crossings were effected and the 1st and 9th enveloped the great industrial Ruhr, entrapping 100,000 of the Nazis' best fighting troops, and swept onward to effect a junction with the Russians sweeping westward south of Berlin. The British and Canadians turned northward toward the great ports of Wilhelmshaven and Hamburg.

On March 27 General Eisenhower abandoned his cautious policy of speech, said flatly that Germany had a "whipped army."

April Eventful

April was the most eventful month of the war. All of the Allied nations were shocked by the death of President Roosevelt on April 12, but there was no slackening of the military effort. The Russians, having jolted Japan with a denunciation of their neutrality treaty at a time when the Japs had just lost their proudest battleship, the Yamato, and was fighting on Okinawa, captured Vienna and surged on westward in Austria.

General Patton entered Czechoslovakia and swung southward in to Austria. The 7th also turned southward through Bavaria toward the supposed southern redoubt and a junction with the American 5th in Italy.

The 5th and the British 8th, stalemated so long, broke through into the plains of the Po in northern Italy. The Russians crashed the Oder in force and began the twelve-day encircling siege of Berlin. The British and Canadians blasted and captured Wilhelmshaven and began to cut off Norway. The American 3d and 9th Armies, having met the Russians, fretted on the western bank of the Elbe.

Then, all in a week, the European Axis fell apart. Mussolini was captured and executed by Italian Partisans on April 29, the day after a German surrender was falsely reported from the San Francisco conference. Two days later, the German radio in Hamburg announced that Hitler had been killed in Berlin and Admiral Doenitz took over in some sort of nebulous capacity as his successor.

The next day, Berlin, a city of ruins, fell to the Russians, and German armies in northern Italy and southern Austria surrendered in the field. Surrender was the order of the days that followed. In the north and in the south the Nazi field commanders of large forces put their names to documents that fulfilled the demand first expressed by President Roosevelt at Casablanca—unconditional surrender.

Yesterday, the final day of the war in Europe, fighting still was going on in Czechoslovakia, where the American 3d Army was reported approaching Prague—some Czech reports had them already in the city—and two Russian armies were near the city, Breslau, the last remaining German city to hold out, was captured by the Russians, and the Russians also were reported fighting in Moravia. Otherwise the war had ended.

LONDON ALL SET FOR CHURCHILL ANNOUNCEMENT

Microphones in Place at
Speaker's Stand on
Whitehall.

PHONE TO WASHINGTON BUSY

British Capital Awoke to Every
Sign and Indication That
Victory Was at Hand
MAY 8—1945

London, May 7 (A. P.).—While London awaited hour by hour today the official announcement of victory in Europe, crowds gathered in flag-decked streets about microphones already set in place.

Prime Minister Churchill had previously arranged to go on the radio with the official announcement and King George VI had arranged in advance to broadcast to his empire at 9 P. M. (3 P. M. New York time) of V-E Day, whenever it might fall.

Pennants and flags were strung across the fronts of hotel and office buildings in many parts of London.

For the first time since the war began, factories today sounded their whistles to mark the start of the working day. The whistles had previously been banned to prevent confusion with air raid warnings.

The capital awoke to preparations already made and it was obvious that the big day was at hand.

Churchill was reported busy at his desk. The British Cabinet was stated to be standing by for a possible emergency session, and the political correspondent of the London Evening News said: "Mr. Churchill is today expected to broadcast from the Cabinet room at 10 Downing Street that the war in Europe is over."

A deadline in the London Star declared: "Tonight may be V-E

Continued on Page 2.

night. Peace in Europe will be announced at any hour now."

Veteran parliamentary correspondents for two British press agencies—the Press Association and Exchange Telegraph—said that the general expectation was that Mr. Churchill would make an announcement "in a matter of hours."

Though the Government was officially silent on any V-E day proclamation, the ministries were openly making preparations for handling observances and celebrations for the formal ending of the war in Europe.

Any V-E day announcement by Mr. Churchill would be broadcast from the Cabinet Room. Afterward he is expected to address the crowds from a balcony overlooking Whitehall, where a special microphone apparatus is set up.

The Press Association's Parliamentary correspondent said that telephone conversations between London, Washington and Moscow were going on today, as they have been at frequent intervals for some time. He added that perhaps the actual hour of the peace announcement was not definitely set, but that the three Allied leaders—Truman, Stalin and Churchill—were undoubtedly trying to synchronize their release of the news.

Because there have been slip-ups on several other pre-arranged announcements of major importance during the war, officials here are anxious that the news come from the three capitals at exactly the same time.

MAY 8 1945

Yanks Celebrate in Piccadilly

Yells, Hugs and Kisses Mark Doughboys' Reaction to Germany's Surrender.

London, May 7 (A. P.).—Thousands of American soldiers celebrated around Piccadilly Circus today. At the Rainbow Corner Red Cross Club, the biggest in London, a sign was posted in the lobby informing all American Army personnel that "upon official notice of V-E day all passes and furloughs are to be extended forty-eight hours."

Soldiers screamed, yelled, shouted, hugged and kissed one another in a scene reminiscent of homecoming football celebrations.

Corporal Charles Weatherford of Florence, Ala., stationed at the club, said: "Boy, this is the roughest day I've ever had, and it's getting rougher."

At that moment Private George Koiner of St. Louis, came up and threw his arms around Weatherford and said: "Kiss me, bud."

"It's the best news I've ever heard," said Sgt. George Nelson of San Antonio, Texas. "Now I can get home to my family."

Flags adorned the whole facade of the Criterion Restaurant, facing the circus. Street crowds shrieked at spectators on the balcony. Soldiers were standing shoulder to shoulder on the sidewalks along Shaftesbury avenue, famous theater street, and spilled out into the street, virtually halting traffic. Men, women and children waved flags of all the United Nations.

"It sounds good—hope to be

home soon," said Pfc. Vernon Franzen of Chicago.

"On with the war against the Japs," said Sgt. Harold Trava-son of Cottonport, La.

"Swell day," Corporal Albert Stoffe of Cincinnati declared.

"It reminds me of New Year's Eve in Chicago," said Pfc. Warren Schneider.

"Wish I could have been there to help until the end," said Pfc. Albert Calvanilli of Trenton, N. J.

"Glad it's over," said Pfc. Hugh Kipper of Nebraska City, Neb.

"Greatest moment of my life,"

said Pfc. Russell E. Wise of Coshocton, Ohio.

"Swell," said Radio Man (second class) Harry Reed of Pine Bluff, Ark., and Radio Man (second class) Earl Summers of Harlan, Iowa.

"There's still a Jap war," said Corporal Frank Amole of Denver Col., cautiously.

London Crowds Cheer News Of Long European War's End

London, May 7 (A. P.).—The war against Germany, the greatest in all history, ended today with the unconditional surrender of the once mighty German Army.

The surrender to the western Allies and Russia was made at Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters at Reims, France, by the German High Command, but official announcement by the Big Three was held up, pending simultaneous action by Washington, Moscow and London.

The news of the surrender came in an Associated Press dispatch from Reims and immediately set the church bells tolling in London, Rome and elsewhere. After a busy day at No. 10 Downing Street, Prime Minister Churchill went to see King George VI at Buckingham Palace.

London went wild over the news.

Thousands of Britons and some Americans thronged Parliament street under the shadow of gray Westminster Abbey, watching a microphone on the balcony of the Ministry of Health Building, where Mr. Churchill was expected to declare formally that the European war had ended.

Men and women crowded ten deep on the sidewalk, waiting patiently for the announcement. Some came as early as 11 A. M.

All over London news vendors were swamped by buyers as the late editions of the papers carrying surrender headlines went on sale.

In the hour before the news from Reims arrived, the German radios told the German people that their new Fuehrer, Grand Admiral Doenitz, had ordered the capitulation of all the fighting forces and called off the U-boat warfare.

In London joy was tempered only by the realization that the war against Japan remains to be fought out and that many casualties are still ahead.

The end of the European war, the greatest, bloodiest and costliest war in human history—it has claimed at least 40,000,000 casualties on both sides in killed, wounded and captured—came after five years, eight months and six days of strife that overspread the globe. Hitler's arrogant armies invaded Poland on September 1, 1939, beginning the

agony that convulsed the world for 2,076 days.

The historic news of the unconditional surrender began breaking with a Danish broadcast that Norway had been surrendered unconditionally by its conquerors. Then the new German Foreign Minister, Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk, announced to the German people, shortly after 2 P. M. (8 A. M., New York time), that "after almost six years of struggle, we have succumbed."

For the first time since the war began, factories today sounded their whistles to mark the start of the working day. The whistles had previously been banned to prevent confusion with air raid warnings.

The Press Association also said that Gen. Eisenhower and Field Marshals Montgomery and Alexander were expected to speak tomorrow after the addresses by

BRITAIN DECLARES TWO-DAY HOLIDAY

Start of Official V-E Celebration Put Off Until 9 A. M., New York Time, Tomorrow Despite Germans' Surrender.

London, May 7 (A. P.).—The British Ministry of Information today announced that tomorrow will be treated as V-E Day.

The Ministry said officially: "In accordance with arrangements between the three great Powers, the Prime Minister will make an official announcement at 3 P. M., British double summer time (9 A. M., New York time), tomorrow, the 8th of May."

The announcement said that Prime Minister Churchill "will broadcast at 3 P. M., and his Majesty, the King, will broadcast to the peoples of the British Empire and the Commonwealth tomorrow at 9 P. M., British double summer time (3 P. M.)."

Two-day Holiday Declared.

"In view of this fact," the announcement added, "tomorrow will be a public holiday and the day after, Wednesday, will also be regarded as a holiday. Parliament will meet at the usual time tomorrow."

This announcement came four hours after the Associated Press had flashed the surrender news from Reims, France, where the surrender pact was signed. The

British Press Association attributed "the surprising delay in announcing V-E day, in spite of the complete capitulation by the Ger-

mans," to the importance "attached to synchronizing the news in London, Washington and Moscow."

There were telephone calls all day between London, Washington and Moscow. The Press Association said there were apparently differing views on when the public should be informed "but finally tomorrow was decided upon."

The Press Association also said that Gen. Eisenhower and Field Marshals Montgomery and Alexander were expected to speak tomorrow after the addresses by

It's All Over, But—

E. P. Stackpole, the Press Association's parliamentary correspondent, wrote today that "although the war is over, I understand there will be no official announcement of this until tomorrow afternoon."

The Exchange Telegraph Company's political correspondent wrote: "The war in Europe is over. The official announcement of that fact has been delayed and

will not be made, it is understood, until tomorrow afternoon."

The Press Association declared that the delay in announcing V-E day "is occasioned by an agreement which has been reached between Mr. Churchill, President Truman and Marshal Stalin that the announcement, when it comes, shall be made simultaneously in London, Washington and Moscow."

Lord Mayor Speaks.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Frank Alexander, told a cheering crowd: "We have had the announcement of the cessation of hostilities in Europe through the papers and we feel that this is, indeed, a joyous moment."

Speaking from the balcony of the Mansion House, his official residence in the old City of London, he added: "But even though the war in Europe is brought to an end, there is still a hard task for us to accomplish. It is important to us that patience and endurance should carry us through the coming years as they have fortified us in the past."

The crowds dispersed quickly after he finished. Workmen covered the decorations on the balcony with tarpaulins.

How Paris Takes It.

All Paris seems to be in the streets, the Paris radio declared in a broadcast picked up at New York today by CBS. "The scene is indescribable, and the atmosphere of expectation is just as indescribable," Paris continued.

"All this crowd is waiting but for an announcement, the announcement which will give them, at last, the unprecedented joy of seeing the end of a horrible nightmare."

By the United Press.

PARIS, May 7.—Allied Supreme Headquarters announced today that the filing facilities of the Associated Press had been suspended throughout the entire European Theater of Operations.

Earlier an announcement was made that the AP's filing privileges at SHAEF had been suspended.

(AP headquarters in New York said they had no immediate statement to make.)

DANIELS FILES PROTEST OVER A. P. SUSPENSION

Publisher Tells Truman Such Action Lacks Any Justification.

CITES UNITED PRESS INCIDENT MAY 8 1945
Sets Out That He, as Secretary of the Navy, Declined to Recommend Any Move.

Raleigh, N. C., May 7 (A. P.).—Josephus Daniels, publisher of the News and Observer, protested to President Truman today the reported suspension of Associated Press filing privileges from Paris.

Mr. Daniels, a former Ambassador to Mexico, was Secretary of the Navy during World War I. He telegraphed the President: "I have just seen a report that the Associated Press facilities have been suspended in Paris. In 1918, when the United Press sent a cable from Brest which caused a premature celebration of Armistice Day, I was asked to recommend action against Howard. (Roy Howard of the U. P. sent the cable.) I declined, saying that any good newspaper man would have been justified in doing what Howard did. I can see no justification for suspending the Associated Press. Sincere regards."

The International News Service said today that it had received a dispatch from Paris saying that filing privileges of the Associated Press Paris Bureau had been suspended. Similar word was received by the United Press.

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The reason for the reported suspension was not stated. After receipt of Edward Kennedy's dispatch from Reims telling of the German surrender only two minor dispatches had been received in New York from the A. P. Bureau in Paris up to 12:30 P. M., eastern war time.

Dispatch's Truth Not Denied.

The following was heard in New York (at 11:15 A. M., Eastern war time) today, coming via a special voicecast channel from Paris to American news agencies and radio networks:

"Supreme Headquarters authorizes correspondents at 1645, Paris time (10:45 A. M., Eastern war time) today to state that SHAEF has made nowhere any official statement for publication to that hour concerning the complete surrender of all German armed forces in Europe, and that no story to that effect is authorized."

This announcement, from SHAEF in Paris, did not deny the truth of Edward Kennedy's dispatch from Reims giving details of the formal signing of the surrender, merely saying that no story of German capitulation "is authorized."

With reference to the statement voicecast from Supreme Headquarters, Robert Bunnelle, managing executive for the Associated Press in the United Kingdom, cabled as follows:

"In reference to this statement, which raises the possibility that an embargo might have been imposed there (at SHAEF in Paris), there was no embargo on the flash or the subsequent material received from Kennedy, who told Hawkins (Lewis Hawkins, of the Associated Press London staff):

"That's official; get it out."

"Later Kennedy inquired of Pitkin (Dwight Pitkin of the London staff) if the copy was moving satisfactorily through censorship."

London Tests Amplifiers

New York, May 7 (AP)—The speakers of the public-address system outside Prime Minister Churchill's official residence, over which he will make the official peace announcement, are being tested constantly, while the police are already having difficulties with crowds and traffic, Donald Coe, Blue network correspondent, reported today from London.

"London is going wild at the Associated Press report that General Eisenhower's headquarters at Reims, France, has announced the unconditional surrender of Germany," Coe declared.

Times Square Celebration Continues Far into Night

MAY 8 1945

NEW YORK, May 7—(AP) It was a day of days. Long-awaited, eagerly-expected, suddenly realized, it took a few moments to sink in.

And then—pop! off went the lid and New York city swung into a victory celebration that swelled with the passing hours and continued as the night deepened.

From a mere 200 persons who were gathered in Times Square when the news of the German surrender was learned, the crowd increased to a police-estimated 20,000 within an hour.

At 11 a. m., police estimated between 30,000 and 35,000 persons were milling around in the Times Square area. More than 300 extra policemen patrolled the area.

Paper and prayers, laughter and tears, jubilation and sobriety marked the city's emotional outlet.

Thousands went to church to offer prayers of thanksgiving. Special services were held throughout the day and far into the night.

Other thousands, excited by the news, deluged the city with paper and ticker tape.

Servicemen also took part.

Work went on as usual in most places but not until after office girls and factory workers, in some instances, had left their posts for a time.

In one factory 30 girls fainted at the news.

Bars and grills and restaurants were filled to capacity and most restaurants reported they were out of food, so heavy was the patronage.

Police shunted all traffic from the Times Square area.

JUBILANT CROWDS JAM WALL STREET UNTIL LUNCH HOUR

NEW YORK, May 7—(AP) News of Germany's surrender spread like wildfire in Wall street today and set off an all-morning celebration by jubilant downtown workers who

Times Square Celebration Continues Far into Night

MAY 8 1945

left their jobs.

Thousands of hatless and coatless stenographers and clerks began to jam the narrow streets in the financial sector within half an hour after word of the capitulation arrived from Reims, France.

Amid streaming ticker tape, scraps of paper and confetti, the cheering throngs celebrated until shortly after the lunch hour. Activity then diminished and street sweepers were busy cleaning up the mess when the Stock Exchange closed at 3 p.m. (E.W.T.)

Much of the celebrating occurred around the sub-Treasury building across the street from the Stock Exchange. The workers vied for positions as news and official Army photographers went to work picturing the crowd, many of whom had newspaper extras announcing "Nazis Quit."

At the peak the crowd jammed Wall street for five blocks up to the entrance of Trinity church on Broadway. At 10:30 a.m. (E.W.T.) the church bells rang and some went inside to pray.

Business As Usual

Business went on as usual in the Stock Exchange. At first the visitors' gallery was lined with servicemen and civilians but most of these went outside to join the celebration.

Emil Schram, president of the Exchange, said a two-minute period of silence would be observed on the trading floor when President Truman officially announces the arrival of V-E day.

An official British statement that the announcement would come at 9 a.m. (E.W.T.) tomorrow caused Exchange officials to plan tentatively to observe the silence after the opening at 10 a.m. (E.W.T.).

The Stock Exchange plans to operate as usual Tuesday, but some officials expressed concern that operations might be handicapped slightly if workers in the trading mart leave their jobs to celebrate.

Trading on the New York Curb Exchange was suspended for five minutes at 10:15 a.m. (E.W.T.) today in observance of German surrender. The London Stock market took the news calmly and dealings continued. In Toronto the Exchange closed after 35 minutes of

trading with the announcement it would not reopen until Wednesday morning.

In New York's financial district automobile traffic was halted in several streets. Some joined in singing "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," and other songs.

But perhaps the most active participants were some unidentified overzealous persons who from time to time tossed electric light bulbs from the skyscraper windows.

Allied Capitals Order Holidays; Japs to Continue 'Sacred War'

MAY 8 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The great bells of St. Peter's Basilica rang out over Rome yesterday soon after the Associated Press report that peace had come to Europe while several Allied capitals proclaimed V-E holidays for today and Tokyo announced continuation of "this sacred war."

Many of the world's cities went wild at the news, and even neutral capitals were bedecked with flags and filled with celebrating crowds.

Masses of people gathered in front of loudspeakers and newspaper offices which were frantically answering inquiries and rolling out extras.

Only in the unnatural calm of the European fronts was the news

War Fronts Calm

reported to have been taken soberly by soldiers who had seen the fighting taper off in one sector after another for the past two weeks.

In bomb-damaged London, only Allied capital which fought its way successfully through the European war from the start, crowds exploded all over the downtown areas after a week of tense expectancy. An official holiday was proclaimed for today in Britain.

In Paris, which lived through four years of German occupation to become a base for Supreme Allied headquarters, the French gov-

ernment announced a two-day holiday starting V-E day, presumably today. France had a special cause for satisfaction in having staged a come-back and won the right to share in accepting Germany's surrender after it had once been beaten into signing an armistice with Hitler in June, 1940.

In Italy, which broke the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis by surrendering and joining the war against Germany, hundreds of other churches in the Eternal City joined St. Peter's in ringing out the news and airraid sirens, silent since the last raid of Allied planes last June, sounded again for ten minutes of jubilation.

Jerusalem's flag-bedecked streets filled with crowds congratulating each other in English, Hebrew, and Arabic and for the first time since the coronation of King George the Sixth of England and David's Tower and the old city walls will be floodlighted tonight. Loudspeakers were installed in Palestine's towns and villages to carry the speeches of King George and Prime Minister Churchill.

official surrender announcement yesterday had spoken of a new Germany which would "link" with "the Christian Western civilization."

Costa Rica Celebrates

In Latin America, Colombia and Costa Rica led in declaring two-day holidays yesterday as the first United Nations' countries officially to recognize the end of the war. The world's first official national celebration was at Costa Rica, where a 21-gun salvo was fired and Allied diplomatic envoys spoke over the radio as crowds danced in the public squares.

The Brazilian capital of Rio de Janeiro reechoed to barrages of fireworks and glittered with showers of confetti as citizens staged impromptu parades and danced the samba in streets decorated with United Nations flags by the city council, and installed with a public address system.

Buenos Aires was described as "electrified" by the Associated Press flash from Reims and police immediately were requested to issue permits for victory meetings and victory dinners yesterday. The official and unofficial world dropped everything at the news.

From Austria, first country taken over by Germany even before the war started, came a dispatch that Salzburg near Hitler's border retreat at Berchtesgaden had reversed the 1938 Anschluss and was decked out in old Austrian republican flags.

V-E ANTICLIMAX TO MEN AT FRONT

With the First Army in Germany, May 7 (A. P.).—The V-E announcement of complete victory over the Germans will come as an anti-climax to American doughboys who have seen the German army disintegrate.

They are now asking themselves: "Where do we go from here?" It is a strange ending to a strange war which nobody could have quite visualized and without the dramatic conclusion most of the men here had pictured. Suddenly the war just melted away into nothingness and guns were still.

The war actually came to an end for this Army some weeks ago. That is why V-E day tomorrow will be little more than a symbol to troops who had seen victory in the making for days. It took no official announcement for them to realize it was all over.

There is no enemy across No-man's Land to come forward with upraised hands in final surrender. Across the Mulde River are the Russians. There is no desolate battlefield, and the doughboys are not in foxholes. They sat in the warm sun cleaning their battleworn gear and weapons.

'What Next?' GI's In Europe Ask

By Don Whitehead

With the U.S. 1st Army in Germany, May 7 (AP)—The announcement of complete victory over the Germans is an anti-climax to American doughboys who have seen the German Army disintegrate.

They are now asking themselves: "Where do we go from here?"

Strange War, Strange End

It is a strange ending to a strange war, an ending nobody could have quite visualized and without the dramatic conclusion most of us had pictured. Suddenly the war just melted away into nothingness and the guns were still.

The war came to an end for this Army some weeks ago. That is why V-E Day will be little more than a symbol to troops who had seen victory in the making for days. It took no official announcement for them to realize it was all over.

No Wild Celebrations

There is no enemy across No-man's land to come forward with upraised hands in final surrender. Across the Mulde River are the Russians. There is no desolate battlefield and the doughboys are not in foxholes. They sat in the warm sun cleaning their battleworn gear and weapons.

There will be no wild celebrations among the troops. These men have seen too much death and suffering. They have seen this Nazi world come apart at the seams and its miserable people straggling along the roads of defeat, marked more plainly with signs of a fallen nation than any proclamation ever could.

What May Happen in Europe Now

BY SIGRID ARNE

Associated Press Staff Writer

The end of the war in Europe means that the Allied armies must shift quickly from the role of soldier to policeman.

The first three weeks, or so, may be bloody. Thousands of Germans may be caught in neighboring countries. There's an estimated 10 million foreign workmen in Germany, and exiled diplomats, off the record, expect rioting all over that part of Germany not under Allied control.

The wells of hatred are so deep that the newly liberated Europeans are expected to turn guerrilla even as they start homeward with a rush, picking off whatever Germans are found, whether with guns, knives or just fists.

To restore order immediately—and in the years to come—the United Nations have some plans ready, some still to be written.

Food a Weapon for Peace

Food will be the best weapon to bring order. Then shelter and doctors. Then local registration crews which will take down names, and try to re-unite families.

The armies will have to stock and run the first bread-lines. Few trains will be running. Currencies will be so uncertain that farmers will be reluctant to bring good pigs into town to exchange for questionable paper money.

It's not known how long the armies will want to run the show. But when they quit, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation crews will set to work to distribute clothes, food, medicine, and some reconstruction machinery which will be bought from the \$2,000,000,000 fund set up last November at Atlantic City.

But even UNRRA is behind the eight ball right now. Contributions from the 43 member nations are not yet all in. The buying of stocks has been delayed, and much of them must still be shipped to Europe.

Water and light will be the first urgently needed utilities.

Water will help to keep down epidemics.

Electricity will not only light homes but help factories to hook up machines and get going on the tremendous needs for clothes, blankets, beds, and kitchen utensils.

Fear of Unemployment

Unemployment, until factories, stores and farms are running again, is a big fear because of the psychological effect. Most of the wrecked nations are planning huge public works programs; how to pay for them is still unknown. But

quite certainly hundreds of thousands will be working for their governments for a period, tearing down wrecks, rebuilding bridges, repairing railroads and docks, building schools and hospitals.

Millions will set out immediately to walk home across Europe. The armies may try to roll some home in truck caravans. UNRRA will finance much of the remainder when trains run. En route, they'll be fed in huge soup kitchens, and examined in field hospitals for disease.

Europe's first big needs will be for machinery from the United States, the only industrial nation whose factories are undamaged. Europe will need tractors, derricks, railroad steel, locomotives, engines of all sorts, turbines.

Financing a Big Job

But how to pay? That's not clear for the first year or so. Some nations (France, the Netherlands, Norway) have gold balances, some of which could be spent.

Probably there will be some American loans to Europe to help Europe to buy here.

It's estimated that it will take some 30 billion dollars and ten years, to put Europe back on her feet. Where does the rest come from? Exile government men say, "it will have to come from the sweat of our people. We'll pull up our belts, produce, sell, and use what we make to buy what we need, and pay off our debts."

WAR PRODUCTION STOPPAGE IS OUT, SAYS WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, May 7.—(AP) The government today left to the good judgment of citizens and communities their manner of celebrating V-E day when White House announcement is made.

In the capital, the Washington monument and the capitol dome—for one night—will be bathed in floodlights for the first time since Dec. 8, 1941.

But the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, manager of home front affairs, said it had nothing to add to last night's message to the public: That government

leaders "will not attempt to prescribe a rigid rule of conduct but rather incline to entrust the matter to the common sense of the citizenry and their local officials."

Production Must Continue

"The federal government does, however," the OWM statement added, "request that there be no interruption of war production, and no greater interruption of normal activity than the people's sense of sober rejoicing demands."

There was no indication that federal workers would be released from their desks as they were on the afternoon of the funeral procession here for President Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 14.

Reinforcing the plea that war workers stay on the job, the Office of Defense Transportation asked all transportation workers likewise to "do a full day's work," declaring that any stoppage in transportation would seriously hurt vital war and civilian production.

Following earlier announcement that efforts would be made to relight the torch of the Goddess of Liberty in New York harbor interior department officials said the Washington monument would be illuminated on V-E night. The historic Lee Mansion, across the Potomac from the Lincoln Memorial, also will be lighted.

David Lynn, architect of the capitol, said the dome would be lighted for one night, then darkened "until the coal shortage is relieved somewhat."

BIG U.S. SHIFT TO PEACETIME JOBS SIGNALLED

BY STERLING F. GREEN

Associated Press Staff Writer

Germany's collapse gives the signal for an industrial transition second only to the original conversion to war—the shift of a big part of the economy from arms to peacetime production.

Cancellation of an estimated 35 per cent of all war contracts, perhaps more and perhaps less, is expected to follow swiftly after the European victory, if the "X-day" pattern laid down early in 1944 is carried out.

While Japan lasts, much war production must go on, especially in the field of aerial and amphibious arms. But, aided by the re-

lease of munitions reserves previously earmarked for Europe, this country can overmatch Japan's unaided production effort and have manufacturing capacity to spare.

Hundreds of Plants to Shift

Hundreds of plants will be released within a short time, officials predict, for a return to washing machines, radios, mechanical refrigerators, and scores of household labor-saving devices by which this country, until Pearl Harbor, measured its standard of living.

Their cost will be higher than Americans can remember paying, perhaps 25 to 35 per cent more than before the war. Businessmen estimate that inflation in the form of labor and materials cost increases, has added that much to manufacturing costs while the heavy consumer goods were off production lines.

The impact of wholesale war contract cancellations on the economy could create chaos in the absence of advance planning. The shock will be cushioned, War Production Board officials feel, by the cautious, piecemeal moves already made to prepare industry for the shift without extended shutdowns for retooling, redesigning and resultant long unemployment.

These moves, although fought step by step by an Army and Navy properly watchful for the welfare of war production, have permitted the start of a gradually increasing trickle of civilian goods, the advance "tooling up" of plants even as they maintained a hammer-and-tongs pace in war production, and the building of models of postwar consumer products.

Nation Better Prepared

The United States thus finds itself better prepared for X-day, and for the eventual end of all hostilities, than it was for the end of World War I, when the country merely demobilized, having made no plans for re-employment or what was then called industrial "reconstruction."

If successful in getting a fast start on civilian goods production, government planners believe they will have cleared the first hurdle in the absorption of millions of displaced war workers.

They are not sanguine of total re-employment, and are aware that the big release of soldiers and sailors, who have first call on jobs, will not begin until the war with Japan ends.

However, a slow-paced demobilization of about 150,000 men a month is expected until the Oriental enemy is beaten. A flying start on reconversion is regarded as a prerequisite to the absorption of these and of the war workers, and a high

rate of employment is believed a pre-requisite to postwar prosperity.

Management will possess the capital for a high rate of production. One government study indicated contractors would have a net working capital of \$20,000,000,000 on X-day, compared to \$9,000,000,000 at the end of 1940.

Little Pump-Priming Needed

This means that little government "pump-priming," lending or subsidizing is deemed to be necessary to insure any rate of consumer goods production likely to be allowed at this stage.

However, some disappointments are in store for civilians.

Cotton goods, clothing, shoes, and many other scarcity items may be a long time returning to pre-war levels of plenty.

Much of the "soft goods" segment of industry must stay on government work. It must make tents for bombed-out civilians in Europe, clothing for destitute millions abroad, and many items which the liberated and conquered peoples cannot furnish for themselves for some time.

Also, the shift will come unevenly. Some entire industries may find themselves tied up with war work while other industries undergo substantial reconversion. Some plants will be released ahead of others. They will have neither the capacity nor, at this stage, the materials to meet the pent-up consumer demand.

In many cases, entire factories may be ready to make peacetime goods but unable to get necessary motors, gears, castings and other parts still in heavy demand by the armed forces.

As early as July, 1944, some washing machine producers reported they had men and floor space available to make home laundering and pressing equipment. They were told, as were all other businesses, to keep a watch on their parts suppliers; not until the latter were clear of war work could any plant be set.

Some improvement in civilian supplies may result from the sale of surplus war goods, but this will be trifling compared to the flood predicted when the war ends.

Also, officials have predicted, much of the sales will be of raw or semi-fabricated materials left over

from cancelled war contracts, rather than consumer goods.

WPB has announced, and so far followed, a policy of letting each plant return to civilian production whenever it can do so without detracting from the war effort.

This means consumers will not have to wait until the entire industry is released, but it also means that goods will reach the market in a gradually increasing trickle, rather than a flood.

Truman Speaks To the Nation Today at 9 a.m.

MAY 8 1945

WASHINGTON, May 7.—(AP) President Truman made arrangements tonight to make a radio address at 9 a. m. (Eastern War Time) tomorrow, presumably to proclaim the victory over Germany which is already known to be won.

A Big Three agreement put off the formal announcement of V-E day until it can be proclaimed simultaneously by the major Allies, Britain, Russia and the United States.

While this capital greeted news of final Nazi surrender calmly as just another battle won—the biggest yet but not the last—the President stuck so meticulously to the Big Three announcement agreement that it was never said in so many words that it is a V-E day speech he will make.

'Speaks for Itself'

Asked if that will be its nature, Jonathan Daniels, White House press secretary, told newsmen: "The statement speaks for itself."

He referred to a brief announcement given newsmen just after 6 o'clock this evening at the White House where many of them had been waiting all day for official announcement of the final victory over the Nazis.

That statement said:

"On the basis of reports now received, the President confidently expects to make an announcement to the nation by radio at 9 o'clock Eastern War Time tomorrow morning."

"Unless unforeseen developments cause the President to change his plans, a White House press conference will be called at 8:30 a. m. Eastern War Time, at which time the press and radio will be given in confidence the text of the President's radio remarks."

Earlier London had announced through the Ministry of Information that tomorrow definitely will be V-E day, but at that time Mr. Truman had had only this to say:

"I have agreed with the London and Moscow governments that I will make no announcement with reference to surrender of the enemy forces in Europe or elsewhere until a simultaneous statement can be made by the three governments. Until then there is nothing I can or will say to you."

The expectation here is that the official Washington announcement will come at 9 a. m. (Eastern War

Time) the hour set for a broadcast by Prime Minister Churchill from London. The British Ministry of Information said "Churchill will speak at 3 p. m. British Double Summer Time and King George at 9 p. m., (3 p. m. Eastern War Time)."

There was nothing here parallel to the British announcement that tomorrow and the next day will be holidays.

Mr. Truman's statement was issued by Jonathan Daniels, White House press secretary, at a 2:01 p. m. (Eastern War Time) news conference with more than 100 reporters, most of whom had been waiting at the White House for hours in expectation of momentous official news. It was the nearest approach to a break in the official silence which greeted the news from abroad.

In general the capitol took the historic event in much the spirit of "sober rejoicing" recommended last night by Fred M. Vinson, Director of War Mobilization.

Through the day up to the hour of the brief statement, the President had stood by with his advisers at hand, ready to make the official proclamation whenever V-E Day should be announced. But he went ahead with regular business.

The House of Representatives installed radio receiving apparatus in its chamber to hear the first word. But legislation business proceeded with only minor interruptions.

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A few persons gathered at the White House fence, traditional vantage point for watching history in the making. But behind them Pennsylvania avenue traffic flowed past unheeding.

There were brief interludes of congratulation and celebration among the thousands of workers in government offices. But routine soon was resumed there. Private business went ahead with only momentary pauses to read or hear the latest detail of the Nazi collapse.

It was all in broad contrast to the rejoicing touched off in London by the news that Nazis had quit. There was nothing here even to compare with the rather mild paper-shower celebration reported from New York.

The only real break in White House official routine was luncheon at the desk for Mr. Truman. Usually he goes down the street to his temporary living quarters at the government's Blair House. Boxes of sandwiches were brought in for the official executive office staff.

But the regular stream of visitors, on business not connected with German surrender, flowed in and out of the President's office.

Still along the line of the Vinson recommendation for V-E day, which had urged no let-up in war work and only such interruption of normal activity as "the people's sense of sober rejoicing demands," the general attitude was expressed in the House of Representatives.

Should Continue Work

Said Rep. McCormack (Mass.), Democratic leader:

"It is my feeling, and I hope the House agrees, that we should continue with the business at hand and set a good example for the rest of the country."

"I fully agree with the gentleman," Minority Leader Martin (Mass.) replied.

McCormack, speaking before White House word of the postponement of any announcement, had indicated that he personally expected the proclamation of Nazi surrender some time this afternoon.

He asked and obtained unanimous consent for the speaker to declare the House in recess at any time to hear the momentous announcement. The House, he said, would resume its work after hearing the President.

The decision to hold off announcement apparently did not become final at the White House until afternoon. Morning conferences of the President with Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew and Assistant Secretary Will Clayton emphasized the international affairs at hand. Among the White House stand-by group in the forenoon was Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information.

Truman Delays Proclamation

Will Not Herald V-E Until Big Three Can Announce It Simultaneously.

WASHINGTON, May 7 (A. P.).—President Truman said today he had agreed with the London and Moscow governments that he would make no announcement on the surrender of enemy forces "until a simultaneous announcement can be made by the three governments."

Until a simultaneous statement can be made, he declared, "there is nothing I can or will say to you."

The President's statement, released by Press Secretary Jonathan Daniels, was addressed to the press and radio. When Daniels was asked about British announcements that tomorrow will be observed as V-E day, he said that he had nothing to add to the President's statement.

This was the text of the President's statement:

"I have agreed with the London and Moscow governments that I will make no announcement with reference to surrender of the enemy forces in Europe or elsewhere until a simultaneous statement can be made by the three governments. Until then there is nothing I can or will say to you."

The announcement was read to White House newspaper men by Daniels at 2:01 P. M. More than 100 reporters crowded into his office to hear it. Most of them had been waiting at the White

House for hours following an Associated Press dispatch from Reims, France, received in Washington at 9:35 A. M., Eastern war time, telling of the unconditional surrender of Germany's armed forces at Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters.

Before the President's brief statement was issued, broadcasting equipment had been made ready for use in the diplomatic room of the White House, the usual site of presidential addresses.

Shortly before noon, boxes of sandwiches were carried into Daniels' office, indicating that no one planned to go out for lunch. The usual parade of official visitors trooped in and out of President Truman's office.

The President apparently had lunch at his desk. It was brought

to the White House by messenger. This was a departure from custom for Mr. Truman, who has been taking a brisk walk to his temporary residence at Blair House for his mid-day meal.

House Waits for Proclamation.

On Capitol Hill radio receiving equipment was set up in the House of representatives so that the members could remain in their seats to hear the historic V-E declaration of the President. Democratic Leader McCormack asked and received unanimous consent for the Speaker to declare the House in recess at any time, to hear the proclamation.

Truman Busy as Flash Came.

President Truman was conferring with aids in the executive offices as news was flashed to the world from Reims of the unconditional surrender of German arms. Reporters surged into the White House in anticipation of an expected V-E announcement.

OWI Director Elmer Davis was among those at the White House. He told reporters: "When there is any official announcement it will come from in there" (indicating the President's office).

Mr. Truman arrived at his office at 8:27 A. M. (Eastern war time), accompanied by his military and naval aids, and went directly to his office. Reporters who have been staffing the White House around the clock for a week, jammed the big, oval, reception room. White House aids said they had nothing official to announce at once on a cessation of hostilities in Europe.

Press Secretary Daniels told a news conference during the morning he had "nothing to say" on a V-E day proclamation.

"The White House has nothing official to announce here now," he stated in response to questions. "We don't know when there will be an announcement."

Nazi Surrender To Allies Ends War in Europe

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LONDON, May 7.—(AP) Germany surrendered unconditionally to the Allies today, completing the victory in the European phase of the Second World War—the most devastating in history.

Prime Minister Churchill will proclaim the historic conquest at 9 a. m. (Eastern War Time) tomorrow from 10 Downing street and simultaneous announcements are expected from President Truman in Washington and Premier Marshal Stalin in Moscow.

Churchill then will report directly to Commons and ask for adjournment to Westminster Abbey for a service of thanksgiving.

The whereabouts of such war criminals as Himmler, Goering, even Hitler himself although he had been reported dead, were unknown or if they were known they had not been officially announced.

Quit to Eisenhower

Germany's formal capitulation came at 2:41 a. m. (French Time) in the little red Reims schoolhouse, headquarters of Gen. Eisenhower, supreme commander of the Allies of the west.

The crowning triumph came just five years, eight months and seven days after Hitler invaded weak but proud Poland and struck the spark which set the world afire.

It marked the official end of war in Europe, but it did not silence all the guns, for battles raged on in Czechoslovakia.

There, Nazi Gen. Ferdinand Schoerner, who has been designated a war criminal, defied the orders of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, successor to the dead or missing Hitler, to lay down arms.

But this force—all that remains of what once was the mightiest military machine on earth—faced inevitable liquidation or surrender.

Presumably, the victorious powers soon will label these troops guerrilla outlaws, subject to execution unless they yield.

The only details of Germany's ignominious end came from Ed Kennedy, chief of the Associated Press staff on the Western front, who was the first to flash the word the world had long awaited.

His story said:

"Germany surrendered unconditionally to the Western Allies and Russia at 0241 (French Time) today in the little Reims red schoolhouse which is the headquarters of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

"The surrender which brought the war in Europe to a formal end after five years and eight months of bloodshed and destruction was signed for Germany by Col. Gen. Gustav (Alfred) Jodl. Jodl is the new chief of staff of the Wehrmacht.

"It was signed for the Supreme Allied command—the United States and Britain—by Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Eisenhower's chief of staff; for Russia by Gen. Ivan Susloparov, member of a military mission on the Western front, and for France by Gen. Francois Sevez."

Barred Separate Peace

Thus to the very end did the Allies deny to the Germans their hope of concluding a separate peace.

"Gen. Eisenhower was not present at the signing," Kennedy said, "but immediately afterward Jodl and his fellow delegate, Gen. Admiral Hans Georg Friedeburg, were received by the Supreme commander."

It was Friedeburg, named commander in chief of the German navy after Doenitz took over the falling Third Reich, who negotiated last week the unconditional surrender of 1,000,000 German soldiers in Denmark, Holland and northwestern Germany.

"They were asked sternly if they understood the surrender terms imposed upon Germany and if they would be carried out by Germany," Kennedy continued. "They answered 'yes.'"

"Germany, which began the war with a ruthless attack upon Poland, followed by successive aggressions and unspeakable brutality in internment camps, surrendered with an appeal to the victors for mercy toward the German people and the armed forces."

Jodl Asks to Speak

Kennedy reported Jodl then said he wanted to speak and was given permission to do so.

"With this signature," Jodl said softly, "the German people and the armed forces are for better or worse delivered into the victor's hands.

"In this war, which has lasted more than five years, both

have achieved and suffered more than perhaps any other people in the world."

Before Kennedy's dispatch was received, Doenitz broadcast from Flensburg an order to all U-boats to "cease activity."

German Foreign Minister Count Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk then followed to say "the high command of the armed forces today at the order of Grand Admiral Doenitz declared the unconditional surrender of all fighting German troops."

The foreign minister declared the terms were "harsh" but unavoidable and urged the Germans to "accept this burden and stand loyally by the obligations we have undertaken."

"We may hope," he added, "that the atmosphere of hatred which today surrounds Germany all over the world will give place to a spirit of reconciliation among the nations without which the world cannot recover."

Gen. Boehme, German commander in chief in Norway, broadcast tonight from Oslo an order commanding his troops to lay down their arms."

The Free Austrian radio was heard telling the people of Austria that the German general staff had signed terms of unconditional surrender.

Kennedy's dispatch was incomplete and the rest of it and those of other correspondents representing the world's great news gathering organizations presumably were pigeon-holed by SHAEF to await the formal proclamation by the Big Three.

Gen. De Gaulle too will broadcast to the French people.

Details Withheld
Although the world was denied additional details temporarily, there was no doubt that the war in Europe was over officially, that organized resistance had ended, that the Germans were "kaput"—finished.

Britain herself made this clear. The Ministry of Information, spokesman for the government, disclosed officially four hours after Kennedy's flash that tomorrow would be "treated" as victory in Europe Day."

Here is its announcement:
"It is understood that in accordance with arrangements between the three great powers, an official announcement will be broadcast by the Prime Minister at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, the eighth of May."

"In view of this fact, tomorrow, Tuesday, will be treated as Victory in Europe Day and will be regarded as a public holiday."

"The day following, Wednesday, the ninth of May, will also be a holiday."

"H. M., the King, will broadcast to the peoples of the British Empire and the commonwealth tomorrow, Tuesday, at 9 p. m. DBST (Double British summer time.)"

"Parliament will meet at the usual time tomorrow."

It is expected in London that Churchill, feeling strongly that tomorrow should be the "King's day," would make only a brief announcement.

This presumably will be from the floor of Commons where, in 1940, Churchill rallied Britain from the dark despair of Dunkerque to fight on in defiance of heavy odds.

But he has already decided to deliver a major address on Thursday, and then—free from the binding restrictions of security—will review the story of the long, uphill struggle to victory.

But he will remind the nation anew that another cruel and ruthless nation, Japan, must still be brought to its knees.

Map Occupation Terms
Meanwhile, the European advisory commission comprising representatives of the United States, Britain, France and Russia, went into a last-hour conference to put the finishing touches on occupation terms for Germany.

No one outside official quarters professed to know the exact terms which will be imposed upon Germany and upon a people which will make it impossible for them to attempt world domination for a third time in a century.

But these seem sure to be among them:

Complete disarmament, liquidation of the Nazi party and surrender of its officials for trial, separation of Germany and Austria, occupation of Germany by Allied armies on a sectional basis, definition of guerrilla bands as outlaws subject to death, surrender of secret "V" weapons, control of press, radio and motion pictures, dismantling of the German war industry, supervision of all heavy industry,

and close Allied control for an indefinite period of German life.

Jodl, who signed away Germany's rights and disarmed the once proud and mighty Wehrmacht, is a 54-year-old Bavarian artilleryman who was one of Hitler's favorites.

Surrender to Boehme

He had been chief of staff of German headquarters, which was equivalent to being Hitler's personal military adviser. He took the position in 1939 with the rank of lieutenant general, became general of artillery in 1940 and was promoted to colonel general in 1944.

The Norwegian garrison surrendered at the order of Boehme, who said capitulation "hits us very hard because we are unbeaten and in full possession of our strength in Norway and no enemy has dared attack us."

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"In spite of all that," he said, "in the interests of all that is German, we also shall have to obey the dictate of our enemies."

Under terms of the capitulation, the Germans will march across the border into internment in Sweden, the Norwegian frontier correspondent of the Swedish newspaper "Expressen" said.

The Swedish telegraph agency in a broadcast said an Allied naval force of 48 ships had been sighted at the entrance of Oslo fjord and a landing was expected "at any moment."

Doenitz in his order of the day to the U-boats—once the terror of Allied shipping—told the crews that "continuation of the struggle is impossible from bases which remain."

It was estimated that Germany still had from 200 to 300 U-boats.

"Six years of U-boat warfare lie behind us," said the man who once personally commanded the submarine fleet and sent it out with orders to "kill, kill, kill."

"You have fought like lions. A crushing superiority has compressed us into a very narrow area. Continuation of the struggle is impossible from the bases which remain."

"U-boat men, unbroken in your warlike courage, you are laying down your arms after a heroic fight which knows no equal."

Doenitz Signs Order

Doenitz signed off the order with long live Germany."

Von Krosigk followed this up with his announcement and the statement of things to come for beaten Germany.

"Nobody," he said, "must have any doubt that heavy sacrifices will be demanded from us in all spheres of life. We must take them upon us and stand loyally to our obligations."

"On the other hand, we must not despair. From the collapse in the past we must keep in mind one thing. The idea of our unity, the idea of our front comradeship, the idea of assistance to each other."

Churchill worked throughout the morning at 10 Downing street, then in the afternoon went to Buckingham palace, presumably to inform the King of the surrender.

The diplomatic correspondent of the British Press association said telephone calls had been going on all day along Churchill, Truman and Stalin.

"Differing views were apparently held on which (hour) the public should be told, but finally tomorrow afternoon (British Time) was decided upon."

The Press association said that after Churchill and the King speak, Allied commanders also would

broadcast—Eisenhower, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, and Field Marshal Harold Alexander, Allied commander in the Mediterranean.

Toss Off Reserve

London, at first slowly, then with a still-mounting pitch of jubilation, cast off the British cloak of reserve.

Servicemen with British girls jitterbugged, sang, and cheered in Piccadilly Circus, the Times Square of London.

In crowded pubs, the common man's club, men and women hoisted "mild and bitters."

They didn't wait for an official proclamation. They were convinced. "This is it," was their summation, so they celebrated.

The first paper to hit the streets was "Stars and Stripes," the Army newspaper, with headlines covering a half page.

"Germany Quits," said the banner.

"The Allied world," said the newspaper, "celebrated an unofficial V-E day yesterday, keeping one ear cocked for a Big Three proclamation that would make it official but acting meanwhile on a news broadcast by Germany's new foreign minister that the Wehrmacht High command had ordered its armed forces to surrender unconditionally and on press reports, unconfirmed by SHAEF, that the Reich capitulation to the Allies and Soviets had been signed early yesterday at Reims, France, at a school serving as Gen. Eisenhower's hq."

Bonfires Blazed in hundreds of British cities and towns, from London's blitzed east end to Scotland's Edinburgh.

In this moment of rejoicing, much remained to be done.

Second only to those problems of disarmament and occupation will come those of feeding and sheltering millions of destitute people in the countries freed by the Nazi collapse.

This will be a job for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the international Mercy organization which will supervise mass migration homeward of millions of people uprooted as prisoners of war, hostages, labor battalions and exiles.

Sooner or later must come, too, the moment of readjustment to peacetime ways of life, of demobilization of a big percentage of the millions of men under Allied arms, of reconversion of the vast armament industry to civilian production.

For Britain and the United States, irrevocably committed to smashing Japan, for France and Holland whose future is linked to their rich stake in the Far East, the disposition of some of these problems will be deferred until they can settle their score in the Pacific.

Associated Press News Ban Lifted By SHAEF

Suspension Of Filing Privilege Limited To Writer Of Report On Surrender

MAY 8 1945

Paris, May 7 (AP)—A Supreme headquarters order suspending filing facilities of the Associated Press in the European theater was lifted tonight except as it applied to Edward Kennedy, chief of the AP's Western front staff, who sent the Reims dispatch telling of Germany's unconditional surrender.

The earlier order of supreme headquarters public relations division had halted all AP filing from here for several hours.

Order Addressed To Kennedy

Brig. Gen. Frank Allen, Jr., chief of the division, addressed this order to Edward Kennedy, chief of the Associated Press bureau here:

"The Associated Press is suspended from filing copy by any means in their theater (European theater of operations) effective 1640 hours (10.40 A.M., E.W.T.) this date until charges are investigated in connection with the filing of a story under Reims dateline that SHAEF had officially announced the unconditional surrender of all German forces as of 0241 hours this date."

"Signed Frank Allen, Jr., brigadier general, U.S.A., director public relations division."

Word "Official" Not In Dispatch

In fairness to Kennedy it must be stated that nowhere in his dispatch as received via London and issued by the Associated Press in the United States did he say the surrender was officially announced.

A flash which moved just before Kennedy's by-lined dispatch said: "Reims, France—Allies officially announced Germany surrendered unconditionally."

This was based on an assumption that since the story came from General Eisenhower's headquarters at Reims it was official.

The word "official" did not appear in the printable story under Kennedy's byline which followed the flash.

Issue Put Before Eisenhower

New York, May 7 (AP)—When the Associated Press was cut off today from filing facilities throughout the European theater of operations by an order from Supreme Allied Headquarters, Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, immediately dispatched messages to General Eisenhower, Secretary Stimson, and apprised the White House of them, inquiring the reasons for the suspension and calling upon Stimson to intervene to lift it.

Mr. Cooper also sent a message to President Truman urging on behalf of newspapers everywhere that he furnish confidentially in advance that text of his expected V-E-day announcement so that it could be published simultaneously with its broadcast.

Charges Suppression

In a note to member editors of the Associated Press, Mr. Cooper called their attention to the situation and to indications "that news of the German surrender or confirmation thereof is being withheld from the public by official sources," and declared:

"Since this suppression cuts squarely across fundamental rights respecting freedom of information as well as freedom of access to facilities, vigorous representations have been made to the highest authorities. These representations have been made in the belief that the right of peoples everywhere 'to know' is at stake."

All of these messages were confidential, and up to 9 o'clock tonight no replies had been received from President Truman, Secretary Stimson or General Eisenhower.

Press Conference Called

However, some time after their dispatch, the suspension of the Associated Press facilities in the European theater was lifted for all correspondents except Kennedy, and presidential press secretary Jonathan Daniels said that "unless unforeseen developments" cause a change in plans, President Truman would hold a press conference at 8.30 A.M., tomorrow at which he would give the press and radio the text of a radio address he intended to make to the nation at 9 A.M.

As a result of these developments, Mr. Cooper released his messages for publication.

Message To Eisenhower

The message to General Eisenhower follows:

"The International News Service and United Press have distributed dispatches throughout the world that the Associated Press has been cut off from all news privileges throughout the entire European war theater. No such notice has been received by the Associated Press, but if this has occurred please extend to the Associated Press the courtesy of telling me why the action was taken and if taken as disciplinary measure please state what is the indictment and explain why the entire Associated Press should be involved."

"If one individual has done something to incur this procedure who is the individual and what did he do?"

Millions Affected

"Obviously all the newspapers served by the Associated Press and the millions of peoples these newspapers serve have done nothing to warrant any adverse action against them as a whole nor have the large number of Associated Press newsmen who have served valiantly on all the European fronts committed any action warranting this unprecedented suspension reported by other news agencies."

"For you must remember that while individuals working for the United Press and others have had their individual credentials taken away there has never been an instance where the facilities of the entire staff of any agency have been suspended. Finally if the restriction is applied because of the action of one individual please not only give me the charges against him but quote to me his explanation in answer to the charges since apparently I am unable to communicate with him myself."

Message To Stimson

The text of the message to Secretary Stimson was:

"The International News Service, United Press have distributed dispatches throughout the world that the Associated Press has been cut off from all news privileges throughout the entire European war theater."

"If this is so, this is to advise you that the Associated Press has not had the courtesy of either notice or explanation and that therefore I have asked general headquarters in Europe not only to tell us what has been done but also to tell us why and if the charge is against any one individual to let me have the individual's defense since, if the restriction has been applied, I am unable to communicate with him."

Hour After German Broadcast

"The Associated Press through Edward Kennedy today reported the signing of the unconditional surrender. We did not receive this, however, until an hour after the German Government itself had announced the surrender, which has been more or less the rule on all news developments during the war.

"If the restriction has been applied because Kennedy reported the surrender, your attention is called to the fact that the King of England has congratulated General Eisenhower on the successful conclusion of hostilities and all other things disclosed thus far point to the accuracy of Edward Kennedy's account.

"If the account is true surely the United States Government does not want to play a joke upon the American people by further delaying confirmation of news to which the people as well as their armies are promptly entitled. If you will intervene to lift this restriction you will have taken a step that the situation justifies."

KENNEDY BANNED FOR WAR END BEAT

AP Western Front Chief Suspended for Flashing Surrender to World.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press disclosed exclusively yesterday morning (Monday, May 7), that Germany had surrendered completely and unconditionally.

A rigid official news blackout still prevented formal Allied announcement of the fact, but this was expected today approximately 24 hours after the Associated Press dispatch.

Edward Kennedy, chief of the Associated Press Western front staff who scored the news beat—acclaimed by editors throughout the United States as one of the greatest in newspaper history—was indefinitely suspended from all further dispatching facilities by Supreme headquarters in Paris.

Seven Hour Suspension

For nearly seven hours after Kennedy got out the news in a brief but detailed and factual dispatch dated from Reims, France, the suspension was applied to all Associated Press correspondents in the European theater of operations, but this subsequently was lifted for all except Kennedy.

The Germans themselves first announced that they had surrendered, in a broadcast at 8:38 a. m., Eastern War Time; yesterday. This was without confirmation of any sort until Kennedy's short, straightaway dispatch was telephoned from Paris to London nearly an hour later and was flashed on the Associated Press wires in the United States at 9:35 a. m., EWT.

Several hours later the British Ministry of Information disclosed that Prime Minister Churchill and King George would make radio addresses today, Tuesday, which, the Ministry said, "is to be treated as Victory in Europe Day."

From Washington and Moscow, which had expected to make the announcement through the heads of state simultaneously with London in a formal "set-piece," there was at first no word, but late Monday afternoon President Truman in Washington made arrangements to broadcast an address at 9 a. m. (Eastern War Time) today, presumably to proclaim the victory over Germany officially.

Kennedy's dispatch, datelined Reims—a town 75 miles east of Paris—said that "Germany surrendered unconditionally to the Western Allies and Russia at 2:41 a. m. French time today" (that was at 8:41 p. m., Sunday, eastern War Time).

"The surrender took place in a little red schoolhouse which is the headquarters of General Eisenhower."

Names Parties Present

Kennedy's dispatch then went on to name the parties signing, with other details, and quoted the chief of the German general staff, Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, as declaring in soft-spoken German:

"With this signature the German people and armed forces are, for better or worse, delivered into the victors' hands."

The SHAEF suspension of the A.P. went into effect at 10:40 AEW, and for many hours it was not even possible to learn how the news had been transmitted.

Shortly before midnight, however, after all but Kennedy had been reinstated, the Associated Press in London filed this account of how Kennedy's story was received and sent to the Allied public:

"The London staff was sweating out the peace news in an atmosphere loaded with rumor, expectancy and cigarette smoke, when one of many telephones on the main news desk rang about 3:24 p. m. London Time (9:24 a. m., EWT), and Russell Landstrom looked from his job of herding copy to the cable and radio channels to answer it.

"This is Paris calling," came a faint, muffled voice. Then it faded

and came back so Landstrom could catch the word 'Paris' again, and he turned the telephone over to Lewis Hawkins.

"Very dimly the voice said that Germany had surrendered unconditionally at Reims. Hawkins asked who was calling and was told that it was Morton Gudebord of the Associated Press Paris staff.

"Being unfamiliar with Gudebord's voice, Hawkins was asking for details and authority when Edward Kennedy, chief of the Paris bureau, broke in to say: 'This is Ed Kennedy, Lew. Germany has surrendered unconditionally. That's official. Make the date Reims, France, and get it out.'

"Hawkins, well acquainted with Kennedy, recognized his voice, and after jotting down the flash called a woman traffic operator to take the call in a dictation booth and copy the story Kennedy had ready.

"The flash moved from London by cable and radio at 3:26 p. m. (9:26 a. m., EWT).

Writes First Bulletin

"Then Hawkins found that the operator had been unable to hear Kennedy sufficiently clearly to get the bulletin, so Hawkins took the call back on the news desk and with difficulty wrote down the first bulletin with a pencil, then handed the 'phone over to James F. King while he hurried the bulletin to the wires at 3:34 p. m. (9:34 a. m., EWT).

"King took the next two or three sentences, passing pencilled sheets across the desk to Alex Singleton for copying before they went to Landstrom for final editing and filing.

"Kennedy's voice faded again and again, and King gave way to Dwight L. Pitkin, who continued taking Kennedy's slow, careful but faint dictation until ten 'takes' had been brought in, copied, edited and cleared to New York. Then the connection faded entirely or was cut off, and communication was not reestablished.

"British censors had had no special instructions on handling sur-

render stories, and since Kennedy's dispatch originated abroad, and was only being relayed through London, under standard British censorship practice there was no question raised about passing it."

When the bombshell of the flash reached the New York foreign desk, it was held up for eight minutes pending receipt of sufficient of Kennedy's datelined and detailed dispatch to make certain that there was no possibility of error. There was none, and the news was sped throughout the Allied world at 9:35 a. m., EWT.

At 11:15 a. m., EWT, a special voice-cast channel which has long

been set up from Paris to American news agencies and radio networks carried this statement:

"Supreme headquarters authorizes correspondents at 1645 Paris time (10:45 a. m., EWT) today to state that SHAEF has made nowhere any official statement for publication to that hour concerning the complete surrender of all German armed forces in Europe and that no story to that effect is authorized."

Four Hours of Silence

For four hours afterward, officials in Washington, London and Moscow were silent. Then the British Ministry of Information announced that Churchill would make a formal V-E proclamation today, at 9 a. m. Eastern War Time, and that King George would speak at 3 p. m., Eastern War Time.

The British Press association reported that "the surprising delay in announcing V-E day in spite of the complete capitulation by the Germans" was due to the importance "attached to synchronizing the news in London, Washington and Moscow."

The Press association said that telephone calls had been in progress all day among Washington, London and Moscow, and that "differing views were apparently held on which hour the public should be told, but finally tomorrow afternoon was decided upon."

Edward Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting system correspondent in London, later broadcast to this country that Churchill and President Truman had been prepared to issue the official news at noon Monday but that this was delayed because Premier Stalin was not ready.

Fifty-eight minutes before Kennedy's dispatch was carried, the Germans—bound by no such blackout as enforced among the Allies—broadcast that they had surrendered unconditionally.

The German broadcast was carried on the wavelength of Flensburg, a station which actually is in British-occupied Schleswig-Holstein, but on whose wavelength all recent official German statements have been carried from an undisclosed site.

The German announcement was made by Count Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk, newly-appointed foreign minister in the regime of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, the man who succeeded Hitler as fuhrer.

"German men and women!" Krosigk began. "The high command of the armed forces had today at the order of Grand Admiral Doenitz declared the unconditional surrender of all fighting German troops."

The speaker went on to urge the German people to "stand loyally to the obligations we have undertaken" and to advise at length concerning Germany's conduct during the hard times ahead.

Ignored By Allies

This German broadcast was officially ignored by the Allies and was without any confirmation until Kennedy's terse, dramatic account came through.

Two hours after Kennedy's flash, the American broadcasting station in Europe (ABSIE) broadcast that "Germany has surrendered unconditionally. The war is officially over in Europe."

The ABSIE broadcast gave no source and no details but apparently was picked up from Kennedy's dispatch.

The Canadian Press reported from Ottawa that it was believed the German announcement had upset the Allies' formal arrangements.

Whatever the reason, the official announcement still was withheld, but the news was out.

The Associated Press received no more word from Paris except two inconsequential dispatches on other subjects, which apparently had been filed earlier.

The reason became apparent when at 3:29 p. m. EWT, the New York foreign desk received this dispatch from Reims: "Morin of the Paris AP staff."

"The public relations division of Allied Supreme headquarters today suspended filing facilities of the Associated Press in the European theater until further notice.

AP Is Suspended

"Brig. Gen. Frank Allen, Jr., chief of the division, addressed this order to Edward Kennedy, chief of the Associated Press bureau here:

"The Associated Press is suspended from filing copy by any means in this theater (European theater of operations) effective at 1640 hours (1:40 a. m., EWT) this date until charges are investigated in connection with the filing of a story under Reims dateline that SHAEF had officially announced the unconditional surrender of all German forces as of 0241 hours this date.

"(Signed) Frank Allen, Jr., brigadier general, U. S. A., director, public relations division."

It must be stated that nowhere in Kennedy's dispatch did he say that the surrender was officially announced.

The flash which moved on the AP circuits in the United States said: "Reims, France—Allies officially announced Germany surrendered unconditionally."

This was based on the assumption

that since the story came from General Eisenhower's headquarters in Reims it was official.

The publishable story which Kennedy dictated to London and which

A. P. Penalized For Its Scoop On Surrender

Eisenhower Office Halts Dispatches From Europe, Order Later Is Canceled

The Associated Press scored a world scoop at 9:35 a. m. yesterday when Edward Kennedy, chief of the A. P.'s Paris Bureau, flashed the news of the German government's surrender at Reims.

Apparently, Mr. Kennedy's beat was made without the official sanction of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, although it was cleared by censors at London after having been telephoned from the A. P.'s Paris Bureau to the London Bureau.

Brigadier General Frank Allen Jr., chief of General Dwight D. Eisenhower's public relations division, almost immediately penalized the A. P. by suspending its news-filing privileges throughout the European theater of operations. The suspension went into effect at 1:40 p. m. Paris time, to remain in force until "charges are investigated."

The order was rescinded last night for all A. P. personnel, except Kennedy, after strong protests had been made by Kent Cooper, executive director and general manager of the A. P.; Roy W. Howard, president of Scripps-Howard Newspapers, and Josephus Daniels, publisher of "The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer."

Mr. Howard and Mr. Daniels both asked President Truman to intercede with General Eisenhower's headquarters and both referred to the premature report of German surrender filed from Brest by Mr. Howard, then a United Press correspondent, Nov. 7, 1918. Mr. Howard said he would do the same thing again in similar circumstances. Mr. Daniels, who was Secretary of the Navy when Mr. Howard's erroneous cable was sent, recalled he had then been asked to recommend action against Mr. Howard and had declined, "saying that any good newspaper

man would have been justified in doing what Howard did."

Mr. Cooper addressed protests to General Eisenhower and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, asserting that A. P. headquarters was being kept completely in the dark concerning what wrong, if any, Mr. Kennedy had done and that if he had done any wrong it was unjust to penalize all the A. P. client newspapers for it by depriving them of a source of news in occupied and liberated Europe. Never before, he said, had such a suspension of rights been invoked except against individuals.

Staff Sheds It Off

Despite the suspension, the busy staff at A. P. headquarters, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, all wore an air of quiet self-approval yesterday.

"The suspension," said Paul Mickelson, general news editor, who presided over the editorial turmoil, "is like being thrown out of Wahoo, Neb., after the whole thing's over."

Every one agreed that this more than made up for the embarrassment at San Francisco on April 28, when the A. P. "beat" its rivals, the I. N. S. and the U. P., with a premature announcement of the Nazi's final capitulation.

At I. N. S. headquarters, 235 East Forty-fifth Street, yesterday Barry Farris, editor in chief, had nothing but commendation for the I. N. S. overseas reporters and carefully avoided any direct comment on the A. P.'s action in taking the bit between its teeth.

"We were pledged to carry only the official announcement," he explained.

Comment was brief at the main of United Press.

"We are waiting for the facts," said Earl J. Johnson, vice-president and general news manager.

Honor for the beat, next to Mr. Kennedy, should go to Glenn Babb, A. P.'s foreign editor in New York, said Mr. Mickelson. Mr. Babb received the message from London, and it was he who made the decision to put it on the wires to member newspapers.

One of the mysteries remaining last night was whether the story had been censored in Paris. A New York official of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, who preferred to remain anonymous, said he was virtually certain the telephoned message must have been censored.

The call was put through to London from Paris at 3:24 a. m., London time. The caller identified himself as Morton Gudebord, but Lewis Hawkins, at the other

end, did not recognize his voice and asked that Mr. Kennedy be put on the wire. Mr. Kennedy said: "This is Ed Kennedy, Lew. Germany has surrendered unconditionally. That's official. Make the date (identification of place) Reims, France, and get it out."

That was the flash. The story began following a few minutes later. When the flash reached the A. P. foreign desk here, news editors gathered in a hurried conference, remembering the San Francisco mistake and uncertain at first what to do.

But when the story began rolling in under the veteran Mr. Kennedy's trusted by-line, all doubts were dissolved.

Mr. Kennedy, born June 26, 1905, in Brooklyn, has been in the thick of foreign affairs since 1937, when he helped cover the Spanish Civil War for the A. P. He worked on newspapers in New York and New Jersey and served the Paul Block newspapers in Washington before becoming a member of the New York Herald Tribune's Paris staff in 1931. He joined the A. P. at Pittsburgh in 1932 and six weeks later went to Washington as a member of the A. P.'s regional staff.

other news agencies. For you must remember that while individuals working for The United Press and others have had their individual credentials taken away, there has never been an instance where the facilities of the entire staff of any agency have been suspended.

Finally, if the restriction is ap-

plied because of the action of one individual, please not only give me the charges against him but quote to me his explanation in answer to the charges, since apparently I am unable to communicate with him myself.

A. P. SENT OUT VICTORY NEWS

Word of Surrender Came From Reims, France.

The news for which the world had been waiting for days—that Germany had surrendered uncon-

Word Came on Reich Radio.

Nearly an hour before, at 8:38 A. M., a broadcast on the wavelength of the Flensburg radio, used for several days for German announcements, declared that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, had "ordered the unconditional surrender of all fighting German troops."

This announcement was made in the name of German Foreign Minister Count Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk.

For four hours officials in Washington, London and Moscow were silent concerning the news Kennedy had sent. Then the British Ministry of Information released the announcement that Churchill would make a formal proclamation of victory in Europe tomorrow.

The British Press Association said that the surprising delay in announcing V-E Day in spite of the complete capitulation by the Germans was due to the importance attached to synchronizing the news in London, Washington and Moscow.

Telephone calls went on all through the day between Moscow, Washington and London, the Press Association reported, adding:

"Differing views were apparently held on which (hour) the public should be told, but finally tomorrow afternoon was decided upon."

was carried was baldly fact, giving no source but letting the event speak for itself. The word "official" did not appear in it.

A little less than seven hours after the suspension of the AP's transmission facilities was put into effect, Austin Bealmer of the Paris staff was able to file a short story on the celebration of peace in Paris, and informed New York that the suspension had been lifted for all except Kennedy.

Thus the news for which the Allied world had been so eagerly waiting was received. It still was not official, but the Allied world rejoiced in the accomplished fact.

Headquarters Statement

New York, May 7 (AP)—The following was heard in New York at 11.15 A.M. (E.W.T.) today coming via a special voicecast channel from Paris to American news agencies and radio networks:

"Supreme headquarters authorizes correspondents at 16.45 Paris time (10.45 A.M., E.W.T.) today to state that SHAEF has made nowhere any official statement for publication to that hour concerning the complete surrender of all German armed forces in Europe, and that no story to that effect is authorized."

This announcement, from SHAEF in Paris, did not deny the truth of Edward Kennedy's dispatch from Reims giving details of the formal signing of the surrender, merely saying that no story of German capitulation "is authorized."

SHAEF IS ISLAND OF NEWS FREEDOM IN CENSORSHIP SEA

By RELMAN MORIN

PARIS, May 5—(AP) Set in the very center of one of the world's tightest censorships there is a small island of freedom where more than 600 American and British war correspondents are enjoying almost complete liberty in reporting the world's biggest news story.

That is SHAEF—Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

SHAEF is in France and France, for all its long traditions of democracy and respect for human freedom, has a serious censorship. It is seldom consistent but unfailingly tough. French editors wage a daily war against it.

Not Under French Censorship

Correspondents accredited to SHAEF, however, are not subject to the French censorship. The French government has no jurisdiction whatever over messages written for American and British newspapers. They pass only through the hands of American and British military censors.

These messages are examined only for considerations of military security, for points that might give information to the enemy or other-

wise endanger the lives of Allied troops or their operations.

Col. George Warden and Lt. Col. Richard Mepick, chief British and American censors respectively, have categorically denied recent reports that SHAEF correspondents' stories were submitted to French censorship before they were passed for transmission.

The unique situation in which foreign newspapermen in France are able to work under a form of "extra-territoriality" is a result of an agreement reached between the United States, Britain and France before D-Day last year.

It was a point on which Gen. Eisenhower himself insisted. Eisenhower has consistently demanded complete freedom for war correspondents, except where military security arises.

But a great many correspondents accredited to SHAEF also are reporting non-military developments in France, such as international politics, questions of internal recovery and the purge of alleged traitors.

Paradoxically, although foreigners, they are able to present a more complete and accurate picture of what is happening in France than the French newspapers themselves can present—thanks to the liberty the correspondents enjoy under SHAEF.

The recent return of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, former Vichy chief of state, was an example.

The news of Petain's arrival in Switzerland did not appear in the French press until hours after it had been telegraphed abroad. The same delay occurred when Petain actually crossed the French border. When he was jailed in Fort de

Montrouge, the description of his small room went outside France, but was not printed inside France. Lag in Description

Stories of German prison camps published in French papers lagged behind the descriptions sent through SHAEF by many days. The French censors insisted to French editors that the horrible details would cause nation-wide disquiet since so many Frenchmen still were imprisoned in Germany. As more were liberated, the full details finally were divulged.

For the same reasons, an Associated Press dispatch disclosing that many erstwhile French prisoners had been found sterile was prohibited here.

The French censorship, like SHAEF's, presumably is concerned only with military security. The Ministry of War directs it. But, in practice, almost anything can, and is, interpreted as liable to endanger French public security and therefore indirectly affect the efficiency of French troops in the field.

Hence very little has been published in the French press about the degree of stability of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's government. Whether that is the invisible censorship or a result of a direct order is difficult to say.

PHONE TO LONDON GAVE OUT REPORT

Associated Press Tells How Dispatch Waselayed

London, May 7 (AP)—The Associated Press London Bureau tonight gave out this account of how Edward Kennedy's dispatch on the surrender was received and sent to the Allied public:

The London staff was sweating out the peace news in an atmosphere loaded with rumor, expectancy and cigarette smoke, when one of many telephones on the main news desk rang about 3.24 P.M. London time (9.24 A.M., E.W.T.), and Russell Landstrom looked from his job of herding copy to the cable and radio channels to answer it.

Voice On Phone Fades

"This is Paris calling," came a faint, muffled voice. Then it faded and came back so Landstrom could catch the word "Paris" again, and he turned the telephone over to Lewis Hawkins.

Very dimly, the voice said that Germany had surrendered uncon-

ditionally at Reims. Hawkins asked who was calling and was told that it was Morton Gudebrod, of the Associated Press Paris staff.

Being unfamiliar with Gudebrod's voice, Hawkins was asking for details and authority when Edward Kennedy, chief of the Paris bureau, broke in to say:

"This is Ed Kennedy, Lew. Germany has surrendered unconditionally. That's official. Make the date Reims, France, and get it out."

Recognizes Voice

Hawkins, well acquainted with Kennedy, recognized his voice, and after jotting down the flash called a woman traffic operator to take the call in a dictation booth and copy the story Kennedy had ready.

The flash moved from London by cable and radio at 3.26 P.M.

Then Hawkins found that the operator had been unable to hear Kennedy sufficiently clearly to get the bulletin, so Hawkins took the call back on the news desk and, with difficulty, wrote down the first bulletin with a pencil, then handed the phone over to James F. King while he hurried the bulletin to the wires at 3.34 P.M.

Copied in Relays

King took the next two or three sentences, passing pencilled sheets across the desk to Alex Singleton for copying before they went to Landstrom for final editing and filing.

Kennedy's voice faded again and again, and King gave way to Dwight L. Pitkin, who continued taking Kennedy's slow, careful but faint dictation until ten "takes" had been brought in, copied, edited and cleared to New York. Then the connection faded entirely or was cut off, and communication was not re-established.

British censors had had no special instructions on handling surrender stories, and since Kennedy's dispatch originated abroad and was only being relayed through London under standard British censorship practice there was no question raised about passing it.

King Congratulates Eisenhower On Crushing Victory in Europe

LONDON, May 8 — (AP) King George VI today sent a message to Gen. Eisenhower congratulating him and his armies on the "complete and crushing victory" in Europe.

Text of King's message:

"Eleven months ago you led the Allied expeditionary force across the English channel carrying with you the hopes and prayers of millions of men and women of many nations. To it was entrusted the task of annihilating the German armies in Western Europe and of thus liberating the peoples whom they had enslaved.

"All the world now knows that after fierce and continuous warfare this force has accomplished its mission with a finality achieved by no other such expedition in history.

"On behalf of all my peoples I ask that you, its supreme commander, will tell its members how deeply grateful we are to them and how unbounded is our admiration for the courage and determination which under wise leadership, have brought them to their goal of complete and crushing victory.

"I would ask you also to convey a special message of congratulation to my own forces now under your command. Throughout the campaign they have acquitted themselves in all services with a valour and distinction for which their fellow countrymen will for ever hold them in honor."

(Signed) George, R.I."

WHERE TO NEXT? IS BIG QUESTION WITH DOUGHBOYS

MAY 8—1945

By KENNETH L. DIXON

WITH THE NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, May 7—(AP) Where do we go from here, boys, where do we go from here?

Nobody sang it, but the ghostly refrain from the last war's poem hung over this front this afternoon. It represented in any other phrase the D-

sober reaction to the news that Europe's war was over, that the day had been designated, that the "cease firing" hour had been set.

A radio report said "all hell broke loose in Times Square." It didn't here. The GI's just looked at one another and then went on doing whatever they were doing. Perhaps later they'll decide they ought to celebrate.

Home a Little Sooner

"It just means we can see home a little sooner now is all. Maybe we can begin to see the end before long," said Lt. Tom Patterson, of Haskell, Texas, former rifle company commander. But then he added what they all thought, "I haven't the slightest idea where we go from here."

Somewhere people may be shouting, singing, cheering, but Tom just sat and stared into space, remembering Omaha beach, where he brought his rifle men in, wondering if he would see other beaches like it.

"This celebration idea is not so good," said Pfc. George Russo, of Brooklyn, former battalion runner, shaking his head. "This is a good step, but it's just a step. There's still the Pacific."

Listening to them, speak, the song of a generation ago kept running through your mind—"Where Do We Go From Here, Boys, Where Do We Go From Here? Anywhere from Broadway to the Jersey City pier."

Broadway, Jersey City, They were thinking about those places.

Pfc. Anthony L. Bosco, a motorman who has a wife and three kids back in the Bronx, said "I'm just sweating it out like everybody else, just waitin' my turn. So what does this mean now? I still don't know where I go next. If it's home that's fine, that's fine. If not, well—that's that."

Many Foressee Pacific

They were thinking it was more likely to be "anywhere from Germany to some Pacific pier."

Said Sgt. Robert Selm, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who came across from the Normandy beaches as an infantry squad leader, "what are we supposed to be cheering about—the idea of landing on some Japanese beach?"

Sure they were glad. Sure it was good news. "But we saw it coming. We knew it was inevitable," said Corp. Jacob P. Wachtel, of New York city. "And now we know we still got a tough job

ahead. Japan's no pushover."

"That's the thing," said Pfc. Paul Hirt, of Newark, N. J., a rifle company runner. "As far as I'm concerned this thing has been over for 10 days. What I've been sweating out is the end of the war in the Pacific."

First Sgt. James Barclay, of Athens, Tenn., just stood there thinking. A line company rifleman, he has been in the Army six years. It was hard to try to think how it would be to be a civilian again.

"Yeah, it's good news," he said slowly. "But naturally it will seem like better news to the folks back home than to us over here. We don't know what happens next."

War Just Melts Away

WITH UNITED STATES 1st ARMY IN GERMANY, May 7 (AP)—The announcement of complete victory over the Germans will come as an anti-climax to American doughboys who have seen the German Army disintegrate.

They are now asking themselves: "Where do we go from here?"

It is a strange ending to a strange war, an ending nobody could have visualized and without the dramatic conclusion most of us had pictured. Suddenly the war just melted away into nothingness, and the guns were still.

The war came to an end for this army some weeks ago. That is why V-E day will be little more than a symbol to troops who had seen victory in the making for days. It took no official announcement for them to realize it was all over.

There is no enemy across no man's-land to come forward with upraised hands in final surrender. Across the Mulde River are the Russians. There is no desolate battlefield, and the doughboys are not in foxholes. They sat in the warm sun cleaning their battleworn gear and weapons.

VIEWS OF THREE ARMIES SAMPLED

German, Russian And American Talk On War's End

Tangermunde, Germany, May 7 (AP)—What did the news of the end of the war mean to the German, the Russian, the American soldier? Here are the answers from all three, collected at the Tanger-

muende bridge where they all collided in one of the war's final bloody battles.

A German sergeant prisoner, a peacetime schoolteacher with 66 months in the army, who just swam the river to safety.

"Our leader asked too much of us. No one could defeat America, Britain and Russia all together."

"We Are Finished"

"Can we start another war in twenty years? No. Germany is smashed. We will not be able to recuperate. We are finished. I am glad the war is over, but we are finished."

A Russian, a 20-year-old Ukrainian farm boy who was a slave laborer in Germany three weeks ago, freed by the Russians and then drafted into the Red Army. Ambushed at the elbe by Germans trying to get across, he quickly threw away his cap, pretended he was a refugee and ran across the bridge to the Americans:

"War over? That does not make much difference to me. I just started to serve in the army and have a long time to go whether the war is over or not."

Just Can't Believe It

An American, Pfc. William Streeter, former motion picture camera operator from Salt Lake City:

"I just can't believe the war is over. It does not feel right that it should end like this."

"Am I going to celebrate? No, I am afraid if I do I might fall and break a leg. After coming this far I don't want anything to happen."

4-POWER OCCUPATION FOR BERLIN REPORTED

LONDON, May 7 — (AP) The French Telegraph agency today quoted the Paris newspaper Ce Soir as stating that four-power occupation of Berlin has been decided upon, and that a "French military mission under the leadership of Gen. de Beauchesne is preparing to leave for the German capital to take over one quarter of the city."

"The Soviet Union will control the east section of Berlin," the paper said, "the United States the south, Great Britain the west and French forces the northern part."

Strong U.S. Air Arm Indicated For Europe

London, May 7 (AP)—All indications here point to the fact that the United States Army is preparing to retain a strong air arm in Europe for police and transport duties long after the end of the war.

While there has been no official announcement concerning the size of the Allied occupational air force, it is estimated unofficially that it will probably require between 75,000 and 100,000 men in the ground crews alone.

The force will be composed of both American and British planes and personnel, though not necessarily in equal numbers.

American Contingent

Presumably the American contingent will be drawn from both the 8th and 9th Air Forces and will be retained in Europe for varying periods, depending both on the needs of the moment and the previous length of service of individual members.

The 8th Air Force, commanded by Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, is a strategic branch, consisting of heavy bombers — Fortresses and Liberators — and fighters.

The 9th Air Force, commanded

by Lieut. Gen. Hoyt Vandenburg, is composed of a variety of aircraft fighters, light and medium bombers, troop transports, cargo carriers and hospital planes.

To Use German Airdromes

Doolittle's heavy bombers, based in England, are reported preparing to move to former German air force airdromes in Germany.

All the 9th Air Force planes already are based on the Continent.

The main purpose of the post-war "air police" will be to help maintain order in Germany. If everything goes well, many of the battleworn heavy bombers probably will be pressed into service as cargo carriers and transports.

9,550 Tons Of Food Dropped

After the last week there can be no doubt about their adaptability to the job.

Coming to the rescue of starving Dutch civilians, several hundred Fortresses, Liberators and RAF Lancasters dropped 9,550 tons of food over Holland in eight days. In two days the Lancasters brought back to England more than 2,000 liberated prisoners of war.

Europe's Nations As War Is Ended

London, May 7 (AP)—Here is the political situation in the liberated countries of Europe at the war's end:

FRANCE—Functioning under General de Gaulle with real political showdown awaiting return of prisoners and forced laborers.

POLAND—Homeland apparently under control of Soviet-supported provisional Government while right-wing exiled Government remains in London.

ITALY—Liberation of northern Italy may require reshuffle of Government to broaden base.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—New liberal Government under President Eduard Benes operating from Kodice. BELGIUM—Big question centers on left-wing protest against return of King Leopold.

NETHERLANDS—New coalition Government operating, with members of resistance apparently stable under Queen Wilhelmina.

NORWAY—Too soon after surrender to determine part resistance leaders will play in political future.

DENMARK—King established coalition Government pending election.

GREECE—Recent resurgence of right-wing Government after defeat of Leftists has resulted in potentially dangerous situation.

CREDITS AIR POWER

LONDON, May 7—(AP) Field Marshal Montgomery said today "the mighty weapon of airpower has enabled us to win a great victory quickly, and secondly to win that victory with fewer casualties than would otherwise have been the case."

He made the statement in a message thanking his chief of air staff, Marshal of the RAF Sir Charles Portal, for "the brave and brilliant work of your gallant pilots and crews."

EIRE STUDENTS FLY UNION JACK, RED FLAG

DUBLIN, May 7—Trinity college students, celebrating Germany's surrender, hoisted the Union Jack and the Soviet flag on a staff at the institution's main entrance today.

day while a crowd jeered and booed in the college green in this capital of neutral Eire.

The French tricolor was flown from the corners of the building and students on the roof sang "God Save the King" and "Britannia Rules the Waves." The angry crowd tried to storm the college gate but police intervened.

Nevertheless the surrender led to many small celebration parties in Dublin's bars and there were smiling faces everywhere. Dublin residents stayed close to radios in order not to miss the expected official Allied peace announcement.

SWEDEN SEVERS ITS REICH TIE

Says Some German Officials

Will Be Interned
MAY 8—1945

Stockholm, May 7 (AP)—Sweden officially announced tonight the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany "at the same time German occupation was effected."

The Swedish decision was delivered to Minister Hans Thomsen.

An official announcement said the Swedish Foreign Ministry was "taking over care of the property of the German legation, consulates and public institutions."

Some Will Be Interned

Certain members of the German legations, consulates and public institutions will be interned, the announcement said, while the rest "will be shown to a special place." It was not announced who would be interned.

SPANISH SEVER ALL GERMAN LINKS

MADRID, May 7—(AP) Spain severed diplomatic relations with Germany today and announced that German property in the country will be held for "whatever authority assumes power" in the Reich. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said relations ceased through the disappearance of the German government.

Foreign Minister Jose Felix Lequerica said personnel of the embassy, consulates and other dependencies would be held pending an Allied decision as to their future.

Lequerica informed the German charge d'affaires, Fritz von Bibra, that all official and semi-official German property in Spain must be transferred to Spanish authorities to be held for the next authority in Germany.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Spain also froze the property and funds of "citizens of the Axis or countries dominated by the Axis."

SEVERS RELATIONS

Lisbon, May 7 (A. P.).—Portugal severed diplomatic relations with Germany yesterday on the grounds that there no longer is a legal government in the Reich.

German Minister Adolf von Hallen was notified of the Portuguese Government's decision as he was leaving the legation chapel after memorial services for Adolf Hitler. The German Legation, chancery, consulate and propaganda bureau were sealed by the Portuguese Government.

PARISIANS MARCH, SING IN STREETS

PARIS, May 7 (AP) Parisians paraded in the streets tonight, singing beneath skies lit frequently by fireworks, but the end of the war in Europe which touched off their show of jubilation still had not been officially announced here.

While correspondents waited for the formal announcement, the Supreme Allied headquarters cancelled its night briefing for the first time since June 6, when communication No. 1 announced the Allied landings on the beaches of Normandy. Headquarters was like a wake. Correspondents gathered in little knots, talking over news they could not write.

But it was a different story outside. French civilians and Allied troops didn't have to wait. They had seen the headlines in the afternoon papers and heard enough on their radios to convince them Germany had surrendered even if victory sirens had not wailed.

They marched in the streets by the thousands, singing and celebrating the end of hostilities.

Army Paper Ignores War

"Stars and Stripes" Banners Peace Rumors, Stresses Transfers

PARIS, May 7 (AP).—The Paris

edition of "Stars and Stripes" virtually ignored military operations today and bannered peace rumors under the front-page streamer: "Total surrender near."

Of more significance to the 4,000,000 American fighting men in the European theater was a story spread over a full page dealing with impending transfers of many of them to the Pacific or the United States.

BELLS OF ST. PETER'S RING OUT SURRENDER

ROME, May 7 (AP) The great bells of St. Peter's Cathedral rang out jubilantly and Italian flower vendors in the streets gave away their bouquets to passing Allied soldiers and their wives. His news came to Rome today that Germany had surrendered.

At the Vatican it was reported Pope Pius XI received the news with deep emotion but there was no indication he would broadcast tomorrow. The Vatican radio included the news in all its broadcasts, following it with religious hymns of jubilation.

Sweden Celebrates 1945 Nazi Bureau Stoned

Stockholm, May 7 (AP)—Swedish mounted and foot policemen charged repeatedly with drawn sabers tonight in an effort to break up a crowd of thousands of Swedes celebrating peace.

Stockholm's Broadway, the Kungsgatan, was blocked with humanity, successfully staving off the flying wedge attempted time and again.

Liberation In Norway

Copenhagen, May 7 (AP)—Norwegian patriot prisoners were released from Quisling concentration camps and jails in Norway today as the Norwegians awaited official confirmation of their liberation, a Danish journalist who has been living in Oslo illegally for ten days advised the Associated Press bureau here by underground radio today.

"Relatives were taken by surprise and touching scenes occurred."

DUTCH GAIETY UNRESTRAINED

Children's Yells Mingle With Elders' Tears Of Joy

By WILLIAM F. BONI

Utrecht, Holland, May 7 (AP)—This has been a heartbreaking morning. For 30 miles from the Grebbe line to Utrecht we rode—fifteen jeeploads of war correspondents behind a British armored spearhead. The first few miles were past wrecked German roadblocks and through silent, shell-smashed, deserted villages.

Then it began, from the village of Elst onward through Doorn, where the last war's Kaiser lived out his exile. Through Zeist we passed through constantly growing crowds of madly enthusiastic people. They came running from their houses. They came racing from the fields.

It was not like France or Belgium last summer and fall when the Allies were pelted with fruit and flowers. It was too early for flowers, and the last fruits, as well as other food, was eaten long ago.

Yell Themselves Hoarse

But they waved bits of orange ribbon, Dutch flags—large and small—and one woman even displayed proudly the Stars and Stripes. The convoy came to a halt on the outskirts of Utrecht, and for fifteen minutes there was no chance to move, and the vehicles and their occupants disappeared under a crowd of youngsters who piled aboard, clamoring for a ride.

We moved into the city in low gear, our driver barely able to see where he was going, over the shoulders of the kids sitting on the hood. My shoulder grew lame from the pounding by men and women, who yelled themselves hoarse. I looked back and saw our column was being followed by two German soldiers on bicycles with guns slung over their shoulders and hand grenades stuck in their belts.

Boni Speaks Dutch

It is not possible to put on paper the expressions on the faces of the people—faces which in many instances were pinched and drawn. It is not possible to put on paper the look of the Dutch policemen in Zeist—gray-haired policemen absolutely frozen into salute. It is not possible to put on paper the desperation with which one youngster in a ragged overcoat clung to my hand as we rode along and the enthusiasm with which each time we stopped or slowed down he yelled at the people "this one speaks Dutch."

[Boni is a native of Holland, coming to the United States with his family when a small boy.]

It is not possible to give the same emphasis with which time and again we heard the same words—"we waited so long for your coming."

It hit the old people the hardest. Many of them stood there along

our line of march with tears in their eyes—and there were tears in the eyes of many in our column.

In various parts of Utrecht German soldiers still armed stand outside their barracks. People ride by them holding up their hands in the universal V-sign.

There was at least one shooting outbreak this morning in which two Dutchmen were killed and five others wounded. The leader of the underground for Utrecht told us his men were to blame. It was not known whether the Germans suffered any casualties in the disturbance.

There was some doubt as to what has become of Anton Mussert, No. 1 Dutch Nazi. The leader of Utrecht's underground said Mussert "presumably" still was in the city but that no Nazis would be arrested until the occupation of the city by the Allies. Another story said he had escaped and was being hunted somewhere north of Amsterdam. Another and possibly the most reliable said that he was under house arrest at his home here.

Fantastic Liberation

All this—with the exception of the sight of armed German soldiers still riding bicycles or reporting to the barracks in Volkswagon staff cars—is old stuff to most of the other correspondents. But I missed the liberation scenes in Paris and Brussels and out in the Pacific (Boni served as an Associated Press war correspondent in the Pacific before going to Europe) we just did not have them when I was there.

So this is my first liberation and I could go on writing about it for hours. But let me conclude by saying it is fantastic, touching and heartbreaking and a salvation for a country which already had suffered enough.

MANILA FORESEES FINAL JAP BLOWS

MANILA, Tuesday, May 8 (AP) News of the end of the European war was received here last midnight with joy mingled with thankfulness that the full weight of the Allied might now would be free for the final blows against Japan.

The long awaited news came as this war ruined city slumbered but the report spread quickly to night owls, mostly soldiers.

Soldiers and civilians of this city are too close to war, too cognizant of the job ahead to accept the news hilariously.

Lt. Gen. O. W. Griswold, commander of the American 14th army

corps, expressed the sentiment prevailing in Army circles.

"Japan soon will feel the full might of our armed forces, this material strength, together with the Allied spirit and determination to crush the enemy, will inevitably result in victory and peace throughout the world."

TOMORROW TO BE CANADIAN HOLIDAY

Ottawa, May 7 (A. P.).—The Government today proclaimed tomorrow a public holiday in Canada, and next Sunday as a day of thanksgiving.

J. L. Ilsey, acting Prime Minister, said in a nationwide broadcast:

"The hearts of Canadians will be filled not so much with the pride of conquest as with relief and thanksgiving and firm resolution to carry on the war until our enemy in the Far East meets the just fate that surely awaits him."

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., HAS V-E DAY

Niagara Falls, Ont., May 7 (A. P.).—This city went wild today over the news of surrender by Germany. Without waiting for an official signal from Ottawa, Mayor George R. Inglis declared it V-E Day and ordered a civic parade. Schools closed, whistles blew, sirens sounded, Magistrate John B. Hopkins heard whistles in the midst of a case, shouted: "That's all. Court's adjourned until Thursday," and joined the celebrants.

Times Story From SHAEF Held Up by Censorship

THE NEW YORK TIMES received the following message yesterday from Drew Middleton, its correspondent at Supreme Headquarters in Paris:

"My story for tonight is held by censorship, why heaven only knows, as it already has been published in New York. I have been working steadily on it for thirty-four hours, and like the rest of us here, except The Associated Press, have been caught in the most colossal 'snafu' in the history of the

war. I am browned off, fed up, burnt up and put out. The story probably will be released tomorrow, which will only be twenty-four hours late."

New York Mart Unmoved By Nazi Surrender

New York, May 7 (AP)—Official surrender of Germany today caused little if any excitement in the Stock Market where leading issues were turned over on relatively small volume with prices generally lower.

Fall of the Nazis, brokers suggested, has been well discounted in Wall Street. So-called peace stocks edged forward at the opening but later retreated. With scattered exceptions, the direction was downward near midday. The ticker tape frequently came to a standstill.

Market optimists were encouraged by the United States summary disclosing assets and deposits of the 14,579 active banks in the United States soared to a new high in 1944. Assets increased 19 per cent from the preceding year to \$152,947,000,000 while deposits jumped more than 20 per cent to \$142,311,000,000.

Bonds

New York, May 7 (AP)—The Bond Market showed little change in prices either way today immediately following the unconditional surrender of Germany.

In the first hour a few rails managed small advances, others were in modest supply and a majority of industrials and utilities maneuvered in close quarters, with trading too thin to establish a definite trend.

Rock Island convertible 4½s was an outstanding firm spot at one time and a block of 19 New Haven 3½s changed hands at 69, up a point. Others holding slightly advanced positions included Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron 6s, Wisconsin Central 4s and New York Central 4½s.

United States Governments moved ahead quietly along with a substantial number of investment-rated corporates.

Suspension of hostilities in Europe brought substantial gains to some foreign dollar bonds. Antwerp 5s sold at par, up a point, and Greek 7s also improved.

Yanks, Reds Gain In Final Mopup Of Germans

Paris, May 7 (AP)—American and Russian armies beat through Czechoslovakia and Austria today in the final mopup of organized German resistance and embattled Patriots in Prague said United States 3d Army tanks were only 15 miles from that city, largest still in German hands.

General Patton threw nearly a quarter of a million men into the closing campaign.

[The German-controlled radio in Prague announced the fall of Breslau, capital of Silesia, which has been encircled by the Russians since February 17.]

Supreme headquarters announced today that Allied forces are proceeding with the occupation of enemy-held territory "in accordance with the terms of the German surrender in Holland, northwest Germany and Denmark."

Reds 60 Miles From Prague

The German-controlled Prague radio said Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army Group had driven into Bohemia from Saxony to a point about 60 or 65 miles north of Prague. Patriots engaged German 7th Army troops in the capital, which the Germans declared "a hospital city" last week.

In Germany itself, only three cities remained under the swastika. These were encircled Breslau and the Saxony cities of Dresden and Chemnitz, both ripe for capture.

Two More Groups Surrender

Two more German Alpine groups, not previously surrendered to the Sixth Army group in the south, capitulated, effective at 10 o'clock tonight. One was a corps commanded by General von Henkle. The other was a division commanded by Colonel Buchner. Both commanders said they had just

heard of the surrender in the south, so chaotic were German communications. The number of troops was not announced.

The Seventh and Fifth armies made another contact in an Alpine pass 25 miles south of Landeck, the Forty-fourth and Tenth mountain divisions affecting the tie.

Two Russian Army groups pressing in from the east, fighting into the outskirts of the big rail junction of Olmuetz and the Hohenstadt region, 128 and 115 miles from Prague.

On Nazi Army Fighting

The German 7th Army, believed commanded by Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, was the only really organized enemy force still fighting, although a few hundred thousands of Germans still were unsundered in various scattered pockets in Europe.

Perhaps the largest pocket was in Norway, where 150,000 to 200,000 German troops awaited surrender or annihilation.

Supreme headquarters noted that 398,630 Germans surrendered Saturday for a three-day total of 987,573 and an aggregate since D-day of 3,874,771 for General Eisenhower's armies of the west.

Patton Nearing Prague

With the great munitions and beer center of Pilsen captured, and Karlsbad behind 3d Army lines, Patton's famous 4th Armored Division in twin stabs drove 25 miles to the northeast, reaching Brez, 50 miles southwest of Prague, and Borochowitz, 52 miles south of the capital.

Brig. Gen. William M. Hodge's division returned to action after a long layoff and encountered little or no resistance. Its drive carried through sectors held by the Red

Diamond Oklahoma (9) [Reuter, it said today without cor. of German Joseph Goer] been found near the 1 Berlin.]

All other 3 divisions—six armored and the infantry—advanced along a 60-mile front, capturing 40,000 more Germans yesterday. This raised the 3d Army total for two weeks to 187,655 and since its activation last August to 731,176.

Patton's infantry was drawn, in part, from the 1st and 7th armies—out of work since joining Russian lines in the center of what used to be the Western front, and since surrenders in the south.

The 1st, 2d, 97th, 90th, 5th, 26th, 65th, 71st, 80th, 99th, 4th and 70th divisions were in the line. The 1st and 2d divisions were last reported with the 1st Army; the 70th was with the 7th Army.

16th Division in Action

Patton's armored divisions were the 4th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 9th and the new 16th—reported in action for the first time. The 9th Armored Division last was reported with the 1st Army in the Leipzig area.

Patton's troops were organized in four corps, the 3d, 5th, 12th and 20th. The 3d and 5th corps had been parts of General Hodges' 1st Army until it joined the Russians in the Leipzig-Dresden area.

The 1st Infantry gained up to 10 miles on a 15-mile front 15 to 20 miles southwest of Karlsbad (population, 24,039) and cleared Sangeberg 15 miles southwest of Karlsbad. The 97th Division in a 15-mile push reached a point 10 miles northwest of Pilsen (114,704) and its Skoda munitions works—last important arsenal to be lost in Germany.

Divisions Making Gains

The 2d Division cleared Neudorf, 5 miles southwest of Pilsen. In a 15-mile gain the Indian Head Division of Maj. Gen. Walter M. Robinson joined the 2d Cavalry Group at Klattau, 24 miles south of Pilsen.

The 90th Division pushed 4 miles northwest to the Otava River near Susice, 23 miles northeast of the German town of Regen. The 5th Division gained 3 miles northeast and entered Hochstein, 28 miles east of Regen.

The 26th Division cleared 48 square miles of central Austria in the area 25 to 35 miles northwest of Linz, crossing the Voltava River at several points. The 80th Division reached Schon, 29 miles south of Linz, in a 10-mile drive southeast.

All the 3d Army operations were reported by Thoburn Wiant, AP correspondent at the front.

At supreme headquarters for the first time since D-day, not a single operation was discussed at the regular morning briefing.

Confident Expectancy

The entire attitude of everyone at headquarters was one of confident expectancy—an impatient waiting for the final surrender of the last German armed forces after five years and eight months of the most destructive war in history.

Headquarters noted the capture of an April 14 order by Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler directing Germans that no prisoner in the notorious Dachau concentration camp near Munich "shall be allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy alive." The order failed, and 32,000 human wrecks were found still breathing.

In the north, where the Germans surrendered their armies and western Holland, the North Sea port areas, the Frisian Islands, Helgoland and Denmark, Stockholm reported that several thousand German soldiers had fled to the Danish island of Bornholm from the Hela Peninsula in the Gulf of Danzig. This was a maneuver apparently intended to effect a surrender to General Eisenhower's armies, rather than to the Russians.

Stars and Stripes Comment

The Paris edition of Stars and Stripes virtually ignored military operations and bannered peace rumors under the front-page streamer:

"Total surrender near."

Of more significance to the 4,000,000 American fighting men in General Eisenhower's theater, however, was a story spread over a full page dealing with impending transfers of many of them to the Pacific or the United States.

U.S. TANKS REACH PRAGUE SUBURBS; NAZIS BURN CITY

Germans Ordered to Quit Fighting in Bohemia, Czech Radio Says.

REDS NEAR CAPITAL

Czechoslovakia Is Last Major Battleground in Europe.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, May 8.—(AP) The FCC reported today that the Czech controlled radio at Prague announced that German troops in the city and "the whole of Bohemia" have been ordered by their commander to cease fighting.

LONDON, May 8.—(AP) The Partisan-held radio in Prague announced last night that American tanks, racing to the relief of Patriots in the Czechoslovak capital, had smashed into the city's suburbs within four miles of its limits.

A Partisan leader, identifying himself as the "military commander of greater Prague, said American staff officers already were in contact with the freedom fighters as the Germans, in a final act of Hitler hoodlumism, burned and sacked the city and shelled its hospitals.

Czechoslovakia, innocent pawn in Germany's war against the world, was the last major battleground in Europe where a three-front struggle continued after the Nazis' unconditional surrender.

Germans Fight On

The Germans were fighting on in Czechoslovakia after Nazi General Ferdinand von Schoerner, commander in Bohemia and Moravia, repudiated the capitulation announced by Grand Admiral Doenitz.

Russian forces also were reported swiftly surging toward the capital from the east and north.

While the Patriots battled the Germans in bloody street fighting in Prague, the Partisan broadcast announced at 11:30 p.m. (London Time) last night that advance American tank units "have just passed Reporyje." Reporyje lies four miles southwest of Prague proper. The Partisan leader said

the Patriots were in contact with a Capt. Russell, representing "Maj. Gen. Elvers" of the First American infantry division. The broadcast cited an order of the day, reportedly issued to the First division, which made "it evident beyond any doubt that Germany has capitulated unconditionally to all Allied powers, including the Soviet Union."

Earlier reports reaching London had said that spearheads of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army were only some 15 miles from Prague.

The German-controlled radio station in Prague said that Russian forces under Marshal Ivan S. Konev had entered Bohemia from the north at a point probably 60 to 65 miles north of the capital.

The Allies, however, apparently no longer considered von Schoerner's army group a legal army. In London, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, Dr. Hubert Ripka, said the Germans still fighting in defiance of the surrender agreement would be regarded as Franc-Tireurs (guerrillas) outside the rules of international law.

He said these German "guerrillas" would be "dealt with accordingly" and that the "fight goes on until the last German Franc-Tireur is rendered harmless, disarmed or killed."

Allied Armada Sighted

As Norway, the only other great German pocket, surrendered, the

Swedish news agency reported from Oslo that an Allied naval armada of 48 ships had been sighted off Oslo fjord and that "it is expected troops will be landed at any moment."

In southeastern Germany, meanwhile, the Red army captured the German hold-out garrison in the lower Silesian capital of Breslau after the Germans, headed by the commandant, Infantry General Vonnehoff, and his staff "laid down their arms and surrendered." Marshal Stalin, announcing the surrender, said 40,000 Nazi troops had been taken prisoner.

Thus the German garrison ended an 80-day siege, and the only remaining German pockets on the Eastern front, from which there was no word, were in the Courland peninsula of Latvia and on the Vistula delta near Danzig. The Germans said heavy fighting raged near Danzig on the Frische Nehrung sandspit, but the Nazi command said there were no reports of fighting in Latvia.

In an announcement over the German-controlled Prague radio, von Schoerner—whom the Russians have named as a war criminal—proclaimed that he would not surrender to the Russians and declared: "In our area the struggle will be continued until the Germans on the east are saved and until our way back into the homeland is secured."

Although von Schoerner denied warfare with the Western Allies, fighting apparently still continued between the Germans and Gen. Patton's army speeding to the aid of Czech Patriots in Prague.

Patton's Fourth armored division, famous for its spectacular exploits in France, was leading the drive, smashing through little resistance across western Bohemia in two swiftly-moving columns.

Advance 25 Miles

Fourth armored columns stabbed 25 miles north and northeast, reaching Brez, 50 miles southwest of Prague, and Boschowitz, 52 miles south of the city, but advance spearheads were believed far closer to the capital.

The Prague Patriot radio meanwhile said heavy fighting was continuing in the city's streets and declared that "German terror is raging."

The broadcast said the Germans were throwing hand grenades at houses showing the Czechoslovak flag—although one German-controlled radio, possibly in an attempt to smoke out Patriots, said the showing of the national flag was permissible.

German planes, in a last display of viciousness, were bombing the Patriot radio station and public buildings where the Partisans were entrenched, but the few fanatical

Nazi pilots faced vengeance from Czech fighter pilots. These pilots, who had fought alongside the RAF for five years, took off from Britain to fly back to Czechoslovakia where they were expected by night-fall.

Czech sources in London also announced that airborne help was on the way, with a "strong force" of large aircraft carrying Czech land troops also taking off. The commander of the airborne group said the take-off was the "happiest moment of his life."

Russian forces meanwhile were driving toward Prague in great strength from the east, where the Second and Fourth Ukrainian armies were pursuing the retreating Nazis westward beyond the Moravian city of Olmuetz, 128 miles southeast of Prague.

There was no confirmation from Moscow of German reports that Konev's First Ukrainian army had crossed the northern Czechoslovak frontier from Saxony, where they last were reported 75 miles north of Prague at Bischofswerda, but the Germans said "very large forces" of tanks had surged across the Sudeten mountains.

The besieged Partisans in Prague also apparently had won the aid of the renegade White Russian, General Andrei Vlassov, and his Cossacks—who appeared to have made a last-minute switch to the winning side after fighting with the Germans since early in the war.

Vlassov Encircles City

The Partisan-controlled radio in

Prague announced that Vlassov had encircled Prague and had ordered all Nazi forces in Prague to "capitulate unconditionally," and at the same time the German radio in Prague broadcast an appeal to Vlassov's forces to continue to fight with Germany "against Bolshevism."

Meanwhile, Patton's Third Army, in the war's last offensive, scored advances along a 150-mile front and seized an additional 40,000 German prisoners Sunday, field dispatches said. Of these, 14,436 were processed, increasing the official count for the past two weeks to 187,655. Since Aug. 1, 1944, a total of 731,176 prisoners have been taken.

Patton's wind-up army is the biggest in history. It consists of 12 infantry and six armored divisions making up four corps.

While Pilsen fell with hardly a struggle and great celebrations gripped the liberated Czechs, units of Patton's army north of Linz in Austria advanced to the Muldau river and south and east of Linz pushed to Leonding and Enns, where they were less than 50 miles from a junction with Russian forces west of Vienna.

In the south, Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander's British Eighth army forces moved across the Italian border into Austria in the Mautsen area to help the Sixth Army group occupy Austria.

On the Sixth Army group front two more German Alpine forces which previously had not learned of the German capitulation in the area laid down their arms effective as of 10 p. m. Monday. Eight German generals gave up.

While small forces of SS fanatics clashed with British Eighth army troops reports from the French First army front said that French fighters around Arberg still were being met by blockades and ambushes.

Fighting also continued in northern Yugoslavia where the German high command admitted that Nazi forces were withdrawing before the blows of Marshal Tito's Yugoslav freedom fighters. Tito's men, a Yugoslav communique said, captured the big rail center of Koprivnica, 46 miles northeast of the Croat capital of Zagreb, and also drove within 11 miles southwest of Ljubljana in Slovenia.

REDS COMB BERLIN FOR HITLER CLUES

MAY 8 1945

MOSCOW, May 7.—(AP) Russian investigators combed Berlin again today for evidence of Adolf Hitler, and although a group of German generals insisted anew that he was dead by his own hand there was nothing to indicate the Soviets were any closer to a final solution of his reported death.

A Pravda dispatch from Berlin related that officers of the Berlin garrison, standing before the tables of the Red army investigators, declared the "dead Hitler" was a "fraud and bad man."

"The Soviet army and our Western Allies want to see the body of Hitler as he looked normally," Pravda Correspondent Leonid Leonov wrote.

(An unconfirmed Reuters dispatch from Moscow said the bodies of Paul Joseph Goebbels and his family had been found in an air raid shelter near the Reichstag building in Berlin).

The Pravda article said the examination of bodies discovered in the courtyard of the chancellery annex, the Reichstag and other public buildings where high Nazis shot themselves, was continuing. Nothing had been discovered to back up the Hitler suicide theory, however, it stated.

Red army searching parties pored through subway tunnels and basements digging out Germa

werewolves" and other Nazi soldiers who had not yet surrendered. As each day goes by without confirmation of Hitler's and Goebbels' reported suicides the suspicion grows here that Hitler and his henchmen are still alive. Most speculation is that they have gone to some neutral country, or perhaps by long-range submarine to Japan.

Hitler's Retreat Symbolic Of Work—Both a Wreck

MAY 8 1945
By Louis P. Lochner

Berchtesgaden, May 7 (AP)—Hitler's favorite retreat, Haus Wachenfeld on his Berghof estate at Obersalzberg 8 miles from Berchtesgaden, is symbolic today of the Führer's entire work—it is totally wrecked.

Allied bombers a fortnight ago blasted buildings all around it but, according to natives, did not hit Hitler's chalet itself. They said SS guards set fire to the chalet rather than have it fall into Allied hands.

At any rate gone is the celebrated 30-by-20-foot window of the huge parlor from which Hitler used to look across the deep valley at Bavaria's most famous mountain, the Watzmann.

Dining Room Kaput

Gone is the spacious dining room in which he entertained European bigwigs. Gone are the reception halls and private apartments for visiting friends.

Gone also are those costly paintings and sculptures which made Haus Wachenfeld a veritable art museum.

The art objects as well as quantities of food, materials and possibly documents, may be hidden somewhere in the mountain recesses behind Hitler's estate.

Frau Therese Aaschauer Schefau, a native of the near-by village of Schellenburg, says she saw hundreds of trucks rolling in the direction of Obersalzberg carrying supplies of all kinds.

Two days before the American seizure of Berchtesgaden last Thursday, she said, Nazi SS (Elite Guard) troops blew up and set fire to Haus Wachenfeld and sealed with thick stones many caches in the mountains which, on opening, may yield surprises.

"Nobody believes Hitler is dead," Frau Schefau added. "We all believe that some day he'll try to reappear. Destruction of his home is God's just punishment for Hitler's misdeeds."

Report On Visits

Hitler, she said, had not been in Berchtesgaden since the attempt on his life on July 20, 1944.

Marshal Goering, she added, was a frequent visitor in this region until quite recently, while Himmler and Goebbels seldom were seen here even in Hitler's heyday.

Oswiecim Surpasses All Others

The committee report said the dead included citizens of Russia, Poland, France, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, Yugoslavia and "other countries," and that they had been killed by various means, including torture, poison, gas and cremation.

The committee stated that Oswiecim surpassed anything heretofore disclosed as perpetrated by the Nazis against the people of Europe.

Medical experts and scientists from France, Poland, Czechoslovakia participated with the Russians in the inquiry, conducted during February and March.

The report was made on the basis

of the questioning of persons who escaped from the horror camp and from captured German documents. Other evidence included crematory stoves and gas chambers.

As part of the camps routine, German doctors had carried out systematic experiments on living men, women and children, which included sterilization and castration. Children were infected with typhus, cancer and malaria, the report added, and the reaction of young children to certain poisons was "observed" by the Nazi medical men.

Himmler Blamed

The report said investigators found the most extensively and elaborately equipped Nazi death laboratories yet. Gas chambers where thousands lost their lives had signs above the doors reading "Special Baths," "Disinfection Point," or simply "Entrance to Baths."

The investigating committee placed the full blame on Heinrich Himmler, declaring him the or-

FINAL BATTLE ON ELBE BANK

Russians Overtake Germans
Crowded Around Bridge
MAY 8 1945

Tangermuende, Germany, May 7 (AP)—This is a word picture of one of the last battles of the European war.

It was fought on the east bank of the Elbe this afternoon between the Russians and Germans. American doughboys were spectators.

Everyone concerned knew the end of the European holocaust was only a few hours away, but men fought on and died within easy sight.

View Of Reds In Action

It was the first glimpse any sizeable group of Americans ever had of the Red Army in action and it happened this way.

For the past week, the German 12th Army which fought on the Eastern front was shoved back on the Elbe, and began surrendering to the United States 102d Division over a footbridge across the wrecked railroad and highway bridge here.

The area east of the Elbe leading to the main bridge at Tangermuende is a flat meadow about 4 miles square.

Around the bridge on the east bank for days there have been thousands of Germans soldiers and civilians waiting their turn to get across.

Russians Break Through

This was the scene when the Russians broke through this morning into the dwindling bridgehead.

German guns could be seen a few hundred yards away firing from concealed positions, with the Russians answering, but the Americans could not fire on the Germans for fear of hitting the Russians.

Russian tanks broke through the eastern end of the bridgehead about noon, coming down to the edge of the woods. They started dropping shells around the bridge and the Americans sent up flares to show their positions on the west bank.

Then 2 miles downstream, working along the river, came one Russian light tank with an American-built tank destroyer, four anti-tank guns and about 200 infantry men. Other similar parties began squeezing the bridgehead from other sectors.

Overshot Kills Doughboy

Three doughboys were injured and one was killed when a Russian shell overshot and hit a hole in the bridge.

Hundreds of Germans came out of the bushes with their hands up. The Russian doughboys just motioned them to the rear, and soon a long line was going back.

As the Russians neared the bridge the German soldiers sort of faded away into the bushes and behind the piers, leaving hundreds of civilians, who immediately rushed the bridge in a panic.

Some of the soldiers started weaving across with the civilians. The Russians were soon in plain sight and, risking death, waved for the Germans to halt their flight. They fired four short bursts from tommy guns into the water, but failed to halt the terror-stricken mob.

Start Swimming Across

Some young girls slipped off their clothes and started swimming across. A woman and child tried to float across on an oil drum. The child drowned.

Soldiers fought with each other for inner tubes to float.

Years of vicious, frightening propaganda by Goebbels against the Russians bore fearful fruit. The Germans are so insane with fear of the Russians that all reason has left them. The just flee anywhere to get away.

Russian soldiers advanced under their own mortar fire to the bridge. They kept waving to the Germans to halt the flight, but did not fire. They walked right up to the bridge. A youthful officer in boots and riding pants was leading.

Germans Ambush Russians

They had almost reached the pushing and shoving mob when German soldiers who had faded at their first appearance ambushed the Russians from behind piers and bushes.

The Russians fell back and the Germans cut a path through the civilians and rushed to the bridge, laughing at their "cleverness." Doughboys who, according to the terms of surrender, had to stand by and witness the whole affair were in a rage.

Meanwhile, the Russians opened up with full artillery on the bridge area, and shells were falling among civilians and soldiers alike. It stopped in a little while and the Russians again moved up to the river. This time their linkup was complete and the European war had ended on the banks of the Elbe.

Briton Takes 80 Nazis, Kills 20 In 1-Man Raid

Tangermuende, Germany, May 6 [AP—Delayed]—William Piddington, a 20-year-old British driver whose father was at Dunkerque, went a.w.o.l. to stage such a savage one-man vendetta against the Germans that even battle-hardened American G.I.'s are blinking in sur-

prise. He returned to American lines for the first time in five days after the following exploits:

Putting on a German tunic, hijacking a German Army truck, driving 25 miles into German lines and 1 mile from the Russians and sending back German staff dispositions.

Capturing 80 Germans, loading them in his truck and driving them back to hand over to the Americans.

Killing another 20 or 30.

"I only got shot at four or five times," he said. "When any Germans discovered I was British, I just killed them before they could start anything."

BELGIAN KING IS LIBERATED

Leopold And Queen Freed Near Salzburg By Yanks
MAY 8 1945

With U.S. 7th Army, Tuesday, May 8 (P)—Leopold 3d, king of Belgium, and his queen have been liberated by the United States 7th Army, it was announced today.

They were found near Strobel, 8 miles east of Salzburg.

The Americans had been told of the whereabouts of the royal party by civilians.

With the king and queen were eighteen members of their staff and four children.

All were in good health.

SS Overpowered

Elements of the American 106th Cavalry Group had to overpower German SS (Elite Guard) troops in order to make the rescue.

Seventh Army troops are now closely guarding the royal party.

Leopold's consort is the former Mary Lilian Baels, a commoner, daughter of former Belgian Cabinet Minister Hendrik Baels.

They were married in 1941 after he had been taken prisoner by the Germans, six years after Queen Astrid had been killed in an automobile accident in Sweden.

At the time of the marriage she took as her title Princess of Rethy.

Tragic Figure

Leopold's liberation has freed one of the most tragic figures of the World War and perhaps opened the way to the solution of one of the war's most universal mysteries—the sudden surrender of Belgium in 1940.

The youthful-looking King—stalked by tragedy in his personal life even before the war enveloped his country, never has had an opportunity to describe to the public his reasons for capitulating to the Germans eighteen days after the

Nazis invaded Belgium.

As a result of his personal status with his countrymen, even whether he would continue on the throne after liberation has been subject to question.

Letter To Roosevelt

During a great part of the time he was held by the Germans, Leopold was said to have been confined in his own castle at Laeken, near Brussels. There his lips were sealed. He was reported to have sent a personal letter to the late President Roosevelt, but its contents never have been made public.

The late John Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Belgium when the king surrendered to the Germans, visited Leopold in his prison castle and quoted the king as saying he had surrendered because he would have been guilty of homicide if he had asked his exhausted soldiers to continue on with the hopeless resistance.

Briefing Just Formality At Allied Headquarters

No Battles Are Discussed
All Await Surrender

PARIS, May 7 (P)—At Allied Supreme Headquarters, for the first time since D-Day, not a single operation was discussed today at the regular morning briefing.

The entire attitude of everyone at headquarters was one of confident expectancy—an impatient waiting for the final surrender of the last German armed forces.

Headquarters noted the capture of an April 14 order by Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler directing that no prisoner in the notorious Dachau concentration camp near Munich "shall be allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy alive." The order failed, however, and 32,000 human wrecks were found still breathing.

Yanks Find No Beer in Pilsen, Brewery Wrecked in Bomber Raid

By EDWARD D. BALL

PILSEN, Germany, May 7 (AP) — Pilsen, the city of big guns and good beer and the last Nazi citadel to fall before unconditional surrender of the Germans, had none of either of its famed products when the Americans arrived.

The fourth city of Czechoslovakia managed, however, to greet Gen. Patton's Third army with a noisy celebration that rivalled a New Year's eve in Time Square.

Not since Paris had the Americans witnessed such a demonstration as the peace-loving Czechs put on. It began when the troops of the U. S. 16th armored division, under Brig. Gen. John L. Pierce, of Brownsville, Tex., entered Sunday, and was still going at mid-afternoon today.

A noonday report that the war was over spread quickly through the city of 150,000 and cheering tankers and doughboys broke out anew with the Czechs.

The absence of the Pilsen beer for the festive occasion was caused by a misdirected bomb which was aimed at the sprawling Skoda arms works ten days ago. It hit the brewery instead, but in the raid the world-known munition plant was damaged, although not badly.

First Raid in 1942

An official Skoda who conducted the correspondent on a tour of the giants plant today said the first Allied raid was made on it in 1942. The R.A.F. made the biggest attempt to destroy the plant in May, 1943, and lost 90 bombers in the attempt. Most of the bombs hit another sector of the city, he said.

Skoda stayed in operation until January of this year and then it was closed down completely — not because of direct bombings, but because German transport had been paralyzed and raw materials could not be brought in.

When the 16th armored combat command, led by Col. Charles Noble, of San Antonio, Tex., entered Pilsen they found people packed in the ancient square opposite the city hall awaiting them.

Germans opened up vicious sniping. It started after the first tanks commanded by Lt. Henry Karr, of Detroit, Mich., passed through and continued until after daylight today.

While the Sunday shooting was going on, German Lt. Gen. George Majewski surrendered himself and his staff of 50 officers.

"There's been nothing like this since Paris," said Sgt. Phillip J. Santora, formerly of the The New York Daily Mirror, as he viewed the celebration from a hotel window. A moment before a sniper's bullet had just missed him. He sniped right back with his carbine.

'DOG HUNT' LED TO ITALY'S FALL

Nazis' Capitulation There Took Two Months.

ROME, May 7 (AP) — German spies and other difficulties delayed final capitulation of the German and Italian Fascist armies in northern Italy for nearly two months after negotiations were started in spy-thriller secrecy which included disguises and an ostensible search for a dachshund named Fritz.

Two Allied officers, U. S. Major Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer of Washington, D. C., and British Major Gen. T. S. Airey, flew to Lyon, France, on March 13 and then, wearing civilian clothes and using names borrowed from two American enlisted men they met in France, drove to Switzerland where they set themselves up in a small house at Locarno and prepared to wait for a meeting with Nazi SS Gen. Karl Wolff.

The report on negotiations for the peace, released yesterday at Allied headquarters, said "Lemnitzer described the three weeks which followed as chapters from E. Phillips Oppenheim." The two officers explained their presence in the community by saying they came to look for a dog, the report said, and "Fritz" was purchased by Gen. Airey, who brought him back to Caserta after completion of the mission.

The Switzerland meeting Wolff, top SS General in Italy, was arranged after a series of events beginning in February. Then, Allied agents reported certain German generals ready to talk surrender. March 2, these agents reported German officers had crossed the Swiss border and were establishing communication.

headquarters. March 8 was set as the date. After this communication, the meeting with Wolff was arranged. He arrived on March 19 and was informed during a forty-four-minute conference that the Allies were interested only in unconditional surrender.

Wolff said Field Marshal Albert Kesselring had just been sent to Germany and that made things difficult because he did not know how the new commander, Col. Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff, would react to the surrender proposal.

Himmler's Suspicions Aroused.

Other difficulties included Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler's spies, the German general said.

He left the meeting with the promise to attend another conference in five days, but March 24 passed without any word from him. The story was, the Allied Headquarters report said, "that Himmler telephoned Wolff and asked him why he had gone to Switzerland." Wolff said it had been in connection with a prisoner exchange, and was then instructed by Himmler not to go back.

The Allied officers left Switzerland and returned to Caserta. On April 9, the Allies launched their final offensive in Italy. Later Wolff sent word that he was going to Switzerland with two plenipotentiaries who were authorized to go to Caserta and sign a surrender.

The German representatives were brought to Allied headquarters on April 27 by plane and negotiations started anew. One German haggled over surrender details, but after being told that they would either surrender unconditionally or negotiations would be called off, the Germans agreed to the terms. The surrender was signed April 29, to be effective at noon, May 2.

The first German broadcast to troops, ordering them to lay down their arms, came from Bolzano and soon thereafter all German transmitters were spreading the word.

Cleaning up Genoa.

The Allied naval command announced today that rapid progress has been made in clearing Genoa and upper Adriatic ports of mines and completing the surrender of Nazi vessels.

A total of twenty-three enemy ships have been surrendered at Ancona, including one small submarine. Thirteen hundred naval prisoners have been taken.

A channel is being cut through sunken vessels and mine fields into Genoa harbor, where berths for twelve ships already are ready for use. The smaller ports of Oneglia and Porto Maurizio farther west are virtually intact.

The only hostilities reported in the Mediterranean command area yesterday were attacks by a small group of R. A. F. fighters on motor traffic northwest of Fiume.

133 Political Hostages of Nazis Are Freed by American Soldiers

DOBBIACA, Italy, May 7 (AP) — One hundred and thirty-three political hostages of the Nazis—many of them internationally known—have been freed by American soldiers after narrowly escaping execution by the Gestapo and SS troops ordered to kill them rather than permit their liberation.

Like voices from the dead, men such as Leon Blum, one-time premier of France; Kurt Schuschnigg, the Austrian premier who opposed Hitler's grab of that country, and Pastor Martin Niemoller, told me today the story of their escape.

Rescued from Hotel

They and the others, including Hjalmar Schacht, former head of the Reichsbank, and Alexei Kokosin, a nephew of Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov of Russia, were rescued from a resort hotel eight miles northwest of this highway town. The hotel was less than 15 miles west of the Austrian border.

Troops of the U. S. 85th Infantry division under Lt. Melvin A. Asche of Omaha, Neb., took the hotel and rounded up its garrison of 150 German soldiers. All the hostages were in surprisingly good condition.

Credit for saving the group from death was given to Sigismund Payne Best, a Briton whom the Nazis seized in 1939 in a foray into then-neutral Holland, and Gen. Georg Thomas, a former commander of the Wehrmacht, who was arrested when he advised Hitler against invading Poland.

Best saw an official order directing the SS troops and Gestapo agents to wipe out the hostages if the Allies threatened to free them. He told Gen. Thomas, who persuaded the German army commander in this sector to send a company of regular German soldiers to protect the group.

Scheme is Successful

Best notified the Gestapo leader that he was taking command under the Wehrmacht and, to his sur-

prise, the scheme worked. The Gestapo and SS troops left.

Among those liberated were: Nicholas Kallay, former premier of Hungary, who was captured by the Nazis four years ago.

Gen. Franz Halder, former chief of the German general staff.

Alex von Stauffenberg, who reportedly placed the bomb which injured but failed to kill Hitler last July 20.

Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, who was arrested because he listened to Allied broadcasts.

August Thyssen, member of the Thyssen Ruhr industrial family which financed Hitler's rise to power.

Nicholas Horthy, Jr., son of the former Hungarian dictator.

Gen. Alex von Falkenhausen, German military governor of Brussels during the occupation, who was arrested because he refused to let the Gestapo shoot accused saboteurs without a trial.

Dr. J. J. C. Van Dyk, Dutch minister of war.

Dr. Erich Heberlein, German minister to Spain who was kidnapped in Spain.

Prince Philip Rescued

Prince Philip of Hesse whose wife, the former Princess of Savoia, was killed recently at Buchenwald camp.

None of the men who knew Hitler—men such as Gen. Halder and Schacht believed the story of his death.

"If Hitler would tell me himself I wouldn't believe it," declared Dr. Schacht, the man who was Germany's financial genius before his arrest last July 23.

Except to say that he had been questioned closely after the attempt on Hitler's life in July, Schacht professed to have no idea why he was arrested.

The white-haired Schuschnigg, arrested March 12, 1938, after he had refused to accede to Hitler's angry demand for "Anschluss" with Germany, said that for seven years he was forbidden to talk to anyone but his wife.

Niemoller, looking thin and in good spirits, said that the Nazis, whom he had fought from the pulpit, had made a deal with him. He would give up his command in the Berlin Dahlembach that he had refused.

Many Notables Are Liberated

Paris, May 7 (AP) — American troops in Italy and Austria have captured or rescued a large group of notables of 22 nations, including former Premier Kurt Schuschnigg, of Austria, former German Finance Minister Hjalmar Schacht, and three one-time French Premiers.

The French leaders are Leon Blum, Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud. Also rescued was Lieut. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski, who as "General Bor" led the Warsaw insurrection.

The Rev. Martin Niemoller, famous German pastor, who commanded a U-boat in the first World War and was cast into Nazi prisons by Hitler for defiance, also was saved.

Gamelin, Weygand

Gen. Maurice Gamelin and Gen. Maxime Weygand, former French commanders, also have been rescued.

The latest batch of 133 political prisoners was taken by American troops in Italy Friday after narrowly escaping death from Gestapo and SS troops who had been ordered to kill their hostages to prevent their liberation. Among these men—many of whom had often been reported dead—were:

Schuschnigg, who had been in German prisons since he defied Hitler's grab of Austria.

Leon Blum, former Premier of France and an object of Nazi scorn because he is a Jew.

Former Staff Chief

Gen. Franz Halder, former chief of the German general staff.

Pastor Niemoller. Dr. Schacht, former Finance Minister and president of the Reichsbank—still dapper despite nine months' imprisonment.

Nicholas Kallay, former Premier of Hungary.

Schacht said he had not been able to discover why he lost favor with Hitler.

All the newly rescued prisoners had been taken to a mountain fastness in the Italian Alps just below the Austrian border a week ago from the notorious Dachau prison camp near Munich.

Rescued By 7th Army

Reynaud and Daladier were rescued by the United States 7th Army in Austria.

A detachment of the 88th Division under Lieut. Melvin A. Asche, of Omaha, Neb., rescued the last batch of political prisoners at a spacious resort hotel at the moun-

tain village of Lago di Braies in the Dolomite Alps, 15 miles west of the Austrian frontier. Associated Press Correspondent Sydney F. Feder reported from Italy. They rounded up a garrison of 150 German soldiers guarding the captives. Some, like the Reverend Niemoller had been shuttled among Germany's worst prisons for eight years.

All the captives were in surprisingly good condition, although Blum—still vivacious—had lumbago and bronchitis.

Doubts On Hitler Death

None of the men who knew Hitler believed the story of his death. "If Hitler would tell me himself that he was dying," Schacht said bluntly, "I wouldn't believe it. With that man, everything is conceivable."

White-haired Schuschnigg was arrested March 12, 1938, after refusing to agree to Hitler's absorption of Austria.

He told of being forbidden to talk with anyone except his wife for seven years. He was not even allowed to hear his own name. Guards called him "Dr. Auster." He told of the only official visit he ever had—with Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Gestapo, in December, 1938.

Schuschnigg and Himmler informed him he would be tried in 1938. The former Austrian Chancellor said charges against him never were recited.

Married In Prison

"I am convinced that the intention of the Germans was to get the world to assume that I was dead," Schuschnigg said. With him were his wife, whom he married in prison, and their 4-year-old daughter. Other prisoners said Mrs. Schuschnigg was "a camp angel" at Dachau.

"No attempts at political coercion were made against me," Schuschnigg said, recalling his seizure four weeks after his historic meeting with Hitler at Berchtesgaden. He said he had written a book on Austrian politics during his incarceration.

"I haven't changed my opinions in any way," he said. "I want a united, independent and democratic Austria without pressure. I have no political ambitions."

Schacht said he had no idea why the Gestapo broke into his bedroom last July 23 and arrested him. He was held in strictest solitary confinement for nine months, part of the time in a cave beneath Gestapo headquarters in Prince Alberstrasse in Berlin. Schacht said 500 persons were killed as a result of the attempt on Hitler's life three days before his arrest.

POLAND DEMANDS LEADERS' RELEASE

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, ex-Premier of the Polish government in exile, rejected as unfounded today the Russian charge that 16 arrested Polish political leaders committed "diversionary acts against the Red army," and demanded their release as "an imperative necessity."

Mikolajczyk declared the arrested leaders were "sincere partisans of a Soviet-Polish understanding."

"Now that the war is coming to an end and the problem of keeping the promises for a strong, free and independent Poland arises," he said, "the liberation of these democratic leaders of the nation and the honored execution of the Crimean resolution is an imperative necessity."

(Meanwhile, from Warsaw, the Soviet-sponsored Polish provisional government reportedly said the arrests were "in accordance with the agreement of Feb. 20 between the Soviet high command and the Polish administration.")

(The dispatch transmitted by the Polish press, official Warsaw news agency, and monitored by FCC, added that the Warsaw regime reserved the right, however, to demand the group be turned over for trial in Polish courts.)

Poland Seen In Role Of Pleader

London, May 7 (AP)—Of all the United Nations Poland, the country where the war formally started, appears likely to emerge far closer to the role of peace table pleader than of victor, despite the valor of her troops in France and Italy and the sacrificial courage of her resistance at home.

Even as Europe's great war ended, the seeds of future conflict were taking root, nourished by Polish bitterness over Warsaw's most recent tragic ruins—whether it was the underground uprising there in front of the oncoming Red Army or the latter's halt which was ill-timed—and between the country's exiled Government in London and the rival Soviet-recognized Warsaw administration.

Thus far there has been no sign of conciliation over Poland between London and Washington on one side and Moscow on the other at the moment of their joint victory, despite the demand laid down in anticipation of it at the Big Three Crimea conference for the formation of a new Polish provisional government of national unity.

Moscow Calls Argentina 'Hitler Reserve Brigade'

Says Bid to San Francisco Is Cause for Anxiety

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—The Moscow radio charged today that "the Farrell-Peron military clique ruling in Argentina cannot be regarded otherwise than as Hitler's reserve brigade."

"The hasty invitation of that South American country to the San Francisco conference cannot evoke anything but a feeling of anxiety," it said.

The Soviet station charged that: "Not accidentally, Hearst and other pro-Hitler organs are frenziedly trying to discredit the noble cause of the struggle for the creation of a strong international barrier against Fascist aggression and to drive a wedge between the great powers, the organizers of victory over Hitlerite Germany."

GOEBBELS'S BODY SAID TO BE FOUND

London, May 7 (A. P.).—Reuters, in a Moscow dispatch, said today that it was reported without confirmation that the bodies of German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels and his family had been found in an air raid shelter near the Reichstag building in Berlin.

ALLIED WARSHIPS SIGHTED OFF OSLO

London, May 7 (A. P.).—The Swedish News Agency declared it had received a telephoned dispatch from Oslo today saying an Allied armada of forty-eight ships had been sighted at the entrance to Oslo fjord and that it is expected troops will be landed at any moment.

ITALIAN WATERS CLEAR OF NAZI NAVAL UNITS

ROME, May 7 (AP) The Allied command announced today the completion of the capitulation of the German navy in this theater with the surrender of 22 enemy craft, one small submarine and 1,300 sailors at Ancona.

The ports of Genoa and those in the upper Adriatic rapidly were being cleared of mines and channels were being opened through sunken vessels. Only hostilities reported were R.A.F. fighter attacks on motor traffic northwest of Fiume.

Ports Swept Of Mines

Rome, May 7 (AP)—Allied Naval Command announced today that rapid progress has been made in clearing Genoa and upper Adriatic ports of mines and completing the surrender of Nazi vessels.

Twenty-three enemy craft have been surrendered at Ancona, including one small submarine. Thirteen hundred naval prisoners have been taken.

A channel is being cut through sunken vessels and mine fields into Genoa harbor, where berths for twelve ships already are ready for use. The smaller ports of Oneglia and Porto Maurizio, farther west, are virtually intact.

The only hostilities reported in the Mediterranean Command area yesterday were attacks by a small group of RAF fighters on motor traffic northwest of Fiume.

Overseas Tour Continues

Rome, May 7 (AP)—Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.) and Commander John S. Young, assistant administrator of the United States Foreign Economic Administration, planned to leave by plane for Paris today on another lap of their tour of United States overseas civilian and military installations.

Dane Collaborationists Being Seized Wholesale

Copenhagen, May 7 (AP)—Wholesale seizure of Danish collaborationists was reported today as Christmas Moeller, the new Foreign Minister of Denmark, arrived in Copenhagen by plane from London.

Correspondents estimated 3,000 collaborators have been arrested throughout Denmark, and only a

few of them have been released after examination.

Stockholm dispatches told of fighting between Danish patriots and Germans or Danish Nazis in Copenhagen in which 83 persons have been killed since Friday and 643 wounded. The dispatch said it was estimated 150 have been killed in such fighting in all Denmark.

FIRE ON RED PLANES

COPENHAGEN, May 7 (AP) German anti-aircraft batteries on the Danish Baltic island of Bornholm, despite surrender orders, opened fire today on a number of Russian planes which answered with bombs, causing damage and casualties.

Stockholm, May 7 (A. P.).—The newspaper Expressens said in a dispatch from the Norwegian frontier today that a German march across the Swedish border into internment would begin this afternoon under capitulation terms.

In official Swedish quarters there was no confirmation of the newspaper's report. A semi-official source said the matter "seems to be under deliberation," but that there had been no decision on the technical arrangements so far as Sweden was concerned.

FRANCO CRITICIZED

Madrid, May 7 (A. P.).—The people of Spain were handed a "bill of rights" yesterday by Generalissimo Franco, but Madrid lawyers said that there was little in it that was not already provided by law.

Lawyers said apparently the only new provision was an article stating that "all Spaniards have the right to work and the duty of engaging in some socially useful activity."

Among other things, the bill provides freedom of speech, as long as Spaniards do not criticize the "fundamental principles" of the Falangist state, and freedom of religious belief, but barring all religious ceremonies except Catholic.

SPAIN STILL CURBED IN 'BILL OF RIGHTS'

MADRID, May 7 (AP)—Six years after Spain's Civil War, Spaniards were notified yesterday that Gen. Francisco Franco had given them a "bill of rights."

It allows the Spaniards freedom of speech, as long as they do not criticize the "fundamental principles" of the Falangist State.

It grants freedom of assembly, for "lawful purposes."

It accords freedom of "religious belief," but bars all religious ceremonies except Catholic.

It sets up a form of habeas corpus.

The bill, drawn up by a commission of high-ranking Falangists and approved Friday by the Cabinet, was made public Saturday by Foreign Minister José Félix Lequerica, who called United Nations correspondents to the Foreign Ministry and gave them copies.

It cannot become law until approved by the Cortes [Parliament], which will consider it May 14. Señor Lequerica told his press conference the Government expected no opposition from the Deputies.

Legal experts here who studied the bill said they found little not already on the statute books except for a section concerning the rights and duties of workers.

CROWN JEWELS SEIZED BY YANKS IN HUNGARY

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY, May 7 (AP) The Hungarian crown jewels were in the custody of American armed forces today after their capture in Fraham, 30 miles north of Salzburg, where they were being guarded by a detachment of Hungarian troops.

At the same time it was disclosed that Ferenc Szalasi, former Nazi premier of Hungary, who succeeded Admiral Horthy, had been captured when the 86th (Blackhawk) division took Matsee, a little town in Austria.

The capture of the top Hungarian Nazi was made by an anti-tank company of the 342nd Infantry regiment commanded by Capt. R. L. Green of Nashville.

VON BOCK SLAIN

With the British Second Army, May 7 (A. P.).—The bullet-riddled body of German Field Marshal Fedor von Bock was discovered by British troops yesterday near a roadside north of Ham-

burg, where he apparently was slain in an Allied strafing raid.

The ex-commander of the Central Army group in the German invasion of Russia in June, 1941, had been dead for about a week.

Japs Get Setback Near Chihkiang

Chungking, May 7 (AP)—Chinese troops, with air support, have completely destroyed part of a Japanese force driving toward the United States 14th Air Force base at Chihkiang in western Hunan, the Chinese High Command announced last night, but suggested that the Japanese were posing a new threat to the American base.

The entire left wing of the enemy force was "totally shattered" Saturday by four Chinese columns which struck the invaders on a front extending 20 miles from Wawutang, 56 miles southeast of Chihkiang, the high command said. The Japanese were sent retreating eastward about 10 miles. Enemy casualties included the whole 217th Regiment of their 34th Division, the announcement said, and great quantities of war supplies were captured.

1,500 Japs Killed
The high command also declared that Chinese troops fighting in south Honan killed more than 1,500 Japanese in a battle west of Hsihsia-akow.

The Chinese indirectly suggested development of what, if not checked, might prove to be a grave threat to Chihkiang, reporting a breakthrough by a Japanese column in the center, to a point vaguely described as "southeast of Ankiang," which is on the main highway only 35 miles east of the coveted airbase.

The announcement said two other columns were repulsed but a third bypassed Shanmen, 75 miles east of Chihkiang, and attacked Chinese positions southeast of Ankiang, where they were "dealt a heavy blow by our fighters."

JAPS PUSH NEARER U. S. BASE IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, May 7 (AP) The Japanese have broken through in a sector possibly 55 miles east of the U. S. air base at Chihkiang despite a battle on the south that shattered their left wing, the Chinese high command said tonight.

The breakthrough was reported in an area southeast of Ankiang,

which is 55 miles east of the big western Hunan province base.

The victory on the south was fashioned Saturday by four Chinese columns which slammed into the invaders on a 20-mile front in the Wawutang area, 56 miles southeast of Chihkiang, driving the Japanese back 10 miles, wiping out one whole regiment, and capturing great stores of supplies.

Allied airplanes were active on this critical front, and flew support in this victory.

The threat in the center defied, the high command said,

two columns had been thrashed back.

A third then by-passed Shanmen, 75 miles east of Chihkiang, and attacked Chinese positions in the Ankiang sector, where it was brought under heavy air attack.

The high command said five thrusts were repulsed with over 400 Japanese slain, but reinforcements were brought up and brisk fighting was in progress.

The high command also claimed that 1,500 Japanese were killed in southern Honan province in a battle west of Hsihsia-akow.

MOP UP IN BURMA

Calcutta, May 7 (A. P.).—British Fourteenth Army troops mopping up the scores of thousands of Japanese soldiers left to fend for themselves in Burma have captured enemy guns and equipment at Tenanama, twenty-seven miles south of Minbu, a south-east Asia command communique said today. Minbu is on the Irrawaddy River 250 miles above the captured capital of Rangoon. Before getting out of lower Burma the Japanese were estimated to have 102,000 troops left in the country, many of them hopelessly cut off from escape and starving as a result of the swift British advance on the capital.

British Writer Killed by Jap Sniper

London, May 7 (A. P.).—William E. West, 35 years old, Exchange Telegraph war correspondent, was killed by a Japanese sniper in Pegu, Burma, on April 30, it was announced today.

West, a British citizen, had been on the Burma front for about two months. He previously had served as an air and naval correspondent in Europe.

He is survived by his widow and three children.

ALLIES USING NEW AIRFIELD

Fighting Is Still In Progress

On Tarakan Island
MAY 8 1945

Manila, Tuesday, May 8 (P)—Allied warplanes already are operating off the captured Tarakan airfield just off northeastern Borneo, but fighting still is in progress on the little island invaded just a week ago.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today that Australian and Dutch East Indies troops had cleared the area east of the main Pamoesian oil field. Fighting was still under way in the northern section of captured Tarakan City.

Heavy bombers ranged targets on the Borneo mainland, hitting Keningau airdrome northeast of Brunel Bay and harbor facilities and shipping along the west coast. Fuel depots, shipyards and one half of a square mile of warehouses were left ablaze at various west coast points.

285 Tons Of Bombs On Japs

In the Philippines, U.S. 24th Division Yanks on Mindanao fought into Japanese hill positions west of fallen Davao City, while the 31st Division in the center of the big island advanced 8 miles toward big Del Monte air center.

On Luzon, patrols reared edge of the highway leading to Balete Pass, one of the points of Japanese resistance in the entire archipelago.

Attack planes and fighter bombers sprayed 285 tons of bombs on enemy concentrations and communications in the extensive Cagayan Valley, on the other side of the Balete Pass.

Airdromes on Formosa were heavily bombed, as were choice targets along the China coast. At Amoy, China, large explosions and fires were observed in the Kaoki oil-storage sector.

Aerial Blitz In Making

An Allied aerial blitz against the Japanese on oil-rich Borneo was in the making today.

Australian air force workers pushed the job of preparing the captured Tarakan Island airdrome as a base from which Allied bombing and strafing planes can swarm over Borneo's major ports and oil and rubber centers. The airdrome, captured by Aussie and Dutch forces, is only a few miles off Borneo's northeast coast.

Announcing capture of the airfield, Gen. Douglas MacArthur said

Australian and Netherland troops, led by tanks and employing flamethrowers and demolition charges, smashed and burned out Japanese pillboxes and tunnel positions on a hill in the heart of Tarakan town. The Nipponese avoided a showdown battle fleeing northward into the mountains.

No Final Fight By Japs

Associated Press War Correspondent Spencer Davis, reporting from the Tarakan front, said the Japanese abandoned the airdrome without a final fight after they had defended it viciously for three days with concentrated machine-gun fire. The Japanese diverted water to both ends of the field but engineers speedily moved in heavy equipment to repair the damage and get the drome in shape for Allied planes.

General MacArthur's weekly report on casualties boosted total Japanese losses in the Philippines campaign to 355,093. American dead, wounded and missing total 37,482. During the week ended May 5 the Yanks counted 11,028 additional Japanese dead and took 462 prisoners. American losses in the same period were 391 killed and 1,323 wounded.

Manila, American headquarters in the Philippines, received news of the German surrender at midnight. Sober joy and thankfulness prevailed among both officers and soldiers. Their general attitude was that Nazi capitulation means the big push against Japan is in the immediate offing.

Aussies Putting Field At Tarakan Into Shape

Manila, May 7 (P)—Australian Air Force crews were putting Tarakan's captured 4,500-foot airdrome into shape as a potent fighter base today. The Japanese on the little island off Borneo withdrew northward into mountain positions, avoiding a showdown battle.

Capture of the field was announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who said the Australians also had seized the center of Tarakan City.

MacArthur said the Australians, aided by Dutch East Indies troops, had to use tanks, demolitionists and flamethrowers to reduce a maze of pillboxes and interlocking tunnel strongpoints on Tarakan Hill, in the heart of the city.

Jap Casualties

MacArthur's communiqué reported 11,028 more Japanese dead had been counted and 462 more prisoners taken in the Philippines during the week ended May 5, as against 391 Americans killed and 1,323

wounded. The period covered the capture of Bagulo, on Luzon.

This brought enemy casualties to 355,093 for the Philippine campaign, which began last October. American dead, wounded and missing total 37,482.

On Mindanao Island, Maj. Gen. Roscoe B. Woodruff's 24th Infantry Division attacked strong Japanese

hill positions west of captured Davao City. Considerable air force equipment was seized and several naval guns were silenced.

Near Jap Air Base

In central Mindanao, Maj. Gen. Clarence Martin's 31st Division, with close air support, moved on the big Japanese air base at Del Monte.

On northern Luzon, Maj. Gen. Charles L. Mullins' 25th Division, after a four-day assault, occupied most of Kenbu Plateau, the last big hill mass south of long-contested Balete Pass. Planes swept northern Luzon with 370 tons of explosives.

The Australian ground commander on Tarakan told Associated Press Correspondent Spencer Davis that with capture of the airfield "we've got the enemy out of anything of value to him—it's just a matter of running him down and eliminating him."

Taking Of Airdrome

The airdrome was taken without opposition Saturday when the Japanese fled after a three-day fight. Heavy construction equipment was moved immediately onto the bomb-cratered runway.

both ends of the field were soft as a bog because the Japanese had diverted water and clogged the drainage system, but the Aussies expected to have a fighter field in operation before long.

Japs Quit Tunnels On Tarakan

By Spencer Davis

With the Australian Forces on Tarakan, off Borneo, May 5 [AP—Delayed]—The Japanese are abandoning elaborate labyrinths of tunnels, trenches and defensive positions as they flee northward from the Australian-captured Tarakan airdrome toward the steep slopes of Mount Api and beyond.

At one position commanding a highway approaching the airfield I

entered a tunnel in which double-barreled high-velocity dual-purpose guns were mounted on small-gauge railway tracks.

The tunnel was 6 feet deep and 12 wide. It was burrowed 150 yards through the base of a ridge, with an exit on the airstrip.

Ammunition Tunnel

There were enough shells, booby traps, land mines and kegs of dynamite buried in the tunnel to blow apart the entire ridge, but bomb-disposal squads effectively deloused the position.

The Nips had wheeled twin guns to the mouth of the tunnel, fired them and then hauled them back safe from aerial detection. It was not until Matilda tanks approached close enough to fire directly on the tunnel position that the enemy fire ceased.

On the same ridge the Japanese also had constructed an L-shaped tunnel some 50 feet above the first one for machine guns and mortars. They also were using a Dutch concrete pillbox which commanded the top of the hill. A network of trenches, deep and buttressed, ran through the entire position.

Other Strong Points

This was not an isolated strong-point. There were and are many more equally intricate.

It seemed incredible the Japanese, so fond of suicide stands, would withdraw from the airfield, but the enemy commander apparently is intent on keeping his force intact. The Japanese are avoiding a showdown battle with the advancing Australians.

DOUGHBOYS ROOT JAPS FROM CAVES

Troops Scale Steep Cliffs to
Push Forward on Okinawa Front.

GUAM, May 8—(AP) American troops, scaling steep cliffs with rope ladders and rooting out entrenched Japanese with flamethrowing tanks, pushed ahead all along the top of southern Okinawa line yesterday.

In five weeks' fighting the Yanks have killed 36,535 Japanese, a ratio of 15 for every American slain.

Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce's 77th infantry division, in the rugged central sector, threw flamethrowing tanks against Japanese positions before the fortress city of Shuri. The doughboys scaled heights with cargo nets and rope ladders.

Marines Reach Dakeshi

Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's First Marine division, on the west flank, drove to the outskirts of

infantry division registered gains along the east coast, where a deep wedge has been driven.

The American drive began three days ago after shattering a Japanese counter-attack in which 3,000 enemy troops were killed.

Nimitz reported 36,535 Japanese had been killed in Okinawa ground fighting as of yesterday. This toll is about half of the original Okinawa garrison, estimated at 60,000 to 80,000 men.

American casualties up to last Thursday were 2,337 killed, 11,432 wounded and 514 missing.

Fleet guns and aircraft gave close support, knocking out numerous blockhouses, pillboxes and other defensive structures.

Earlier, the reported silence of Japanese artillery indicated withdrawal of guns to new rear positions.

A neutralizing attack on the Sakishima group of the southern Ryukyu islands, just northeast of Formosa, was carried out by U. S. carrier planes Sunday. No details were given as to damage inflicted.

Naval search bombers, again sweeping shipping lanes vital to Japan, struck in Korean waters yesterday at masthead level, sinking two good-sized cargo ships and two oilers. In addition, two small freighters were set afire, two other freighters were damaged and a large cargo ship was seen to explode.

Three Ships Sunk

Three coastal cargo ships were sunk off Honshu, the main Nipponese homeland island.

The silence of enemy artillery on Okinawa was reported as U. S. forces there and elsewhere in the Pacific celebrated the surrender of Germany by fighting on in full fury against the last Axis survivor.

The lack of fire from Japanese guns, which only Friday had thundered a terrific barrage in support of a futile counter-attack against American lines, was reported by Associated Press War Correspondent Vern Haugland.

Haugland's dispatch said the artillery lull indicated the battered Japanese, squeezed into a diminishing sector of the southern end of Okinawa, were moving their guns farther back.

The German surrender was accepted with quiet satisfaction at the Guam headquarters of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Officers and men, while fully ready to continue killing Japanese to a bitter finish, discussed the possibility of enemy capitulation. This unofficial speculation was based on the assumption that Japan might seize the fall of her last Axis partner as a face-saving opportunity to accept unconditional surrender.

All looked for the promised flow of men and planes from Europe.

20 Jap Vessels Hit Near Sea Of Japan

Guam, May 7 (P)—Hammering at Japan's shrinking sea lanes, land-based American bombers sank or damaged 20 enemy ships Saturday at the entrance to the Sea of Japan, the Navy reported today. The planes came from Okinawa where United States ground forces have killed 36,535 Nipponese—fifteen for every Yank slain.

While United States bombers harried shipping in the straits linking Japan and Korea, the British Fleet shelled the southern Ryukyu Islands, in its first announced bombardment while operating with the United States 5th Fleet. One major British ship was damaged, but was able to resume operations.

No News Of Ground Action

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué today made no mention of ground action on Okinawa where Yanks resumed a general offensive Saturday after killing off 3,000 Japanese who made a futile tank-led counterattack.

Failure of the Nipponese attack brought their losses since the beginning of the Okinawa campaign, April 1, to 33,462 killed and 700 prisoners. United States ground casualties up to last Thursday were 14,283, including 2,337 killed, 11,432 wounded, 514 missing. Including Navy losses this brings the American casualty total for the Okinawa operation to 19,834, of whom 3,468 were killed.

Jap Oilers Sunk

Search bombers of Fleet Air Wing One operating from Okinawa, concentrated Saturday on the narrow Thushima and Korea straits and nearby coastal waters. They sank two large oilers, a medium freighter, a small cargo ship and left three others sinking. Three more were left burning. Nine small freighters and a lugger were damaged.

Japanese planes made new attacks on United States shipping around Okinawa Saturday and Sunday, damaging one light unit. Four attacking aircraft were shot down. Eighteen others were destroyed by British carrier planes in the southern Ryukyus.

TWO SUPERFORTS LOST IN JAP RAID MAY 8 1945

GUAM, May 7—(AP) Two American Superfortresses were lost in heavy air opposition over Kyushu, southern Japanese homeland island, in today's raid on four enemy air bases that are springing suicide attacks on American invasion forces on and around Okinawa.

The attack was the 17th since the B29s began their campaign last March 27 to knock out these nests of enemy air strength. It was carried out in clear weather, with visual bombing and returning crews reporting generally excellent results.

A Washington communique, which announced details of the latest raid, said air opposition was "heavy and aggressive" over two of the targets, which were not identified. Antiaircraft fire was meager at all four airfields hit—Kanoya, Ibusuki, Oita and Usa.

In Saturday's three-ply B-29 raid on Japan, three Superforts were lost but between eight and 15 enemy fighter planes were shot down. The attacks centered on Kyushu's airfields and the Hiro naval arsenal near Kure, on southern Honshu island.

B-29'S MAKE 18TH STRIKE AT KYUSHU

GUAM, Tuesday, May 8—(AP) Nearly 50 American Superfortresses, bombing through overcast with precision instruments, delivered the 18th strike against Kyushu island today.

Results were unobserved as planes hit Kokubu and Oita airfields and industrial areas in the towns of Imabari and Miyakonojo on the southernmost of Japan's home islands.

Two superforts were lost in Monday's four-ply strike at Kyushu airfields to heavy enemy air opposition.

Anti-aircraft fire generally was meager.

Tinian-based Lt. Clifford Kimless of (415 Woodmere Blvd.) Long Island, N. Y., knocked down two Nippon fighters when his plane was attacked by 40 enemy planes in 50 minutes.

Kimless saw eight hangars on US airfield "blasted right off the map."

Other Tinian fliers of the 21st bomber command bagging planes include Tech. Sgt. William F. Bent of (617 Coleman Ave.) Johnsn, Pa. who knocked down one and Staff Sgt. David Edmiston of (1716 S. Quincy) Tulsa, Okla., who finished two Japanese fighters.

Edmiston said one came so close after bursting into flames he could see the Japanese pilot's oxygen mask.

JAPS' CHANCE TO QUIT SEEN Forces on Guam Hope Tokyo Will Ask Peace Now.

Guam, MAY 8 (A. 1945)—The possibility that Japan may see in Germany's surrender a face-saving opportunity to accept unconditional surrender was one suggestion discussed by officers and men of the United States armed forces here today. But, if the Japanese want to fight to a finish, they will get what they want.

These expressions were heard as the final capitulation of Nazi Germany was greeted with quiet satisfaction at the Guam headquarters of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, from which the Pacific war is being directed against the last surviving Axis partner.

Enthusiasm was tempered by knowledge of the difficult job still ahead. But there was genuine satisfaction that the men and weapons needed to defeat Japan soon would be available.

There was no immediate comment from Admiral Nimitz or other top commanders but the rank and file as well as high staff officers, realized it will be months before major movements of troops and equipment from Europe to the Pacific can be completed.

Quiet Pleasure Is Mood At Guam Headquarters

Men Think Japan May Take Opportunity to Quit

GUAM, May 7 (AP).—The German surrender was accepted with quiet satisfaction at the Guam headquarters of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Officers and men, while fully ready to continue killing Japanese to a bitter finish, discussed the possibility of enemy capitulation. This unofficial speculation was based on the assumption that Japan might seize the fall of her last Axis partner as a face-saving opportunity to accept unconditional surrender.

All looked for the promised flow of men and planes from Europe.

Guam Airfield Named To Honor Gen. Harmon

Guam, Tuesday, May 8 (A. 1945)—One of Guam's Superfortresses and homes was named Harmon Field today in honor of Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commanding general of Army Air Forces, Pacific Ocean Areas, who was lost on a plane fight between Guam and Honolulu last March.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, at the dedication ceremony, declared Harmon had shown himself a great military leader "who understood air power and employed it with imagination and courage."

Big Force Shift To Pacific In 3 Months Is Seen

Army Headquarters, Pacific Ocean Areas, May 7 (AP).—The United States will have "a sizable force" of Army troops in the Pacific within three to four months to speed realization of V-J day, says Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commanding army forces in the Pacific Ocean Areas.

In an interview the General declined to say specifically how many troops will be shifted into the Pacific by next fall for use by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of the Army's "On to Tokyo" forces.

However, House Military Committee members in Washington have disclosed that tentative army plans are to send 6,000,000 picked troops against Nippon, indicating the tremendous scope of operations to come.

The American troops will be in addition to several hundred thousand soldiers of the British 14th Army, which has just won Burma back from the Japanese, and Australian and Dutch soldiers now engaged in the invasion of Tarakan, Borneo.

Less Than Million

At no time in the Pacific have American military commanders had a million men, but they have mounted rapid fire offensives from Tarawa to Okinawa, a distance of some 4,000 miles.

At Okinawa, in the Ryukyus, the Americans are only 325 miles from the Japanese home island of Kyushu.

"It is the policy of the War Department," said the general, "to prosecute the war against Japan with utmost celerity," implying there will be no letdown whatever in the Pacific as a consequence of victory over Germany.

"With the end of the war in Europe we hope to have enough shipping, although we will never have sufficient," the general added. "Our power is growing all the time while theirs (Japan) is weakening. "Japan must see the inevitability of defeat."

No Special Training

The Allies in the Pacific probably will not need as many troops as were thrown against Germany, Richardson said, and those coming over from Europe won't require any special indoctrination for fighting the Japanese.

"Japan is like Europe," General Richardson observed, "in that it is civilized and not full of jungles."

amined to see which individuals are entitled to discharge under the Army's point system. He said a similar "weeding-out" process will function in the Pacific at the same time.

"There ought to be enough (men) to go around," said the three-star commander with a smile.

Montgomery, Rokossovsky Meet

New York, May 7 (AP).—The British Broadcasting Corporation, in a broadcast heard tonight by the Blue Network, said that Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky had met today for the first time at Grabow, scene of the junction of the British 2d and Soviet 2d White Russian armies.

2 NAZI CRUISERS SEIZED

NEW YORK, May 7.—The 10,000-ton German heavy cruisers Prinz Eugen and Seydlitz, together with 160,000 tons of merchant shipping, have been surrendered to the Allies at Copenhagen, the British radio said tonight in a broadcast recorded by the Blue Network.

Government in Business.

Buenos Aires (A. P.).—The Argentine Government has created a mixed company to produce synthetic rubber (thiophene) and synthetic chemicals used for explosives. Of the subscribed capital of 4,500,000 pesos (about \$125,000) the Government contributed a third, private capital the remainder.

CANADA'S WAR ROLE DECLINES

For Most In Dominion V-E Day
Means End Of Fight

Ottawa, Ontario, May 7 (AP).—The surrender of Germany means for most Canadians "the end of the war."

Compared to Americans they are, at the moment, thinking relatively little about Japan. Virtually all of Canada's military effort has been directed toward Europe and her plans for the war against Japan are more civilian than military.

Bearing this out, Labor Minister Mitchell announced today that call-ups for military service under the National Resources Mobilization Act have been suspended from this date. At the same time he announced that plans for enrollment of volunteers for the war in the Pacific have been made.

Today To Be Holiday

Acting Prime Minister J. L. Ilsley, announcing that tomorrow would be a public holiday and next Sunday a day of prayer and solemn thanksgiving, reminded Canadians today that the war against Japan still must be won.

"After five years and eight months of war, Germany, our last surviving European enemy, is conquered," he said. "Yet the hearts of Canadians will be filled not so much with pride of conquest as with relief and thankfulness and firm resolution to carry on the war until our enemy in the Far East meets the just fate that surely awaits him."

Parliament previously had been told by Prime Minister Mackenzie King, on April 4, that Canada's fighting forces in the Pacific war would be numerically "very much less" than those employed in Europe. At that time he said that the Dominion's efforts after the fall of Germany would be "to a considerable extent" turned to producing foodstuffs and war materials and to reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation.

Role in Pacific Discussed

Canada's role in the Pacific war was discussed in principle at the Quebec conference, to be reassessed with American and British authorities after the defeat of Germany.

It is understood in high quarters here that Canada's military leaders were anxious to have the Dominion play a far more important role against Japan than the one she has been allotted by the combined Allied strategists.

All Canadians fighting in the Pacific will be volunteers. Canada fought the first five years of the war against Germany on a voluntary basis, sending approximately 750,000 men abroad in this way.

Canada, which had practically no navy before the war but developed one which has served principally in guarding the North Atlantic shipping routes in the war against Germany, will send two cruisers, two aircraft carriers and a number of destroyers and frigates against Japan, Navy Minister Angus Macdonald has announced.

Canada's Prices Board Reduces Sugar Ration

Ottawa, May 7 (AP).—The Prices Board today announced a cut of five pounds in Canada's sugar ration for the rest of 1945.

The first reduction will be made in the June ration when, instead of the usual two pounds per person, consumers will be allowed consumers one pound.

Similar cuts will be effective for July, August, October and December. The September and November ration will remain unchanged.

Holiday Proclaimed Today By Canadians

Ottawa, May 7 (AP).—The Government today proclaimed tomorrow a public holiday in Canada, and next Sunday as a day of thanksgiving.

J. L. Ilsley, acting prime minister, said in a nationwide broadcast: "The hearts of Canadians will be filled not so much with the pride of conquest as with relief and thanksgiving and firm resolution to carry on the war until our enemy in the Far East meets the just fate that surely awaits him."

CANADIAN WAR CRAFT SUNK BY SUBMARINE MAY 8 1945

OTTAWA, Ont., May 7 — (AP) Five officers and 39 enlisted men are listed as dead or missing as the result of the torpedoing and sinking of the Canadian mine sweeper Esquimaux off the East coast last month, the Navy Ministry announced today.

Twenty six members of the crew survived.

A Halifax dispatch said this was the second time in a few months that German submarines had made their way through Navy patrols to come practically within gunshot of that port.

Chronology Of The War MAY 8 1945

(By the Associated Press)

The European war ended today after 2,319 days. Principal dates in the conflict included:

September 1, 1939—Germans invade Poland.

September 3—Britain and France declare war.

April 9, 1940—Germans invade Norway, Denmark.

May 10—Hitler invades Low Countries.

May 31—British rescued from Dunkerque.

June 10—Italy declares war on France.

June 22—Petain Government signs armistice with Germany.

August 8—Luftwaffe begins air blitz on England.

June 22, 1941—Germans invade Russia.

December 7—Japanese attack Pearl Harbor.

December 11—Germany, Italy declare war on United States.

November 2, 1942—British shatter German line at El Alamein in Egypt.

November 8—Allied armies under Eisenhower landed in North Africa.

February 2, 1943—Russians win at Stalingrad, in war turning point.

May 13—Tunisian campaign ends.

July 10—Allies invade Sicily.

September 3—Italy surrenders unconditionally. Invasion begins.

June 6, 1944—Allies land in Normandy.

August 15—Allied armies invade southern France.

August 25—Paris liberated.

September 12—United States 1st Army crosses German border.

December 16—Germans launch great counteroffensive.

March 7, 1945—Rhine crossed at Remagen.

March 24—British-American forces drive over Rhine.

April 25—United States-Soviet troops link at Torgau.

May 1—Nazis announced Hitler's death.

May 2—Berlin falls.

May 7—Germany capitulates unconditionally, after surrenders in northern Italy, part of Austria, Denmark, Holland and northwest Germany.

Reims, City of 101,000, A Prize of Many Wars

Suffered Heavily in 1914-18, Almost Unscarred Now

By The Associated Press

Historic Reims, where the German surrender was signed yesterday, is a vineyard-fringed city of 101,000.

With its famed cathedral, Reims suffered heavily under four years of siege in the first world war, but escaped with relatively few scars in this one. The cathedral, damaged in the war of 1914-18 so badly that years were required for its restoration was not harmed in this war.

The city, a center of champagne production, has been captured and recaptured in many wars. United States 3rd Army troops liberated it last Aug. 30 without firing a shot. The troops found that about the only damage inflicted on Reims in this war was in air raids on the airport and other military targets.

Reims was lost to the Germans for only a few days in 1914. It was endangered again by the German offensives of 1918, but Allied counter-blows saved the city.

Jodl Once Commanded Nazis on Russian Front

Believed to Have Been Hurt in Hitler Bomb Plot

By The Associated Press

Colonel General **Gustav Jodl**, who signed the unconditional surrender for Germany, apparently is the same as General **Alfred Jodl**, who was wounded last July 20 in the attempted assassination of Adolf Hitler. The surrender dispatch said Jodl was the new German Army chief of staff.

[General Alfred Jodl, representing the German high command, signed the Greek capitulation terms on April 23, 1941.]

When he became chief of staff was not clear. Colonel General Heinz Guderian had occupied that position until the closing days of the siege of Berlin. Guderian's fate and whereabouts have not been reported since Berlin fell.

On March 17 Jodl inspected the Bavarian redoubt, where the Nazis had hoped to make their last stand. In 1942 Jodl was reported to have been Hitler's personal aide.

Jodl attended many of the Hitler-Mussolini war conferences early in the conflict and was mentioned late in 1942 as a possible successor to Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, then commander of the German armies. He was chief of the German armed services guidance staff early in 1943 and the following year assumed a command on the Russian front.

STREET FIGHTS ARE REPORTED IN PRAGUE AREA

German Commander Said to Have Warned His Troops

MAY 8 1945

CZECH FLYERS HOP FOR HOME

R. A. F. Unit Hops From Britain—Patton Drives Ahead in Mopup Campaign.

The German-controlled radio in Prague went off the air just before 5:30 o'clock tonight (10:30 A. M. New York time) the British radio declared in a broadcast picked up at New York by CBS.

"While heavy fighting continues in the streets, German planes have been bombing the center of the city," London added, quoting messages direct from Prague.

ABSIE, the official American broadcasting station in Europe, announced on the other hand that the German commander in Czechoslovakia, Field Marshal von Schroerner, warned his troops tonight to respect international law, and admitted that some breaches had occurred among his men. **ABSIE** did not say whether the warning to respect international law meant adherence to the unconditional surrender signed by Germany. This broadcast also was recorded by CBS.

Somewhat earlier the British radio said that the Germans in Czechoslovakia were warned by the Czechoslovak Government in London that if they continued the fight after the capitulation of their Government, they will be treated as franc-tireurs.

Czech Flyers Take Off

Czech officials in London, it was asserted, had received the following message from Prague: "Street fighting rages. The Germans do as much damage as possible. Their airplanes attack the Czech radio station and important communications."

More than an hour later London announced that Czech fighter pilots today took off from a Royal Air Force base in Britain to fly back to their own country. "They flew back in Spitfires which they have flown in every big air battle since Dunkirk," London added.

Recalcitrancy Reported

London, May 7 (A. P.).—In a broadcast recorded by the Czechoslovak Government offices in London today, the German controlled radio at Prague declared that the German commander in Czechoslovakia did not recognize the surrender of Admiral Doenitz and would fight on till his forces "have secured free passage for German troops out of the country."

On the other hand the Prague radio announced the capitulation of Breslau, long besieged by Rus-

sian forces, and this was confirmed in an order of the day issued by Marshal Stalin tonight.

LUSITANIA SUNK 30 YEARS AGO MAY 8 1945

Exactly thirty years ago today occurred an event which many historians feel precipitated us into the first world war, and, assuming as correct another view taken by historians—that the war which ended today was but a continuation of that conflict of 1914-1918—today will mark the anniversary of the beginning as well as the end of America's part in the European wars.

On May 7, 1915, the Cunard mail liner Lusitania was torpedoed by a German submarine a few miles south-southwest of the Old Head of Kinsale on the Irish coast. Though the German Government claimed that the sinking was just a reprisal for the British blockade, the sinking of an unarmed passenger vessel was viewed with horror by all the civilized world, and especially America, where sentiment hitherto neutral, or even openly pro-German, swung over to the Allies.

The Lusitania had left New York four days before, carrying 1917 persons. Of these only 765 were saved. Before the vessel sailed, the German embassy here had warned passengers to stay off the ship and anonymous warnings were received by several passengers.

A feeling of widespread horror and indignation immediately was evidenced in America and public opinion condemned the attack as a ruthless assault on innocent women and children. President Wilson made representations to the German Government and indignation was aroused in Congress. Less than two years later, America was actively at war with the Reich and the Central Powers.

Donnell protested that as a member of the committee he had not received opportunity to ask the other members for a hearing. Senator Morse (R., Ore.), another committee member, said he was not even approached. He, too, objected to the procedure followed. "Practice For 25 Years"

SENATE, 60 TO 2, FOR HANNEGAN

Donnell Fights Confirmation As Postmaster General

Washington, May 7 (A. P.).—President Truman's appointment of Robert E. Hannegan as Postmaster General was approved by a 60-to-2 Senate vote today after a debate over whether hearings should be held.

Senator Donnell (R., Mo.) sought to send the nomination back to the Post Office Committee with a view of getting hearings particularly on what he termed a "series of incidents" in Missouri during the present Democratic national chairman's political career there.

Republicans backed his motion solidly and were joined by Senator La Follette (Prog., Wis.) but it was lost, 35 to 28, on a straight-out party division.

Taft Votes With Donnell

Only Senator Taft (R., Ohio) went along with Donnell in voting against confirmation on the final tally.

The Missouri "incident" which got the most attention from Donnell in a two-hour speech was what he called "the attempted election steal" of 1941.

On that occasion, the election returns showed Donnell the apparent winner of the governorship but the Democratic Legislature refused to certify his election. Donnell left no doubt that he thought Hannegan was responsible for the Legislature's action. At that time Hannegan was chairman of the St. Louis Democratic Central Committee. Donnell finally was seated through a State Supreme Court ruling in his favor.

Complaint Of Committee Action
The Missouri senator questioned in the first place the propriety of the way the Hannegan nomination was cleared through the Post Office Committee.

It came to the Senate May 3. The same day Chairman McKellar (D., Tenn.) of the committee began a poll of the committee members. When 11 of the 19 members had signed approval for the nomination to be reported favorably, the Tennesseean reported it.

Donnell protested that as a member of the committee he had not received opportunity to ask the other members for a hearing. Senator Morse (R., Ore.), another committee member, said he was not even approached. He, too, objected to the procedure followed.

Angrily, McKellar told the two freshmen senators that the poll method of committee action on a nomination had been a practice "to my certain knowledge for 35 years."

As for Hannegan, McKellar declared that nothing that Donnell

had said about him in any way reflected on his character or ability.

One of the contentions Donnell advanced was that the Democratic national chairman should not also be head of a department with 350,000 employees and an annual business of close to a billion dollars.

McKellar said he had heard that argument before and told the Republicans: "If you get a chairman one of these days who leads you to victory you'll change your minds."

WHITE HOUSE DOOR IS OPEN, TRUMAN TELLS GOVERNORS

MAY 8 1945

WASHINGTON, May 7 (A. P.).—The White House latchstring was put out today for the governors of the nation.

In a letter for President Truman to the state chief executives, Edward McKim, Mr. Truman's chief administrative assistant, said that the President "recognizes that the governors are an integral part of our national system." He asked them not to "hesitate to ask me for an opportunity for you to discuss" with Mr. Truman any problems which they feel the President can solve.

"The President is deeply sensible of the responsibilities, to the discharge of which he has been called so suddenly," said McKim. "Many of the problems which he faces have ramifications—some in one way, others in another—in most of the states of the union."

"You will find that his latchstring always will be out. I personally shall be glad to arrange for you to see him."

McKim also told the governors that he would consider it a duty to cooperate in arranging appointments with appropriate governmental officials and to aid in working out transportation and hotel facility problems.

O'Connor Praises Truman Action

Annapolis, May 7 (A. P.).—Putting out the White House latch string to the nation's governors will mean "much duplication of effort will be eliminated" Governor O'Connor predicted today.

Commenting on a letter sent to all governors by President Truman's chief administrative assistant, Edward McKim, announcing the action, Maryland's chief executive, former head of the Council of State Governors, promised cheerful and co-operative response.

O'Connor's Statement

Governor O'Connor's statement follows:

"The action by the White House today is in exact accordance with what we knew to be President Truman's attitude.

"It is a refreshing indication that the President wants to work in close and harmonious relationship with the states.

"As a result of these co-ordinated efforts, much duplication of effort will be eliminated and the states will discharge their responsibilities in a way that will redound to the public's interest.

"The governors will respond cheerfully and in co-operation and the suggested course of action will be followed to the advantage of both the state and Federal governments."

Eisenhower Made Smith His Staff Chief in 1942

Aide Who Signed Surrender Called 'Shadow Commander'

WASHINGTON, May 7 (A. P.).—Lieutenant General Walter Bedell Smith, forty-nine-year-old native of Indianapolis, who signed Germany's unconditional surrender for the Allies, has been General Dwight D. Eisenhower's Chief of Staff since September, 1942, two months before the Allied invasion of North Africa.

It was twenty months and four days ago that General Smith affixed his signature to the unconditional surrender document which officially removed Italy from the war against the Allies and marked the first wedge in the armor of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis.

The tart-tongued general once was described by General Eisenhower as his "shadow commander." The supreme commander once said he knew of only four men in the American Army capable of being great chiefs of staff, and "Beedie," as he calls his assistant, was the best of the four.

General Smith was selected as United States secretary of the Combined Chiefs of Staff on Feb. 10, 1942. For his work in this task of co-ordinating American and British operations, he received the Distinguished Service Medal.

As chief of staff of the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force, General Smith was

responsible for handling the multitude of details involved in planning for the invasion of Fortress Europe.

He is not a West Point man. He enlisted as a private in the World War, was sent to a ninety-day officers' training school and went to France as a first lieutenant with the 4th Infantry Division. He fought with distinction at Chateau Thierry and was wounded.

The stocky, athletic officer decided he liked Army life and remained in the service after the Armistice. In 1939 he had the permanent rank of major. He was made a lieutenant general on Jan. 13, 1944. His wife, the former Mary Eleanor Cline, lives in Washington.

F.D.R. AWARD IS BLOCKED

Robson Says Medal Would "Add Nothing To His Honor"

Washington, May 7 (A. P.).—Action on the posthumous award of the Congressional Medal to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt was blocked in the House today on objection of Representative Robson, Kentucky Republican.

The Kentuckian said "I object" when the bill came before the House on the unanimous-consent calendar, under which one objection causes a piece of legislation to be passed over for later action.

Cites Precedent

Robson told the body that for almost 100 years the medal had gone only to those "who go far beyond the line of duty in actual combat."

"We should not reach out here and break the precedent for awarding this honor," Robson declared. "The President does not need this honor. He was elected four times President. This would add nothing to his honor."

The resolution providing for the award was introduced by House Democratic Leader McCormack, of Massachusetts.

FRANKING BILL SIGNED

WASHINGTON, May 7 (A. P.).—President Truman today signed a bill granting free mailing privileges to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the late President.

Argentina Envoy Confirmed
Washington, May 7 (AP)—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Speuille Braden, of New York, as Ambassador to Argentina.

PRESIDENT MOVES INTO WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, May 7—(AP) President Truman and his family moved into the White House today. The transfer put an end to the President's daily walks to and from the Blair House and the White House, witnessed regularly by applauding crowds.

McMILLAN SUCCEEDS PORTER

WASHINGTON, May 7—(AP) Ernest A. McMillan of San Francisco has been named acting director of the Shipbuilding Stabilization, Office of Labor Production, War Production board. McMillan replaces Paul R. Porter, who resigned to accept a position as advisor on labor affairs with the Allied control commission in Germany.

BYRNES VISITS TRUMAN FOR LENGTHY BARLEY

WASHINGTON, May 7—(AP) James F. Byrnes conferred at length with President Truman on "several matters" today but declined to discuss them with reporters. The former Supreme court justice and war mobilization director said he came to the White House at the request of President Truman who telephoned him at his South Carolina home last week. "I haven't got any news," Byrnes said after the meeting. "I discussed several things with the President but it is up to him to tell you about them." Byrnes said he would be in Washington for a while because of a dental appointment.

U.S. Plans To Ease Civilian Goods Ban

Washington, May 7 (AP)—Federal machinery will soon be set in motion to restore limited supplies of most goods within six months and a prewar volume of production in a year.

War agency executives kept mum on their plans, awaiting the official proclamation of victory in Europe, but a ferment of activity was discernible behind the scenes.

Prepares Blueprint
The Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion prepared to is-

sue, within 48 hours after formal announcement of V-E day, a sweeping blueprint of home front plans for reconversion, rationing, manpower, price and wage controls during the period of one front warfare. Its dominant message was expected to be: "Stay on the job for the major war which remains to be fought and won."

The "brownout" of unnecessary lighting will be revoked immediately after the presidential announcement of V-E day, the War Production Board has announced. Other officials indicated the midnight curfew and the horse racing ban would follow it into the discard in comparatively short order.

Studies Flat Ceiling

WPB meanwhile studied plans to lift its flat ceiling on civilian goods manufacturing. That program went into effect four months ago today, freeing nonmilitary production to the level of October, November and December. Every recent WPB statement has indicated, however, that the relaxation of wartime industrial controls will be gradual.

For civilians, the transition to an economy half of war and half of peace shaped up approximately as follows:

RATIONING—Gasoline rations for A-card drivers will be boosted, perhaps 50 per cent, within 30 to 90 days after V-E day; tire supplies will improve gradually; all food rationing will continue indefinitely with sugar, meat, fats and oils especially tight in the months just ahead.

Durable Goods

HARD GOODS—All durable goods industries—including refrigerators, washing machines, automobiles and vacuum cleaners—are expected to get the reconversion go-ahead within four to five months after V-E day. The retooling and refitting of plants will delay actual production longer, but WPB makes the flat prediction that all will be on the market within twelve months.

SOFT GOODS—Shoes, clothing, textiles and lumber and some chemicals may be even scarcer for many months than they are now.

MANPOWER CONTROLS—The 48-hour week, controlled hiring, and manpower ceilings will be continued, for male workers at least, in labor shortage areas. Controls will be dropped at the discretion of local manpower officials as the need for them declines. In the first three or four months, severe manpower shortages are expected to continue in about twelve cities.

Industrial Controls

WPB moved ahead with its program of revoking industrial controls which would stand in the way of limited reconversion when materials become available. It has not, however, relaxed its rules governing the allocation of materials.

For instance, the order prohibiting the use of iron and steel in toys and games was revoked today, but as long as WPB continued to parcel those metals out in rigidly controlled quantities to priority users, toy manufacturers may use only idle, excess or second hand stocks.

The controlled materials plan, under which materials are rationed to military and civilian claimants, is expected to be relaxed shortly to permit the delivery of aluminum to civilian users after war orders are filled; copper may be used similarly in a few weeks and steel later.

At the outset WPB will give "favored treatment" to the needs of basic war-supporting industries, like railroads, truck and bus operations, public utilities and farm machinery.

Special treatment also may be accorded items on a list of 25 "most urgently needed" civilian products.

Civilian Goods Coming Back

Washington, May 7 (AP)—WPB prepared today to abandon its civilian production freeze which has been in force through the phases of military stalemate, setback and imminent victory in Europe.

Indications came also that this week would bring cutbacks in war production for the Army ground forces—cuts which originally were to have awaited an official V-E day proclamation.

Thus far most of the ground forces cutbacks—those in tanks and ammunition, for instance—have been paper ones. They trimmed down rising production goals for future months.

Cutbacks Limited

The forthcoming cuts will be actual curtailments in going production, but at the outset will be limited to such basic items as earth-moving equipment and power units.

Meanwhile, WPB made ready to offset reductions in war contracts with a limited amount of civilian manufacturing. These steps were reported by various WPB officials:

1. A spokesman said the civilian goods freeze—which put a ceiling on non-military manufacturing programs at the level of the last quarter of 1944—was "docketed for re-evaluation." In

plain English, it is on the way out.

2. The Office of Civilian Requirements put in a bid for 19,000 tons of steel to be used for certain undisclosed civilian items between now and June 30. The request hasn't yet been granted.

3. A new list of 25 "most urgently needed" civilian articles has been drawn up for special attention in the reconversion program. The unannounced list is known to embrace typewriters, cutlery, dry cell and storage batteries, camera film and variety of other items ranging from dental burrs to motor graders.

4. To discuss the effect of munitions curtailment on jobs, WPB scheduled a conference today with labor union spokesmen in the brass mill industry, thus opening a two-month series of conferences with 300 labor men in all major industries.

Production Freeze Binding

The production freeze, signed exactly four months ago, instructed the WPB staff neither to enlarge its programs for civilian production above the level of the October-November-December period, nor in

certain cases to replace cancelled war contracts with civilian manufacturing.

Effective immediately, it stands squarely in the way of any but the most limited reconversion activity before or after V-E day.

Supreme Court Backs Full Pay On Mine Travel

MAY 8—1945
5-4 Ruling Casts Doubt on Legality of New Pact in Bituminous Industry

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—The legal status of the new wage agreement in the bituminous-coal industry was thrown into doubt today when the Supreme Court ruled that soft-coal miners are entitled to underground travel pay under the wage-hour law.

The 5-to-4 opinion called for portal-to-portal payment on the basis of actual time passed in underground travel, regardless of contract. The recently negotiated bituminous agreement, however, strikes an average for each miner and pays accordingly.

The majority carefully declared it made no intimations at this time concerning the validity of such agreements, but the minority opinion declared the action brings into question the legality "of all existing miners' agreements."

Minority Sees Violation

The minority view, prepared by Justice Robert H. Jackson with Justices Harlan F. Stone, Owen J. Roberts and Felix Frankfurter joining him, asserted:

"If the fair labor standards act entitles each individual miner to travel time, not according to the terms of his collectively bargained agreements but according to the time actually spent, as the court now holds, these government agreements (which dealt with mine operation) violated that law, the present agreements do also, and heavy liabilities both for overtime and penalties are daily being incurred by the entire industry."

The court's decision was in line with a previous one covering iron-ore miners. Such a question also has confronted negotiators in New York for a work contract covering anthracite miners. These miners have not received such pay in the past, and today's decision does not apply directly to them.

The petitioner in the case decided today was the Jewell Ridge Coal Corporation with two mines in southwest Virginia. The concern took issue with a ruling by the Fourth Federal Circuit Court that travel time is work time.

The majority opinion delivered by Justice Frank Murphy, with Justices Stanley F. Reed, Wiley Rutledge, William D. Douglas and Hugo F. Black concurring, said the elements of work as defined by the law are present and that travel in the firm's mines comes within the statutory work week regardless of custom or contract.

"Thus," it concluded, "shall each of petitioner's miners receive his own reward according to his own labor."

The dissenting opinion declared the consequence of the decision "is to impair for all organized labor the credit of collective bargaining, the only means left by which there could be a reliable settlement of marginal questions concerning hours of work or compensation."

Work Order Defied

Meanwhile, Pennsylvania's 72,000 anthracite miners defied the government's order to return to work today at 363 operations which were seized last Thursday by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, under Presidential direction. The miners said they had received no instructions to report back to their jobs from John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers. The work stoppage has been in progress since the expiration of the U. M. W. operators' contract April 30.

In New York United Mine Workers and anthracite operators held another two-hour meeting without reaching agreement on a new work contract.

Missouri Valley Plan Rejected By Committee

MAY 8—1945
Senate Commerce Report Sees Agency Unneeded Despite Truman's Plea

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—The Senate Commerce Committee today turned thumbs down on a Missouri Valley Authority.

In a report to the Senate the committee asserted its belief that established Federal agencies are sufficiently co-ordinated to handle all water programs of the Missouri Basin without recourse to an M. V. A., which would have top authority.

Proponents of the legislation by Senator James E. Murray, Democrat, of Montana, are hopeful, however, that the Senate Irrigation and Agriculture Committees, before which the measure will now go in turn for sixty-day periods each, will be more favorable.

Both the late President Roosevelt and President Truman have stated they favored creation of an M. V. A. patterned after the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Osmena Would Like MacArthur As Envoy

Washington, May 7 (AP)—President Sergio Osmena of the Philippine Commonwealth said here he would "welcome" the appointment of General MacArthur as first American Ambassador to the islands.

In an interview, Osmena said he thought MacArthur would be "an excellent choice" to return to the nation he helped liberate after his other war duties are completed.

Osmena also disclosed that the Philippine Government planned to take over the Japanese-owned hemp-producing lands near Davao and divide them among the Filipinos.

On the other hand, Osmena would be "delighted" to encourage re-establishment of American firms in the islands.

Nimitz's Son Awarded Navy Cross

Washington, May 7 (AP)—Commander Chester W. Nimitz, Jr., son of the Fleet Admiral, has been awarded the Navy Cross for his exploits as a submarine commander.

Announced today, the citation credits young Nimitz's submarine, on its seventh patrol, with sinking several Japanese warships and with sinking or damaging an additional 18,400 tons of merchant shipping in attacks on heavily escorted enemy convoys.

The Navy Cross is the highest decoration a navy man can receive except for the Congressional Medal of Honor. Young Nimitz already has won the Silver Star medal and Gold Star in lieu of a second Silver Star.

Truman Relaxes On Potomac Cruise

Washington, May 7 (AP)—A Sunday Potomac cruise gave President Truman his first away-from-Washington relaxation since he took office April 12.

Accompanying the Chief Executive on the several-hour excursion aboard the Presidential yacht Potomac were Mrs. Truman, their daughter, Margaret; Loan Administrator John W. Snyder and Mrs. Reathel Odum, Mrs. Truman's secretary.

Truman May Attend Manila Ceremony

Washington, May 7 (A. P.).—President Truman may attend Manila ceremonies marking Philippine independence from the United States.

Mr. Truman expressed hope he could make the trip in a statement indorsing the late President Roosevelt's policies toward the commonwealth.

Although Mr. Truman's statement said only "the date of independence will be advanced as soon as practicable," Mr. Roosevelt told his last news conference last month he hoped the proclamation could be issued this fall.

Delaware Hero Praised By Truman

Washington, May 7 (AP)—Sergeant James P. Connor, of Wilmington, Del., received the personal congratulations of President Truman today for the invasion-day gallantry which won him the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The sergeant was accompanied by Delaware's two Senators, Tun-nell, a Democrat, and Buck, a Re-publican, and by the State's House member, Trayner, Democrat.

Connor said Mr. Truman grinned at him and said, "Great work. You deserved it very much. You make a good citizen."

The sergeant's aunt, Mrs. Nellie Church; his sister, Mrs. Dorothy Brown, and his pastor, Father Joseph Enright, all from Wilmington, also were present.

Sergeant Connor received the medal for leading a group of American soldiers which knocked out a German force at Cape Cavalier, France, on D-day.

MAY 8 1945 Further Details On GI Release Plans Sought

Washington, May 7 (AP)—Torn with dissension over leaks from behind closed doors, the House Military Committee sought additional details today on the Army's demobilization plans.

It faced a tough assignment. There were indications Army officers who talked freely last week might be reluctant to do so again.

One member said he doubted "if the Army ever again will feel free to talk to us confidentially after what happened when all the details of the demobilization program were in the newspapers within a few hours."

Intends To Find Out

Chairman May (D., Ky.) said he did not know who was responsible for the leak, but that he intended to find out. May added he would start today's closed-door session with a blunt invitation to loose-tongued members to leave.

"Any member who can't keep in confidence vital information given to us in confidence at our own request should get off the committee," May said.

Among details of the demobilization plan the Army has set given the committee is the *order* of points under which an estimated 1,300,000 men will be selected of the 2,000,000 total to be demobilized within a year after Germany falls.

Factor In Dark

Committee members want to know the order in which these factors will be given consideration: Total length of service, length of foreign service, combat record and dependents. They also are seeking more information on future draft calls.

The War Department told the committee last week of its plans to demobilize 2,000,000 men and to retain 6,968,000 after Germany's defeat. It followed this up with an official announcement that 1,300,000 of those to be mustered out will be released under the point system, the others for various reasons.

Plans For After V-E Day

Combat units to be sent from Europe to the Pacific will, in so far as is possible, be transferred by way of this country with furloughs up to 30 days where military considerations permit.

The announcement also reiterated previous assertions that all physically fit soldiers in this country who have never been abroad will be assigned to foreign duty as quickly as possible.

BOYLE AWARDED PULITZER PRIZE FOR WAR WRITINGS MAY 8 1945

NEW YORK, May 7—(AP) Harold V. (Hal) Boyle, Associated Press war correspondent who told the day by day story of the American foot soldier in the battle for Europe, today won the Pulitzer Prize for distinguished correspondence during 1944.

Another \$500 award went to Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer who made the historic picture of the Marines raising the United States flag on Iwo Jima.

Rosenthal's photograph, made for the wartime still picture pool, was taken in February, 1945, and normally would not have been eligible for a 1944 award, but the rule was suspended "for this distinguished example," it was announced.

'Harvey' Author Wins

The Pulitzer Prize for the most distinguished novel of 1944 went to John *Harvey*, for "A Bell for Adano" and to Mary Chase for "Harvey" the best original American play.

Established under the will of Joseph Pulitzer, the awards have

been made annually since 1917 by Columbia University trustees on the recommendations of the Graduate School of Journalism's Advisory board.

The award which Boyle received was based on "distinguished correspondence, the test being clearness and terseness of style, preference being given to fair, judicious, well balanced and well informed international understanding and appreciation."

Other journalism prizes were:

1—Detroit (Mich.) Free-Press for "the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper," a \$500 gold medal.

The award was based on the Free Press' investigation of "legislative graft and corruption at Lansing, Mich."

2—George W. Potter, chief editorial writer for the Providence (R. I.) Journal-Bulletin, for "distinguished editorial writing," \$500. Potter was cited especially for editorials on freedom of the press.

Cartoonist Is Honored

3—Sgt. Bill Mauldin, United Feature Syndicate cartoonist, for "a distinguished example of a cartoonist's work," \$500. Mauldin draws the cartoon strip "Up Front With Mauldin."

4—James B. Reston of the New York Times for "a distinguished example of the telegraphic reporting on national affairs," \$500. The award was based on Reston's news dispatches and interpretive articles on the Dumbarton Oaks security conference.

5—Mark S. Watson, military correspondent of the Baltimore (Md.) Sun, for "a distinguished example of telegraphic reporting on international affairs," \$500.

Watson was cited for stories out of Washington, London and the fronts in Sicily, Italy and France.

6—Jack S. McDowell of the San Francisco Call-Bulletin, for "a distinguished example of a reporter's work," \$500. The award was based on McDowell's campaign to encourage blood donations, in the course of which he flew to the Southwest Pacific and back with a day's blood contributions.

In a special citation, the Advisory board commended the work of American newspaper cartographers "whose maps of the war fronts have helped notably to clarify and increase public information on the progress of the Armies and Navies engaged."

Literature awards:

Stephen Bonsal, author of "Unfinished Business," in the United States history division.

Russel Blaine, author of "George Brancroft, Brahmin Rebel," named

the most "distinguished American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people."

Karl Shapiro, author of "V-Letter and Other Poems," cited as the most "distinguished volume of verse published during the year by an American author."

Awarded Music Prize

The Pulitzer prize in music was awarded to Aaron Copland for his "Appalachian Spring," a ballet written for and presented by Martha Graham's group, and commissioned by Mrs. E. S. Coolidge.

All the music and library awards were \$500 each.

A \$1,500 scholarship awarded annually to an art student regarded as "the most promising and deserving by the National Academy of Design," was awarded to Vincent de Gregorio of New York City.

The board deferred the announcement of the winners of three traveling scholarships, valued at \$1,500 each, to Columbia School of Journalism graduates with the highest grades and "otherwise most deserving."

LaGuardia Denies He Was Offered Air Post

New York, May 7 (AP)—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia today denied he had been offered the presidency of the Air Transport Association.

LaGuardia, who announced yesterday he would not seek re-election this year, described as "ridiculous" a report that the aviation post had been offered him.

"There's nothing to it," he said.

Nazis' Communications Called Cause Of Delay

New York, May 7—BBC said tonight that official delay in releasing the news of the surrender in Europe was due to the slow German military communication system, quoting a dispatch from its reporter at General Bradley's headquarters:

"It will take hours," said the broadcast heard by NBC monitors, "for the German high command to transmit the surrender order to all its troops. Such radio transmitters as the Germans have are too feeble to carry very far."

"Messages have to be relayed from one point to another, a lengthy process. Obviously no official announcement of cessation of hostilities could be made until it was reasonably certain that all the enemy troops concerned have received orders to lay down their arms."

GERMANS NEED TIME TO NOTIFY TROOPS

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MAY 8 1945 ONLY SILENCE REIGNS AT ROOSEVELT GRAVE

HYDE PARK, N. Y., May 7—(AP) There was only silence today at the grave of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the President whose pledge of complete victory over Nazi Germany was fulfilled at last.

Soldiers with rifles quietly patrolled the rose garden in which Mr. Roosevelt was buried April 15—three weeks before the unconditional surrender he had demanded and confidently predicted.

The guards smiled when they heard the news, exchanged a few murmured words and resumed their slow pace along the evergreen hedge that surrounds the still unmarked grave.

Mrs. Roosevelt was in New York City. She did not comment immediately on the German capitulation.

'I'm on My Knees,' Says Mrs. Patton

HAMILTON, Mass., May 7 (A. P.)—"I'm on my knees. What else can any good American say at this moment."

That was the comment of Mrs. George S. Patton, wife of Gen. Patton, when informed that Germany had surrendered.

Mrs. Patton, who was preparing to leave for Washington, said she had not heard from her husband recently.

ARMY MEAT DEMAND TO REMAIN UNCHANGE

CHICAGO, May 7—(AP) The American Meat Institute said today that the end of the war in Europe was "not expected" to lessen the Army's demand for meat or to

increase meat supplies for the American public in the near future.

"For troops in Europe, the Army probably will need more beef and other frozen or cured meats and a correspondingly smaller quantity of canned rations, such as are used by troops in action," the Institute said in a statement.

The statement added that the meat packing industry would "apply its tremendous resources" towards providing increased meat supplies to the armed forces in the war against Japan, in addition to seeking to meet the needs of the American civilians, fighting Allies and liberated countries.

Deportation Of Poles By Russians Charged

Chicago, May 7 (AP)—"More than 42,000 members" of the Polish underground have been deported to Russia in four months, Lieut. Arnold Ronke, member of the Polish military mission in Washington, said last night.

Addressing a massmeeting of American Poles Ronke said he had "authentic" information that the deportees were being used as slave laborers.

Likened To Nazi Occupation

"There are seventeen concentration camps in Poland today and the horrors of Maidanek live on, just as during the Nazi occupation," he told the meeting.

"No matter what the diplomats say at the San Francisco Conference the facts differ. There is no freedom in Poland now or in the Baltic states of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia, or in Romania, because the Soviet administration of these countries is not in harmony with the principles for which the war is being fought."

Celebration Of Anniversary

The meeting, celebrating the one hundred and fifty-fourth anniversary of the adoption of the Polish Constitution, was sponsored by the Polish National Alliance.

Representative John Lesinski (D., Mich.) declared the USSR wants, with the approval of the Allies, the territory it received under the Molotov-Ribbentrop agreement of 1939.

Mother Hopes 'Dwight Will Be Home Soon'

Abilene, Kan., May 7 (AP)—Mrs. D. J. Eisenhower, 83-year-old mother of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, said today upon learning of Germany's unconditional surrender that she was "glad it is over" and added the fervent hope that "Dwight will be home soon."

Abilene received the surrender news quietly, planning to await President Truman's official announcement for a celebration. Schools, however, were dismissed this afternoon.

MOLOTOV URGES PARLEY SPEED UP MAY 8 1945 Allied Victory Stresses

Need for Security Founda- tion Says Commissar.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7—(AP) Soviet Commissar Molotov said today now that Allied armies are successful in Europe, the work of the United Nations conference should be speeded for laying foundations for international security.

But the Russian foreign commissar, addressing a news conference, gave no elaboration on what Soviet policy toward Japan will be now that Germany has surrendered.

His government, Molotov said, already has expressed its view on that question. That, he said, was early in April.

He referred obviously to Russia's renunciation of her non-aggression pact with the Japanese.

Two Going Home

Molotov met the press in a gold and red ballroom at the St. Francis hotel, while two other foreign ministers left their delegations to start toward Europe because of the changed war situation.

As delegates talked about a possibility of a plenary session of the conference tomorrow to celebrate V-E day, Molotov said the Soviet delegation attaches great importance to areas of agreement on amendments reached by the Big Four sponsoring nations.

Asked-what attitude the Soviet Dakeshi village, about one mile from the capital city of Naha. Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's Seventh

delegation would take if the Spanish government were invited to the parley here, Molotov said vigorously:

"The question is so simple it does not call for a reply."

But the commissar said it would be desirable for Denmark to have a place at the Golden Gate conference.

Again today Molotov expressed confidence that a long-standing British-American-Russian dispute over the makeup of a new Polish government will be "settled successfully."

"The principal thing," he added, "is that this question should be settled in accordance with the wishes of the Poles themselves."

As Molotov spoke, the Belgian and Norwegian delegation chiefs arranged to hasten back to Europe.

The conference otherwise was going about its business, but on the lips of every delegate was the happy word that "Now, it's over in Europe."

They strengthened their determination to produce at this conference a charter carrying guarantees intended to insure against another war.

Eden Sees Agreement

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, declared in a broadcast (CBS) that the conference has made slow but "encouraging" progress on the charter and that "we are going to agree."

He said that with the defeat of Germany and the deaths of Hitler and Mussolini the Allies now must "summon all their strength for the overthrow of Japan."

Molotov mentioned the cooperation that has been achieved in four-power consultations on amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks draft of the world charter. As a result of this, he said, a unity has been achieved "which is essential to the success of the conference."

He said the Soviet delegation had not insisted on Russian desires of specific inclusion of the right to work and the right to education, since it appeared best not to mention specific rights.

Those points to which the Russian delegation attaches primary significance were listed by Molotov as:

1. Express provision for principles of justice and international law, equality and self-determination of nations, the encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms

2. Provision for keeping treaties aimed at enemies in this war out

of the jurisdiction of a proposed security council in a world organization. The idea that such treaties should be subjected to review "was rejected as untenable" by the Russians. But Molotov said he felt that the formula determined on for submitting such treaties to the world organization when interested governments desire was a fair one and "in the interest of the security of nations."

3. The fact that no proposals were put forward within the Big Four for changing the security council. Molotov said he was confident that no changes now would be made.

4. Suggestions on international trusteeships put forward by the Americans and British. He said these differ so much as to require study. Russia realizes, however, Molotov asserted, that dependent countries must become independent as soon as possible.

Molotov is Confident

Before beginning to answer questions, the commissar said he wished to express confidence that "the conference will be able to consider in the next two or three weeks all the important problems before it."

Bringing France into their inner circle for the first time, foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, Russia and China—the four powers sponsoring the conference—tried for a solid big-five alignment on major issue and small-nation demands.

Rank and file delegates moved through a series of six committee meetings, getting in the spadework on a world charter for peace.

Among them was an intense awareness that surrender of Germany's once rampant forces calls for stepping up the tempo of their task. Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak of Belgium already was on the way to Brussels by plane, because of a threatened internal crisis over the return of King Leopold.

And Norwegian Foreign Minister Trygve Lie arranged to leave for London tonight.

They are heads of two of the conference's four key commissions.

Molotov, who now is reported to have assured China, Britain and the United States that Russia will go along with them on two more major amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks formula, is packing for a mid-week departure.

Others also may be on their way home soon, such as Pedro Lazo Velloso, Brazilian foreign minister. Velloso spoke jubilantly of Germany's capitulation.

"Thank God the Nazi monster has fallen, overcome by victorious Allied arms," Velloso said. "We must remain alert that it never

risen again. That is why we are assembled in San Francisco, to organize a world police system against war criminals with the aim of preventing a resurgence of the Nazi-Fascist spirit."

A heavy stack of work remains to be accomplished before that can be done. Many small countries are far from satisfied with proposals the big powers have made for strengthening the proposed world constitution. They still want more power for themselves, and the Latin Americans are hammering for a greater recognition of their own inter-American security system.

Statement by Molotov

MAY 8 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7 (AP).—The complete text of Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov's statement at a news conference today follows:

Now we can sum up the results of the first phase of the conference.

The four co-presidents of the conference have concluded their consultations on amendments to the decisions adopted at Dumbarton Oaks. As a result a unanimity has been achieved which is essential for the success of the conference. The various committees and subcommittees, in which representatives of all United Nations will consider numerous old and new proposals and amendments, have begun their work.

The Soviet delegation attaches the greatest importance to the following amendments adopted at the consultations of the four.

First, Chapter "Purposes" expressly provides now for the observance of the principles of justice and international law. It also contains a reference to the necessity of respecting the principles of equality and self-determination of nations to which the Soviet Union has always attached first-rate importance. The principles of justice and self-determination of nations proclaimed by the international security organization will draw particular attention of the populations of colonies and mandated territories; this will help realize the sooner those great principles, which is so vital.

Besides, chapter "Purposes" now provides for the encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, creed or sex. Such a program is incom-

patible with the membership of Fascist countries in the organization of international security. But then this is quite natural, for Fascist countries are known to be not only centers of sinister reaction, but of war as well, and so they cannot serve the cause of peace and security of nations.

Right to Work

The Soviet delegation did not insist on its proposal to the effect that reference should be made to the right to work and the right to education as some of the most important human

rights. It has been pointed out that it would be inadvisable to mention any specific rights. But is it not clear that the right to, say, work is of vital importance to working men and women in the transitional period from war peace when the danger of mass unemployment will be particularly grave?

Second, Suggestions are known to have been in the press about the desirability of revising treaties that have been concluded during the war. It seems that treaties are implied which have been signed by defeated aggressors, as well as treaties concluded between some of the United Nations with a view to averting renewal of aggression in the post-war period by defeated Axis countries. It is obvious that a reference to the necessity of revising the above-mentioned treaties would play into the hands of enemy countries which would certainly like to undermine and emasculate these treaties. One cannot fail to see, either, that an attempt to submit these treaties to the international organization for consideration would be tantamount to violating the sovereign rights of the signatory states. Besides, this would run contrary to the Dumbarton Oaks principles recognizing forcefully the sovereign rights of the members of the international security organization.

Naturally, the idea of revising treaties was rejected as untenable.

Third, The problem of treaties was also studied from a different angle. The Soviet Union for one has concluded treaties of mutual assistance with Britain,

France, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Poland. These treaties have been signed for a term of twenty years and are intended to prevent renewal of aggression on Germany's part. Similar

treaties are feasible between other countries, such as between Britain and France. It was agreed that such treaties should remain in force until such time as the governments concerned felt that the international security organization was really in a position to undertake the accomplishment of the tasks of preventing aggression laid down in these treaties.

It seems to me that a solution has been found which is in full keeping with the interests of the security of nations.

Territorial Trusteeship

Fourth, The fact that no proposals have been put forward regarding the security council changing the latter's role and position within the organization is noteworthy. It demonstrates once again the unanimity of the leading powers in the main problem of the post-war security of nations. It makes one feel confident that the same course will be taken by other members of the conference.

Fifth, Only recently proposals have been put forward concerning territorial trusteeship and now being widely discussed by the press. American and British proposals relative to this question differ, and so require study. The Soviet delegation realizes that from the viewpoint of the interests of international security we must first of all see to it that dependent countries are enabled as soon as possible to take the path of national independence. This should be promoted by a special organization of the United Nations which must act with a view to expediting the realization of the principles of equality and self-determination of nations. The Soviet delegation will take an active part in the consideration of this problem in its entirety.

I should like to conclude by expressing my confidence that the conference will be able to consider within the next two or three weeks all the principal problems. Now that the heroism of the Red Army and of the Allied armed forces has insured our victory in Europe, the work of the conference should be speeded up and the foundations of the post-war organization of international security laid.

Labor Submits Its Proposals at San Francisco

Murray Calls for Voice in Security Body, Green Suggests Preamble Points

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7 (AP).—Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, today called for direct labor representation in any international security organization which delegates of the United Nations are building here.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, proposed to the delegates that the "basic freedoms which are necessary and essential to human progress and welfare, to stability of government, and to lasting peace" be incorporated in the preamble to the proposed world charter.

"While the United Nations must definitely contemplate the use of force, if necessary, to keep the peace," Mr. Green said, "the adoption of these principles of morality among nations would make it plain for all to see that the delegates . . . had not lost faith in the power of right over might."

Murray's Statement

In a statement to the United States delegation, for which he has been acting as consultant, Mr. Murray said:

"Effective and full participation of labor in the activities of the international security organization, including the social and economic council, is imperative. . . .

"This can be done only through an appropriate provision that in the general assembly of the international security organization there be direct representation of the world federation of trade unions in a consultative capacity, thereby assuring the common people through their spokesmen—the leaders of organized labor—an effective voice in the formulation of policies which shall so vitally and directly affect them."

He said it was "most unfortunate" that the representatives of world organized labor "have not as yet been given recognition at this conference and afforded the opportunity in a consultative capacity to express the viewpoint of labor and participate in the forging of the charter of world peace."

"It is of equal importance," Mr. Murray said, "that the machinery to be established under the Dumbarton Oaks proposals affirmatively provide full recognition and effective representation is in the State Department's suggestion that the International Labor Office be attached to the social and economic council. This is entirely unsatisfactory."

Mr. Murray said the World Trade Union Conference would establish a new world federation of trade unions in Paris at a convention to be held in September.

Green's Suggestions

Mr. Green suggested that the following points be made in the world charter preamble:

1. Freedom of belief and worship.
2. Freedom of speech and of the press.
3. Freedom of assembly.
4. Freedom of association.
5. Freedom from interference with personal privacy of person, home and property.
6. Freedom from involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime.
7. Right of individuals to a fair public trial when accused of crime.
8. Right of individuals to speedy termination of criminal charges prior to detention.

Mr. Green urged that the international labor organization be set up as an agent of the United Nations organization.

Meany Explains Stand

CHICAGO, May 7 (UP).—George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, said today the A. F. of L. shunned the world trade union conference in London because "government-fostered, government-controlled and government-dominated" labor organizations were invited.

Speaking before the Chicago A. F. of L., Mr. Meany said that the union does not disapprove of United States military co-operation with Russia and is hopeful that "our government may find ways and means to achieve similar co-operation in post-war years in the interest of permanent peace." But, he added, the A. F. of L. believes that the Russian labor movement denies to Soviet workers "the basic human freedoms that American workers hold are prerequisite to a free trade union."

He listed three other reasons why the A. F. of L. refused to take part in the London conference:

1. The conference should have been under the auspices of the

International Federation of Trade Unions.

2. Organizations dual to the A. F. of L. were invited.

3. Persons "who had no way of proving their right to speak authoritatively for the people they were supposed to represent" were invited.

SOVIET ASKED FOR EVIDENCE AGAINST POLES

Demand by United States
and Britain Reported
at Conference

MAY 8 1945

AIM IS TO BREAK DEADLOCK

Strategy Is to Remove Polish
Row From Parley and Shift
It to National Capitals.

San Francisco, May 7 (A. P.).—The United States and Britain were reported by United Nations conference officials today to have demanded of Russia that she supply her evidence against the sixteen arrested leaders of the Polish underground.

The aim is to break the latest Big Three deadlock over Poland. It is part of a strategy sidetracking the Polish row from the main line of the conference in order that the Big Three may try for maximum unity in designing a world organization for future peace.

The goal is to shift the dispute to Washington, London and Moscow, getting from the Russians a full explanation of the arrests. President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill are reported to have intervened directly with Marshal Stalin.

Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov is now slated to quit San Francisco for Moscow around midweek. So long as he is here speculation continues that Russia may give the conference a sensation by making known her future plans toward Japan.

Amendments

On the development of the conference that Stalin may have replied favorably to Molotov's request for instructions on the review and regional arrangements amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks charter, which were left over from last Friday night's meeting of the Big Four.

If this information proves correct, then a scheduled meeting of foreign ministers today could produce complete harmony on the changes which the Big Four want in the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

This would not solve all the problems before the conference by any means. Perhaps the greatest developing issue is the demand of the Latin American countries that the Pan-American security system be allowed to be independent of the proposed World Security Council in using force to block aggression.

The Latin American nations also are reported upset by a big-power amendment, backed by Britain, which says that in selecting the six non-permanent members of the Security Council the World Assembly may take into account their ability as warrior nations and also their locations in the world.

Tangle on Trusteeships.

The Big Five countries—Russia, the United States and Britain, together with China and France—continued in a tangle over what to do about a plan for international trusteeships, with another meeting of their delegates scheduled today. Britain is represented as wanting full say over whether her old world war I mandates, such as Palestine, should be put under a trusteeship council. But the United States contends that all left-over mandates should go automatically under the new system.

Developments as the conference enters its second full week after a largely work-free Sunday thus indicate that not all the disputes will be between Russia and her western allies.

The latest blow-up was touched off publicly at a news conference held by Secretary Stettinius Saturday for the purpose of announcing Big Three agreements on about twenty changes in the Dumbarton Oaks plan. His statement said that Molotov had in-

l Rumored.

formed Stettinius and Eden that the Polish leaders had been arrested on a charge of "diversionist activities against the Red Army."

Vice-Premier in Group.

Stettinius termed these men "prominent Polish democratic leaders and said Eden and he had asked Molotov for a complete list of those arrested and a "full explanation of this action."

In London last night the bitterly anti-Soviet Polish Government in Exile declared that its Vice-Premier, Jan Jankowski, was one of those arrested by the Russians. The Exile Government also said that the group was in Russia at the invitation of a Russian officer for the purpose of discussing the Polish question.

The London Poles branded as a "complete fabrication" the Russian charge of "diversionary acts

(as the Poles expressed it) in the rear of the Red Army."

Subsequently it was reported here that protests and demands made by the United States and Britain were very strongly worded for diplomatic statements, that the whole affair has been taken up by Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and President Truman, and that the Western Allies are primarily concerned with two things:

1. Finding out what evidence Russia claims to have against the arrested Poles, and

2. Getting assurance of the right to have observers present if and when they are brought to trial.

Belief Is Men Were Invited.

Chief indignation in high British and American circles here was attributed to the widely accepted belief that the Polish representatives had been invited to Russia for talks about forming a new Polish Government and that weeks of inquiry had failed to produce from Moscow any information until Molotov dropped his bombshell arrest announcement to a Big Four meeting at Stettinius's penthouse on Thursday.

Aside from his news on Poland, Stettinius had only reports of progress to give out. He issued the texts of the score of amendments on which the Big Four had agreed and also the texts of two amendments which had British-American-Chinese support but on which Molotov had reserved his opinion for the time being.

One would authorize the World Assembly of nations to review any situation which might be a

cause of war; the other would allow defense treaties made against the Axis enemies to this war to remain in force independently of the World Security Council until the governments concerned want to hand that particular security job over to the council.

The Latin American nations hope that they also will get a special exemption for the Pan-American system.

MOLOTOV PACT STAND BACKED

Vandenberg Says Revision
Power Is Not Planned

MAY 8 1945

San Francisco, May 7 (P).—Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) agreed tonight with Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov that the proposed new world organization will have no power to revise treaties.

Molotov started an intensive study of the situation when he declared at a news conference that the Big Four had rejected the idea of revising treaties as "untenable."

The commissar's statement was couched in such terms as to lead some observers to believe that the Russians might possibly be placing a new interpretation on a four-power sponsored amendment giving the proposed league's general assembly authority to make recommendations for changes in any situation which might lead to war.

"No Basic Misunderstanding"

But after a study by the American staff of Molotov's words, Vandenberg issued a statement declaring that there is no basic misunderstanding regarding the language or intent of the amendment.

Pointing out that it never had been intended for the league to have power to revise treaties, Vandenberg said he thought an "indispensably wise" decision had been made by the Big Four to explore all situations that might lead to war.

"We agree that the sanctity of treaties and the dependability of international agreements is at the bottom of all hope for collective security," Vandenberg said.

Agrees With Mr. Molotov

"I agree with Mr. Molotov in this regard. Our proposed amendment deals with other subjects. It recognizes that other situations may arise as the result of the vast area of war decisions, which may not have been answered under the pressure of expediency in the best manner to serve justice and peace.

"It proposes that these situations, regardless of origin, shall be legitimate subjects of inquiry and recommendation by the assembly so that we are not called upon to freeze injustice in a static postwar world."

Two Ministers Leave Conference For Europe

San Francisco, May 7 (P).—Trygve Lie, Foreign Minister, announced today he was leaving tonight for London. He is chairman of the Norwegian delegation to the United Nations Conference.

Paul Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister, also left San Francisco by air yesterday for Brussels because of a threatened internal crisis over the return of King Leopold.

Truman Congratulates Premier

San Francisco, May 7 (P).—Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada today received from President Truman a message of congratulations upon the victory of the Canadian Army over Germans in the Netherlands, Denmark and Northern Germany.

Reliance On Nazis Disclaimed By Jap

San Francisco, May 7 (P).—Japan's Totalitarian party leader told the Nipponese today that Germany's collapse left them with nothing "to think about but how to win" the Pacific war.

Other radio and news reports from Tokyo, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, indicated concern over the position of Soviet Russia, now that the German fight is ended.

These reports spoke of maintaining "absolute neutrality with the Soviet Union," which recently denounced its nonaggression pact with Japan.

Japan's "Sacred War" Her Own

Gen. Jiro Minami, the leader of the Totalitarian Political Association of Greater Japan, said in a domestic broadcast that Japan never had "the slightest intention of relying on the power of Germany in prosecuting this sacred war."

Leif Erickson, Associated Press correspondent at Guam, said there was unofficial speculation at U.S. Pacific Fleet headquarters there that Japan might seize Germany's surrender as a face-saving opportunity to follow suit.

Minami's remarks followed a statement by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo that Japan "reserved the freedom to re-examine all her relations with Germany."

Japs Criticize Nazi-Russ Stand

Togo and Tokyo radio criticized German leaders for their pre-surrender effort to continue fighting Russia while offering to surrender to the other allies. Tokyo commented this was "contrary to the war objective of imperial Japan."

Tokyo radio aimed a propaganda broadcast at America which said Russian "plans for Soviet influence" would "nail down" American and British forces in Europe and prevent their transfer to the Pacific war.

Japs Are Upset.

San Francisco, May 7 (A. P.).—Japan appeared increasingly upset over Germany's collapse today but Gen. Jiro Minami, totalitarian party leader, declared "there is nothing for us to think about but how to win this war."

The radio broadcast of his talk to the Japanese people, recorded by the FCC, did not make clear whether he spoke after receipt of news of Germany's complete surrender.

Minami's declaration, as president of the Political Association of Greater Japan, followed a statement by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo yesterday that Japan "reserved the freedom to re-examine all her relations with Germany."

MAY 8 1945

BY DWIGHT PITKIN

LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 8. -- (AP) -- RUSSIAN TROOPS, LOCKED IN CONTIN-

UING BATTLES WITH NAZI FORCES IN EUROPE'S LAST BATTLEGROUND OF CZECHO-

SLOVAKIA, SLEPT 11 MILES ACROSS MORAVIA TOWARD ENBATTLED PRAGUE YESTERDAY

WHILE SOVIET FORCES HOPPED UP THE LAST TWO ENEMY POCKETS IN GERMANY.

30.24-25547

IN SOUTHEASTERN GERMANY, RED ARMY MEN CAPTURED THE LONG-BESIEGED LOWER SILESIAN CAPITAL OF DRESLAU AFTER THE GERMANS CEASED THEIR RESISTANCE, LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS AND SURRENDERED AND TOOK MORE THAN 40,000 PRISONERS.

MAY 8 1945

WEST OF STILL-SMOKING BERLIN, MARSHAL GREGORY K. ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY, ADVANCING UP TO 18 MILES, REACHED THE EAST BANK OF THE ELBE RIVER ON A 65-MILE FRONT OPPOSITE AMERICAN FORCES IN THE MAGDEBURG AREA AND WIPED OUT A 400-SQUARE MILE, ISOLATED ENEMY POCKET.

ZHUKOV'S SURGE TO THE ELBE, WHICH NETTED HIS FORCES 3,100 PRISONERS IN THE LAST ROUND-UP OF ENEMY TROOPS REMAINING ON THE ELBE'S EAST BANK, THUS ESTABLISHED A CONTINUOUS 200-MILE RED ARMY-AMERICAN FRONT EXTENDING FROM THE BALTIC TO THE AREA NORTHWEST OF BELEAGUERED DRESDEN.

NIGHT CABLE

FIGHTING IN EASTERN CZECHOSLOVAKIA CONTINUED AFTER NAZI GEN. FERDINAND SCHOERNER, COMMANDER OF GERMAN FORCES IN BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA, ORDERED HIS MEN TO FIGHT ON AGAINST THE SOVIETS, DESPITE GERMANY'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

MAY 8 1945

THE RUSSIANS, HOWEVER, WERE HURLING BACK NAZI FORCES TOWARD

PRAGUE AND LAID SIEGE TO THE MORAVIAN WAR-PRODUCTION CENTER OF OLMUETZ

(CLOMOUC) AFTER SMASHING INTO ITS NORTHERN SUBURB OF CHVALKOVICE. EAST OF

OLMUETZ THE NAZI FORCES WERE TRAPPED AROUND A NAZI REAR-AREA CENTERING ON THE

FORCE, THREATENED WITH ENTRAPMENT IN A 350-SQUARE MILE POCKET, WAS

TIGHTENED AND THE REAR-AREA GERMAN ESCAPE GAP WAS NARROWED TO

17 MILES.

THE GERMANS IN THIS AREA, CENTERED AROUND THE TOWN OF

HRANICE, WERE ATTEMPTING TO FLEE BY THE OLMUETZ-PRAGUE RAILROAD, BUT

GEN. ANDREI I. YEREMENKO'S FOURTH UKRAINIAN ARMY LINED UP AGAINST THAT

RAILROAD ON A 16-MILE FRONT FROM CHVALKOVICE NORTHWEST TO MEDLOV.

AT MEDLOV, YEREMENKO'S TROOPS, STREAKING ACROSS THE MORAVIAN

PLATEAUS TOWARD THE BOHEMIAN FRONTIER, WERE WITHIN 116 MILES

EAST OF PRAGUE.

MAY 8 1945

30.24-25549

THE GERMAN -CONTROLLED PRAGUE RADIO, MEANWHILE, SAID THAT MARSHAL IVAN S. KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY HAD CROSSED THE NORTHERN BORDER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WITH "STRONG TANK FORCES" IN AN INVASION FROM SAXONY. SOVIET FORCES IN SAXONY WERE LAST REPORTED 75 MILES NORTH OF PRAGUE IN THE AREA OF BISCHOFSWERDA.

MAY 8 1945

MAY 15

IT WAS KONEV'S ARMY WHICH TOOK OVER BRESLAU AFTER ~~THE~~ ~~GERMAN~~ ITS GERMAN HOLD-OUT GARRISON HAD SURRENDERED. THE WRECKED CITY, WHICH WAS ENCIRCLED FEB. 16, HAD BEEN UNDER SIEGE FOR 80 DAYS, BUT THE GERMANS, IN A DEATH-STAND, HAD HELD OUT AGAINST REPEATED SOVIET ~~ATTEMPTS~~ ATTEMPTS TO WIN THE CITY BY FORCE AND AGAINST POWERFUL ARTILLERY AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENT.

FIGHTING ALSO CONTINUED IN NORTHERN YUGOSLAVIA, WHERE THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ADMITTED THAT ~~THE~~ NAZI FORCES WERE WITHDRAWING BEFORE THE ~~ATTACKS~~ ATTACKS OF MARSHAL TITO'S YUGOSLAV LIBERATION ARMY.

TITO'S MEN, YUGOSLAV COMMUNIQUE SAID, CAPTURED THE BIG RAIL JUNCTION OF KOPRIVNICA, 46 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE CROAT CAPITAL OF ZAGREB, AND LIBERATED LJUBLJANA, CAPITAL OF SLOVENIA. LJUBLJANA LIES IN EXTREME ~~NORTHWESTERN~~ NORTHWESTERN YUGOSLAVIA 49 MILES NORTH OF FIUME.

MAY 8 1945

LONDON, ~~NEW~~ MAY 7. --(AP) -- THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED IN LONDON BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

MAY 8
TROOPS OF THE FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN FRONT REACHED THE ELBE RIVER NORTH AND SOUTHEAST OF ~~NEW~~ MAGDEBURG, CAPTURING THE TOWNS OF GENTHIN AND ZERBST AND THE LAKE POPULATED PLACES OF SCHONHAUSEN, ~~NEW~~ BERGTZOW, PAREY, SCHARTAU, GERVISCH, LEITZKAU, GERDEN, WALTERTENBURG AND STEUTZ.
DURING MAY 6 TROOPS OF THIS FRONT TOOK PRISONER 3,100 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN AND SEIZED ON AIRDROPPES 34 ENEMY PLANES.

TROOPS OF THE FIRST UKRAINIAN FRONT AS A RESULT OF A LONG SIEGE ON MAY 7 COMPLETELY CAPTURED THE TOWN AND FORTRESS OF BRESLAU. THE GARRISON OF ~~THE~~ GERMAN TROOPS DEFENDING THE CITY, HEADED BY THE COMMANDANT OF THE FORTRESS, INFANTRY GENERAL VON NIENHOFF AND HIS STAFF, CEASED RESISTANCE, LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS AND SURRENDERED. BY 5 P.M. (MOSCOW TIME) ON MAY 7 MORE THAN 40,000 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN HAD BEEN TAKEN

PRISONER.

MAY 8 1945

TROOPS OF THE FOURTH UKRAINIAN FRONT, CONTINUING THEIR OFFENSIVE WEST AND SOUTHWEST OF MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA, CAPTURED THE TOWNS OF FREUDENTHAL, FRYDLAND-NA-MOHRA, NAHRISCH-NEUSTADT AND STEPHANOV, AS WELL AS THE LARGE POPULATED PLACES OF VELTGRUB, SUMVALD, MODLOV, CHVALKOVICE, SHEL (SMIL), SPALOV, ODRY, PALACOV AND LESNA.

IN THE FIGHTING DURING MAY 6 TROOPS OF THIS FRONT TOOK PRISONER MORE THAN 2,000 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN.

ON OTHER SECTIONS OF THE FRONT, THERE WERE NO ESSENTIAL CHANGES.

DURING MAY 5 AND 6 TEN GERMAN PLANES WERE BROUGHT DOWN IN AIR COMBAT OR BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

MAY 1945

(END TEXT)

DR 750PEW

LONDON, MAY 7--(AP)-- A FIVE-DAY OLD TRANSPORT STRIKE THAT TIED UP BUS ROUTES IN NORTH AND SOUTH LONDON ENDED TODAY AS A DISPUTE OVER WORKING HOURS WAS SUBMITTED TO ARBITRATION. MAY 8 1945
AT ITS PEAK APPROXIMATELY 6,000 WORKERS WERE AFFECTED BY

THE STRIKE. THEY HAD PROTESTED AGAINST REVISED SUMMER SCHEDULES WHICH

MEANT SPLIT SHIFTS FOR MANY.

APL KINGS 00845--JA-- 429A

London, May 7--(ap)--Starving Holland received an aerial delivery

of 1,450 more tons of food today.

The RAF dropped 1,200 tons of food from 550 Lancasters, and the eighth air force flew in 250 tons in 200 flying fortresses.

The RAF also used Lancasters to fly 750 prisoners of war back to England from the continent.

aprb doanes 2111 gmk 407pew

30.24-25551

LONDON, MAY 7-(AP)-PREMIER PER ALBIN HANSSON OF SWEDEN IN A SPEECH TO HIS PARLIAMENT REPORTED BY THE STOCKHOLM RADIO HAILED THE END OF THE WAR IN EUROPE AS "THE LIFING OF A NIGHTMARE." MAY 8 1945

"NEWS THAT THE WAR IN EUROPE HAS ENDED DOES NOT COME AS A GREAT SURPRISE," THE PREMIER SAID. "A NIGHTMARE HAS BEEN LIFTED. THE FACT THAT THIS ALSO MEANS THE LIBERATION OF NORWAY GIVES PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE TO OUR JOY. X X X WE HAD BEEN SADDENED BY THE BRUTAL ACTIONS OF THE OCCUPYING POWER."

"ON THIS OCCASION I WANT TO GIVE EXPRESSION TO OUR JOY THAT OUR EFFORTS HAVE BEEN CROWNED WITH SUCCESS IN KEEPONG OUR LAND FREE OF WAR AND THUS WE WERE ABLE TO HELP OUR NEIGHBORS," HANSSON ADDED.

MAY 8 1945

APL KASISCHKE 1950/MM 210P

LONDON, MAY 7-(AP)-CZECH FIGHTER PILOTS WHO HAVE FOUGHT ALONGSIDE THE RAF FOR FIVE YEARS SINCE THEIR COUNTRY WAS OVERRUN BY THE GERMANS TOOK OFF TODAY FROM BRITAIN TO FLY BACK TO THEIR NATIVE LAND LIBERATED AT LAST BY GERMANY'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

"THIS IS THE DAY WE HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR," SAID ONE

SQUADRON LEADER, A COMMANDER HRBACEK OF PRAGUE, "THERE WILL BE A BIG

REUNION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA TONIGHT."

HE SAID THE FLIERS INTENDED TO FLY OVER PRAGUE

AND SALUTE THE RETURN OF FREEDOM BEFORE LANDING AGAIN ON CZECHOSLOVAKIAN

SOIL.

THE CZECHS WHO STARTED HOME IN THE SPITFIRES IN WHICH THEY FOUGHT

WERE PRAISED BY BRITISH AIR VICE MARSHAL J.B. COLE-HAMILTON FOR THE

"MAGNIFICENT PART" THEY PLAYED IN DEFEATING THE LUFTWAFFE.

APL 01819/KIM/ 1232P

MAY 8

1945

A148 LONDON, MAY 7-(AP)-THE BBC FORCES PROGRAM SAID THAT THE MOMENT FOR PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S BROADCAST "HAS NOW COME VERY NEAR."

FD1108AEW

A2.
(500 UP)

AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD LONDON REACTION

MAY 8 1945

BY RUSSELL B. LANDSTROM

LONDON, MAY 7-(AP)--WAR-SCARRED LONDON BURST INTO JUBILANT CELEBRATION OF THE END OF THE WAR IN EUROPE TODAY, ITS MILLIONS OF HAPPY CITIZENS UNABLE TO WAIT FOR THE GOVERNMENT'S FORMAL V-E DAY PROCLAMATION TOMORROW.

WHEN THE NEWS WAS FLASHED THAT FINAL, UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER TERMS HAD BEEN SIGNED BY THE NAZIS, MILLIONS SURGED INTO THE STREETS, FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO SEDATE EAST END.

PICADILLY CIRCUS, THE WHITEHALL AND WESTMINSTER AREAS FILLED WITH A LAUGHING, SHOUTING THROG. SOME OLD-TIMERS SAID THE SCENES ECLIPSED THOSE OF THE 1918 ARMISTICE.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED THAT TOMORROW WOULD BE TREATED AS V-E DAY IN ACCORDANCE "WITH ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN THE THREE GREAT POWERS." PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WILL MAKE HIS FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT, AT 3 P.M. (9 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME) AND KING GEORGE WILL BROADCAST AT 9 P.M. (3 P.M. EWT.).

CHURCHILL, HOWEVER, GOT THE JUMP ON HIS COUNTRYMEN WITH A PERSONAL VICTORY LUNCHEON AT NO. 10 DOWNING STREET AT NOON TODAY, THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION REPORTED. MEMBERS OF HIS WAR CABINET AND THE BRITISH CHIEFS OF STAFF WERE THE GUESTS.

THE NEWS HIT LONDON TOWN IN MID-AFTERNOON AND THE CROWDS SWELLED BY THE THOUSANDS. MANY AMERICAN SOLDIERS HELPED LEAD THE CHEERING. BUCKINGHAM PALACE WAS A FOCAL POINT FOR THE CELEBRATORS. ENGLISHMEN AND UNIFORMED MEN AND WOMEN OF MANY OTHER UNITED NATIONS AS WELL AS MOST OF THE EMPIRE MILLED AROUND FOR HOURS.

PLANES ROARED OVERHEAD. THE GRENADIER GUARDS MARCHED BY THE PALACE IN RESPLENDENT FORMATION.

FLAGS FLEW FROM HOMES AND BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS AND LONDONERS WORE LITTLE FLAGS OF RED, WHITE AND BLUE ROSETTES IN THEIR COAT LAPELS.

BUT THROUGHOUT THE AFTERNOON, MANY MILLIONS OF SOLEMN WORKERS STAYED ON THEIR JOBS AND SOME DID NOT ACTUALLY HEAR THE NEWS UNTIL NEARLY NIGHTFALL.

EVENING BROUGHT A NEW LIFT TO THE FESTIVAL. PUBS WERE JAMMED. VICTORY CHAMPAGNE WAS BROUGHT UP FROM THE DEEP CELLARS AND LONG-HOARDED WHISKY AND GIN CAME OUT OF HIDING. BEER FLOWED BY THE BARRELSFUL.

MAY 8 1945

A3. POLICE GOOD HUMOREDLY WENT THROUGH THE CROWDS ALONG PARLIAMENT STREET, EXPLAINING THERE WOULD BE NO PROCLAMATION BY CHURCHILL TONIGHT. SIMILARLY THE NEWS THAT TOMORROW AND EVEN WEDNESDAY WOULD BE GREAT HOLIDAYS TRICKLED TO THE THRONGS IN PICCADILLY, TRAFALGAR AND LEISCETER SQUARES.

OVERHEAD THREE LANCASTER BOMBERS SWOOPED LOW, SPILLING RED AND GREEN FLARES. EFFIGIES OF HITLER WERE HOISTED TO THE POLES WHICH ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO WERE USED TO SIGNAL THE DANGER OF GERMAN V-BOMBS.

SIR FRANK ALEXANDER, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, SPOKE CHEERINGLY TO THE CROWDS THAT SURROUNDED MANSION HOUSE, BUT AT THE SAME TIME CAUTIONED THAT "THERE IS STILL A HARD TASK FOR US TO ACCOMPLISH."

MANY OF THE AMERICAN GI'S IN THE CROWDS EXPRESSED THOUGHTS OF THE MAN WHO DIRECTED THEIR NATION'S WAR EFFORT.

"IF ONLY ROOSEVELT COULD HAVE LIVED TO SEE THIS," SAID SGT. ROBERT LEWIS, 630 SOUTH WAYNE ST., PORTLAND, IND.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS WERE GOBBLED UP BY THE NEWS-HUNGRY THROG. THE GREAT BELLS OF BIG BEN TOLLED THE HOURS OF THE HISTORIC DAY.

COMMERCIAL LONDON TOOK THE NEWS CALMLY. TRADING WWS NORMAL

B (MORE)

G418PEW

A8.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY MONDAY MAY 7) EDITORS:

(ADVANCE)...LONDON--NIGHT LEAD LONDON VICTORY REACTION (BY RUSSELL B. LANDSTROM), INSERT AFTER FOURTH GRAF BEGINNING "THE BRITISH MINISTRY X X X" AND ENDING "X X X EASTERN WAR TIME).

THE KING TONIGHT CONGRATULATED GEN. EISENHOWER AND HIS ARMIES ON THEIR "COMPLETE AND CRUSHING VICTORY" IN EUROPE.

"ALL THE WORLD NOW KNOWS," HE MESSAGED THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMANDER, "THAT AFTER FIERCE AND CONTINUOUS WARFARE THIS FORCE (THE ALLIED ARMIES) HAS ACCOMPLISHED ITS MISSION WITH A FINALITY ACHIEVED BY NO OTHER EXPEDITION IN HISTORY."

CHURCHILL, HOWEVER X X X 5TH GRAF.
(END ADVANCE)

A54

(130)
EDITORS

MAY 8 1945

LONDON--INSERT NIGHT LEAD LONDON REACTION (BY LANDSTROM), AFTER 4TH GRAPH BEGINNING "THE BRITISH X X X" AND ENDING "X X X AT 9 P.M. (3 P.M., EWT.)."

LATER IT WAS REPORTED THAT CHURCHILL WOULD ISSUE THE PROCLAMATION FROM HIS RESIDENCE AT NO. 10 DOWNING STREET AND THEN GO DIRECTLY TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR A STATEMENT. HE WILL THEN ASK FOR ADJOURNMENT TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY FOR A THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

THE PRIME MINISTER APPEARED BRIEFLY ON THE STREETS THIS AFTERNOON, DRIVING TO WHITEHALL WITH THE ROYAL STANDARD FLUTTERING FROM THE RADIATOR OF HIS CAR. THE CROWD SURGED FORWARD IN A SOLID MASS, BLOCKING THE STREET. CHURCHILL SMILED BROADLY, RAISED HIS BLACK HAT, GAVE HIS FAMOUS "V" SIGN. IT TOOK A DOZEN BOBBIES TO CLEAR A PASSAGE FOR HIM.

CHURCHILL, HOWEVER, X X X FIFTH GRAPH.

-DASH-

EDITORS: THE INSERT MOVED IN ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EWT, MAY BE INSERTED AT END OF ABOVE INSTEAD OF END OF 4TH GRAPH).

-DASH-

ADD AFTER LAST GRAPH X X X PEACE DEMORALIZING."

ELSEWHERE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM THERE WERE SIMILAR GAY OUTBURSTS. LIVERPOOL CITIZENS WERE JUBILANT. IN EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, PATIENCE AT DELAY IN ANNOUNCING V-E DAY WAS EXHAUSTED EARLY TONIGHT AND BONFIRES WERE LIT IN MANY PARTS OF THE CITY.

MD802PEW

A6.

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD LONDON REACTION (BJT) BY LANDSTROM X

HI

STORIC DAY.

MAY 8 1945

COMMERCIAL LONDON TOOK THE NEWS CALMLY. TRADING WAS NORMAL ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE WITH PRICES HARDENING AT THE CLOSE. MEMBERS GENERALLY HAD ANTICIPATED THE WAR'S END.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS GOT ONE BIG MORALE BOOST. A HUGE SIGN WAS POSTED IN THE LOBBY OF THE RAINBOW CORNER RED CROSS CLUB--BIGGEST IN LONDON--INFORMING ALL AMERICAN ARMY PERSONNEL THAT "UPON OFFICIAL NOTICE OF V-E DAY ALL PASSES AND FURLOUGHS ARE TO BE EXTENDED 48 HOURS."

SOLDIERS READ--OR HEARD ABOUT IT--AND WENT INTO ACTION. THEY SCREAMED, YELLED, HUGGED AND KISSED ONE ANOTHER. A SOMEWHAT SHAKEN MILITARY POLICEMAN DISENGAGED HIMSELF FROM THE MELEE AND SIGHED:

"BOY, THIS IS THE ROUGHEST DAY I HAVE EVER HAD AND IT IS GETTING ROUGHER."

BRITISH LEADERS IN MANY FIELDS WERE SOBER IN THEIR EXPRESSIONS. THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER, HEAD OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN BRITAIN, REMINDED HIS PEOPLE THAT "WE HAVE YET TO ACHIEVE PEACE" AND CALLED FOR CONTINUED EFFORT AGAINST JAPAN. DR. J. H. RUSHROKE, PRESIDENT OF THE BAPTIST WORLD ALLIANCE, DECLARED "A NEW WORLD MUST BE FASHIONED," AND SECRETARY HENRY POLLITT OF THE BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY CALLED FOR "A NEW WORLD OF THE COMMON PEOPLE," ASSERTING THAT WAR SHOULD BE "ABOLISHED AS AN INSTITUTION." GEORGE BERNARD SHAW SAID "THIS MEANS WE CANNOT AFFORD TO MAINTAIN RULERS WHO THINK WAR GLORIOUS AND PEACE DEMORALIZING."

G426PEW

A194

LONDON, MAY 7-(AP)-THE TEXT OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCEMENT DISCLOSING THAT TOMORROW WILL BE V-E DAY:

"IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN THE THREE GREAT POWERS, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT WILL BE BROADCAST BY THE PRIME MINISTER AT 3 O'CLOCK TOMORROW AFTERNOON THE EIGHTH OF MAY 9 A.M., E.W.T.).

"IN VIEW OF THIS FACT TOMORROW, TUESDAY, WILL BE TREATED AS VICTORY-IN-EUROPE DAY AND WILL BE REGARDED AS A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

"THE DAY FOLLOWING, WEDNESDAY THE NINTH OF MAY, WILL ALSO BE A HOLIDAY.

"H.M. THE KING WILL BROADCAST TO THE PEOPLES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH TOMORROW TUESDAY AT 9 P.M. DBST (3 P.M. EWT).

"PARLIAMENT WILL MEET AT THE USUAL TIME TOMORROW."

G151PEW

A176 (275)

GERMAN SEPARATE

MAY 8 1945

LONDON, MAY 7-(AP)-A REICH GOVERNMENT BROADCAST THIS MORNING TOLD THE BEATEN GERMANS THEIR ARMIES HAD SURRENDERED, WELL AHEAD OF REPORTS FROM THE ALLIED SIDE, AND CALLED FOR A NEW GERMANY OF "UNITY, JUSTICE AND LIBERTY" WHICH WOULD SEEK CONCILIATION AND ABIDE BY INTERNATIONAL LAW.

THE GRIM ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE BY ADM. DOENITZ' FOREIGN MINISTER, COUNT LUDWIG SCHWERIN VON KROSIGK, SPEAKING "AS THE LEADING MINISTER OF THE REICH" OVER THE WAVELENGTH USED FOR THE LAST GERMAN COMMUNIQUE. THAT OF THE FLENSBURG RADIO IN BRITISH-OCCUPIED SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

"WE END THIS GRAVEST HOUR OF THE GERMAN NATION AND ITS REICH," IT SAID.

GERMANS WERE URGED TO "STAND LOYALLY BY THE OBLIGATIONS WE HAVE UNDERTAKEN." THEY WERE TOLD THAT AN "ATMOSPHERE OF HATRED" SURROUNDS GERMANY.

AMONG THE MINISTER'S CONCLUDING WORDS WERE:

"IN OUR NATION JUSTICE SHALL BE THE SUPREME LAW AND THE GUIDING PRINCIPLE. WE ALSO MUST RECOGNIZE LAW AS THE BASIS OF ALL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE NATIONS--WE MUST RECOGNIZE IT AND RESPECT IT FROM INNER CONVICTION.

"RESPECT FOR CONCLUDED TREATIES WILL BE AS SACRED AS THE AIM OF OUR NATION TO BELONG TO THE EUROPEAN FAMILY OF NATIONS, AS A MEMBER OF WHICH WE WANT TO MOBILIZE ALL HUMAN, MORAL AND MATERIAL FORCES IN ORDER TO HEAL THE DREADFUL WOUNDS WHICH THE WAR HAS CAUSED."

IT WAS NOTEWORTHY THAT KROSIGK DID NOT IMPLY THE GERMANS WOULD HAVE TO HEAL THE WOUNDS OF GERMANY ALONE. HE CONTINUED:

"THEN WE MAY HOPE THAT THE ATMOSPHERE OF HATRED WHICH TODAY SURROUNDS GERMANY ALL OVER THE WORLD WILL GIVE PLACE TO A SPIRIT OF RECONCILIATION AMONG THE NATIONS, WITHOUT WHICH THE WORLD CANNOT RECOVER."

30.24-25553

KROSIGK ENDED BY ASKING THAT GERMANY LINK HERSELF TO THE EFFORTS "OF THE CHRISTIAN WESTERN CIVILIZATION TO MAKE TO THE HONEST WORK OF PEACE A CONTRIBUTION WHICH SHALL BE WORTHY OF THE BEST TRADITIONS OF OUR NATION. MAY GOD NOT LEAVE US IN OUR EFFORTS. MAY HE BLESS OUR DIFFICULT TASK."

(TEXT MAY BE TAKEN IN FROM LONDON CAPITULATION STORY IF DESIRED)
B1250PEW

A177

LONDON, MAY 7-(AP)-E. P. STACKPOLE, PRESS ASSOCIATION CORRESPONDENT IN THE PARLIAMENT LOBBIES, WROTE TODAY THAT "ALTHOUGH THE WAR IS OVER, I UNDERSTAND THERE WILL BE NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THIS UNTIL TOMORROW AFTERNOON."

THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT WROTE:

"THE WAR IN EUROPE IS OVER.

"THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THAT FACT HAS BEEN DELAYED AND WILL NOT BE MADE, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, UNTIL TOMORROW AFTERNOON."

PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID THAT "AS PARLIAMENT WILL BE SITTING TOMORROW, MR. CHURCHILL MAY MAKE THE ANNOUNCEMENT FIRST IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS."

B1251PEW

A178

LONDON--FIRST ADD STACKPOLE XXX OF COMMONS."

PRESS ASSOCIATION DECLARED THAT THE DELAY IN ANNOUNCING V-E DAY "IS OCCASIONED BY AN AGREEMENT WHICH HAS BEEN REACHED BETWEEN MR. CHURCHILL, PRESIDENT TRUM

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MAY 8 1945

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MARSHAL STALIN THAT THE ANNOUNCEMENT WHEN IT COMES, SHALL BE MADE SIMULTANEOUSLY IN LONDON, WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW."

B1253PEW

(110)

LONDON--SECOND ADD STACKPOLE XXX AND MOSCOW."

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, SIR FRANK ALEXANDER, TOLD A CHEERING CROWD:

"WE HAVE HAD THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES IN EUROPE THROUGH THE PAPERS AND WE FEEL THAT THIS IS, INDEED, A JOYOUS MOMENT."

SPEAKING FROM THE BALCONY OF THE MANSION HOUSE, HIS OFFICIAL RESIDENCE IN THE OLD CITY OF LONDON, HE ADDED:

"BUT EVEN THOUGH THE WAR IN EUROPE IS BROUGHT TO AN END, THERE IS STILL A HARD TASK FOR US TO ACCOMPLISH. IT IS IMPORTANT TO US THAT PATIENCE AND ENDURANCE SHOULD CARRY US THROUGH THE COMING YEARS AS THEY HAVE FORTIFIED US IN THE PAST."

THE CROWDS DISPERSED QUICKLY AFTER HE FINISHED. WORKMEN COVERED THE DECORATIONS ON THE BALCONY WITH TARPULINS.

G111PEW

A205

LONDON--FOURTH ADD FIRST LEAD STACKPOLE-VE X X X TOMORROW. THERE WERE TELEPHONE CALLS ALL DAY BETWEEN LONDON, WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW. PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID THERE APPARENTLY WERE DIFFERING VIEWS ON WHEN THE PUBLIC SHOULD BE INFORMED, "BUT FINALLY TOMORROW WAS DECIDED UPON."

PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID GEN. EISENHOWER AND FIELD MARSHALS MONTGOMERY AND ALEXANDER WERE EXPECTED TO SPEAK TOMORROW AFTER THE ADDRESSES BY CHURCHILL AND KING GEORGE. THE EXCHANGE XXX AS BEFORE.

G227PEW

B74 (Q)

(110)

LONDON, MAY 7-(AP)-EIGHT MEN OF A B-24 LIBERATOR, TOGETHER SINCE LAST AUGUST, CELEBRATED GERMANY'S SURRENDER BY HAVING THEIR PICTURE TAKEN IN THE MIDDLE OF PICCADILLY CIRCUS TODAY DESPITE MILLING THROUGHS AND JAMMED TRAFFIC.

ON A SAFETY ISLAND IN THE CENTER OF THE CIRCUS, THE EIGHT, WHO HAVE FLOWN 15 MISSIONS TOGETHER, IGNORED THE CROWDS WHILE A FRIEND SNAPPED THEIR PICTURE. THEY ARE:

LT. JAMES WAMPLER, 914 EUCLID AVE., BRISTOL, VA.; LT. FRED SHACKELFORD, 142 ANNAMDALE ROAD, PASADENA, CALIF.; SGT. GEORGE B. POOLE, 7415 FOURTH AVE., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; SGT. ROBERT C. BURCHAM, 305 COLUMBIA ST., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.; SGT. STAN KETVIRTIS, NEWBERRY, MICH.; STAFF SGT. CLIFFORD SPARK, ST. GEORGES, DEL.; SGT. JACK STEHELTON, 1025 DELENCE ST., TOLEDO, OHIO; SGT. DWIGHT MCCORMICK, 230 OLIVER ROAD, WYOMING, OHIO.

MQ1110PEW

MAY 8 1945

KX NA

LONDON, MAY 7-(AP)-THOUGHTS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WERE HIGH IN THE MINDS OF TWO U.S. SOLDIERS TODAY AS THEY MINGLED WITH THE THROG IN PICCADILLY CIRCUS CELEBRATING GERMANY'S SURRENDER.

"IF ONLY ROOSEVELT COULD HAVE LIVED TO SEE THIS," SAID SGT. ROBERT LEWIS OF 630 SOUTH WAYNE ST., PORTLAND, IND.

"WE NEED HIM, TOO, AT SAN FRANCISCO," SAID CORP. W.C. WEAVER OF 1510 JOHNSON ST., AMARILLO, TEX. "HIS PERSONALITY AND PRESTIGE WOULD HELP A GREAT DEAL."

MQ1111PEW

A71

LONDON, MAY 7-(AP)-IN OBVIOUS ANTICIPATION OF AN EARLY ANNOUNCEMENT OF V-E DAY, PENNANTS AND FLAGS WERE BEING STRUNG ACROSS THE FRONTS OF HOTEL AND OFFICE BUILDINGS IN MANY PARTS OF LONDON TODAY.

FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, FACTORY SIGNALS SOUNDED THEIR WHISTLES THIS MORNING TO MARK THE START OF THE WORKING DAY. THE WHISTLES PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN BANNED TO PREVENT CONFUSION WITH AIR RAID WARNINGS.

A FIVE DAY-OLD TRANSPORT STRIKE THAT TIED UP BUS ROUTES IN NORTH AND SOUTH LONDON ENDED TODAY AS A DISPUTE OVER WORKING HOURS WAS SUBMITTED TO ARBITRATION.

RW702AEW

A4.

BULLETIN

LONDON, MAY 7-(AP)-GEN. BOEHME, GERMAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN NORWAY, BROADCAST AN ORDER OF THE DAY OVER THE OSLO RADIO TONIGHT COMMANDING HIS TROOPS TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS IN OBEDIENCE TO FOREIGN MINISTER "VON KROSIGK'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF ALL GERMAN FIGHTING TROOPS."

G420PEW

B70 (Q)

(500)

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

LONDON, MAY 7-(AP)-RELIEF AND THANKSGIVING AT THE END OF THE WAR IN EUROPE WAS EQUALLED OR OUTWEIGHED AMONG THOUGHTFUL BRITONS TODAY BY DETERMINATION THAT A NEW AND DIFFERENT WORLD FREE OF WAR MUST RISE FROM THE STRUGGLE.

LEADERS IN WIDELY DIVERGENT FIELDS SAID THIS IN MESSAGES SENT TO THE WORLD THROUGH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BERNARD SHAW SUGGESTED THAT WAR SHOULD BE "LISTED AS A FELONY." DR. J.H. RUSHBROOKE, PRESIDENT OF THE BAPTIST WORLD ALLIANCE, DECLARED "A NEW WORLD MUST BE FASHIONED" AND HENRY POLLITT, SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY, CALLED FOR "A NEW WORLD OF THE COMMON PEOPLE."

THE MOST REV. BERNARD GRIFFIN, ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER, HEAD OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN BRITAIN, SAID "WE HAVE YET TO ACHIEVE PEACE" AND CALLED AS OTHERS DID FOR CONTINUED EFFORT AGAINST JAPAN.

"WAR HAS REDUCED ITSELF TO AN ABSURDITY, NOW THAT IT IS PRACTICED AS A SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF DESTRUCTION INSTEAD OF AS THE SPORT OF KINGS, PLAYED BY GENTLEMEN UNDER STRICT RULES OF THE GAME," SAID SHAW.

"THIS IS CLEAR ENOUGH TO PEOPLE WITH THE NECESSARY BRAINS, VISION AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE FACTS," HE SAID, "BUT AS IT HAS NOT YET REACHED THE CABINET, THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND THE MAJORITY OF THE ELECTORATE, IT SEEMS POSSIBLE THAT WE SHALL DESTROY OUR STATE BY OUR OWN FOLLY AND PUGNACITY AS THE ANCIENT ATHENIAN STATE DESTROYED ITSELF."

"WAR SHOULD BE ABOLISHED AS AN INSTITUTION, LIKE COCKFIGHTING OR BEAR-BAITING, AND LISTED AS A FELONY. CIVILIZATION CANNOT NOW AFFORD IT."

DR. RUSHBROOKE SAID "THE RELIEF IS ENORMOUS, FOR LIFE AND FREEDOM HAVE BOTH BEEN AT HAZARD. OUR DEBT TO OUR GREAT ALLIES IS MEASURELESS: UNDER GOD THEY HAVE SAVED US. AMERICA, UNDER FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, BROUGHT HER IMMENSE RESOURCES TO OUR AID AND COMFORT. SOVIET RUSSIA, BY HER COURAGE AND HER ALMOST INCREDIBLE ENDURANCE AND SACRIFICE, ASSURED VICTORY IN EUROPE."

B71

"WE SHALL NEITHER BOAST NOR GIVE OURSELVES TO REVELRY," HE ADDED, "WE SHALL THANK GOD AND TURN TO OUR TASKS." Q GERMANYS CONCENTRATION CAMPS OF THE TORTURED LIVING AND DEAD IN

B71

MAY 8 1945

"WE SHALL NEITHER BOAST NOR GIVE OURSELVES TO REVELRY," HE ADDED, "WE SHALL THANK GOD AND TURN TO OUR TASKS."

POLLITT SAID "I WILL THINK OF THE TORTURED LIVING AND DEAD IN GERMANY'S CONCENTRATION CAMPS, WHO WERE THE FIRST TO FIGHT AGAINST THE BESTIAL CREED OF FASCISM, AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN WOUNDED OR GIVEN THEIR LIVES TO ACHIEVE THIS VICTORY."

"I WILL XUQORT EVERY EFFORT TO WIN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN AND TO STRENGTHEN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN, AMERICA AND THE SOVIET UNION THROUGH WHICH ADDED STRENGTH WILL BE GIVEN TO THE NEW WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER SAID "BRUTAL MURDER AND PAGAN BARBARITY JOINED WITH UNTOLD RUTHLESSNESS HAVE RECEIVED THEIR JUST RETRIBUTION. WHILE WE REJOICE TODAY IN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE THESE EVIL THINGS WE MUST NOT FORGET THZT GOD GAVE US THE VICTORY THAT HAS COME TO US AND EUROPE."

"THE DESTRUCTION OF THIS WAR IS UNPRECEDENTED. A GREAT PART OF EUROPE IS BUT A SHAMBLES. X X X BUT TODAY IS ONLY A PAUSE. WE HAVE YET TO FINISH THE WAR WITH JAPAN. IN THANKSGIVING FOR VICTORY WE MUST RESOLVE TO WORK TO SECURE PEACE WITH THE SAME VIGOR WITH WHICH WE HAVE WON THE VICTORY."

DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF READING, HEAD OF THE BRITISH WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICE COMMENTED: "THESE YEARS OF WAR HAVE TAUGHT US THAT THE PRIVILEGE OF SERVICE TO A GREAT CAUSE IS AN HONOR WON ONLY AFTER REAL TRAINING HAS BEEN UNDERGONE."

LORD CECIL, ELDER STATESMAN AND LONG-TIME LEADING ADVOCATE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, SAID "BY GREAT EFFORT AND TERRIBLE SACRIFICES THE OLD SLUM BUILDINGS OF WORLD DIPLOMACY HAVE BEEN CLEARED AWAY AND WE NOW HAVE A VACANT SITE ON WHICH TO BUILD A NEW STRUCTURE OF PEACE AND PROGRESS."

G1159AEW

MAY 8 1945

A170

LONDON, MAY 7-(AP)--THOUSANDS OF BRITONS AND SOME AMERICANS THROGGED PARLIAMENT STREET UNDER THE SHADOW OF GREY WESTMINSTER ABBEY TODAY WATCHING A MICROPHONE ON THE BALCONY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH BUILDING, WHERE PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WAS EXPECTED TO DECLARE FORMALLY THE END OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

MEN AND WOMEN CROWDED TEN DEEP ON THE SIDEWALK, WAITING PATIENTLY FOR THE ANNOUNCEMENT. SOME CAME AS EARLY AS 11 A.M.

ALL OVER LONDON NEWS VENDORS WERE SWAMPED BY BUYERS AS THE LATE EDITIONS OF THE PAPERS CARRYING SURRENDER HEADLINES WERE ON SALE.

G1224PEW

(325)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY MONDAY MAY 7)

(MAY BE USED PRIOR TO THAT TIME IF ALL REFERENCES TO KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE ARE DELETED)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, MAY 7--THE ONCE MIGHTY WEHRMACHT WHICH SPREAD TERROR ACROSS EUROPE AND THE WORLD SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY TODAY TO THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, SOVIET RUSSIA AND THEIR ALLIES.

THE GREATEST WAR IN HISTORY WAS OVER IN EUROPE.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SURRENDERED AT 2:41 A.M. AT GEN. EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS AT REIMS, THAT WAS 8:41 P.M. SUNDAY, EASTERN WAR TIME. THE NEWS WAS FLASHED TO THE WORLD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AT 9:35

A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME.

BRITAIN PROCLAIMED TOMORROW AS V-E DAY.

KING GEORGE VI SENT EISENHOWER A MESSAGE CONGRATULATING HIM ON THE "COMPLETE AND CRUSHING VICTORY IN EUROPE."

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IS DUE TO GIVE AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO PARLIAMENT AT 9 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TOMORROW, AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PREMIER STALIN ARE EXPECTED TO ISSUE PROCLAMATIONS SIMULTANEOUSLY. PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAID IN WASHINGTON HE HAD AGREED WITH LONDON AND MOSCOW TO MAKE NO STATEMENT UNTIL THE ANNOUNCEMENTS COULD BE MADE SIMULTANEOUSLY.

SWEDEN ABANDONED HER NEUTRALITY AND WILDLY CELEBRATED MAY 8 1945
CANADA PROCLAIMED TOMORROW A HOLIDAY. THE BELLS OF ROME'S ST. PETER'S RANG OUT. THERE WERE JOYOUS CELEBRATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA AND MANY OTHER COUNTRIES, TEMPERED ONLY THE REALIZATION THAT MORE WAR WITH JAPAN LIES AHEAD.

VICTORY, KING GEORGE POINTED OUT, CAME 11 MONTHS AFTER EISENHOWER "LED THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, CARRYING WITH YOU THE HOPES AND PRAYERS OF MILLIONS OF MEN AND WOMEN OF MANY NATIONS."

"WE ARE DEEPLY GRATEFUL," HE SAID.

NO WORD CAME FROM MOSCOW, EXCEPT STALIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT TONIGHT THAT LONG-BESIEGED BRESLAU, GERMAN STRONGPOINT IN SILESIA, HAD FALLEN TO THE RED ARMY. FIGHTING CONTINUED AT PRAGUE.

30.24-25555
IN THE HOUR XXX SIXTH GRAF SIXTH LEAD.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, MONDAY MAY 7)

G405PEW

ANETA-12

OFFICIAL NETHERLANDS AND NETHERLANDS INDIES NEWS AGENCY

LONDON, MAY 7--/ANETA/--KING HAAKON OF NORWAY HAS SENT A MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION TO QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS.

"AT THIS HISTORIC MOMENT," THE MESSAGE SAID, "I HASTEN TO SEND MY SINCEREST CONGRATULATIONS ON THE OCCASION OF THE LIBERATION OF THE NETHERLANDS AND TO EXPRESS MY BEST WISHES FOR THE FUTURE OF YOUR MAJESTYS ROYAL HOUSE AND YOUR PEOPLE."

MAY 8 1945

AD/AH1214PEW

ANETA-13 OFFICIAL NETHERLANDS AND NETHERLANDS INDIES NEWS AGENCY

LONDON, MAY 7--/ANETA/--FOUR DAYS BEFORE THE ALLIED AND GERMAN COMMANDERS IN HOLLAND HAD REACHED AN AGREEMENT ON THE DELIVERY OF EMERGENCY FOOD TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION THERE, THE LAST RATION HAD BEEN DISTRIBUTED TO DUTCH CIVILIANS IN OCCUPIED HOLLAND, ACCORDING TO AN ARTICLE, "HOLLAND SAVED JUST IN TIME," BY PETER STURSBERG, DAILY HERALD CORRESPONDENT IN HOLLAND.

AMONG OTHER THINGS, STURSBERG SAID THAT FEW PEOPLE REALIZED HOW REALLY SERIOUS WAS THE URGENCY OF RUSHING FOOD TO THE DUTCH AND HOW CLOSE HOLLAND CAME TO A CATASTROPHE FROM WHICH IT MIGHT NEVER HAVE RECOVERED.

WHEN GERMAN OFFICERS WERE TOLD, DURING THE NEGOTIATIONS, OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITY FOR FEEDING THE DUTCH THEY APPEARED SURPRISED, STURSBERG CONTINUED, SAYING GEN. EISENHOWER KNEW HOW SERIOUS THE SITUATION WAS AND SOME DAYS BEFORE APRIL 26 TOLD THE GERMANS THAT HE

WAS GOING TO DROP FOOD BY PLANE.

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, CANADIAN SIGNALMEN PICKED UP A REPLY MESSAGE OF THE GERMAN COMMANDER, AGREEING IN PRINCIPLE AND SUGGESTING A CONFERENCE BECAUSE HE WAS OPPOSED TO DELIVERY BY AIR. GERMAN CRITICISM OF THE DROPPING APPEARED GENUINE ACCORDING TO DUTCH CIVILIAN REPRESENTATIVES BROUGHT TO THE ENEMY SIDE FOR NEGOTIATIONS. THEY SAID THAT ALTHOUGH THE SIGHT OF GREAT FLEETS OF PLANES SHOWERING FOOD WOULD BE A TREMENDOUS BOOST TO MORALE, THE DISTRIBUTION WOULD BE DIFFICULT.

FOOD REACHED THE DUTCH JUST IN TIME. AS IT WAS, SPECIALISTS HAD TO BE RUSHED TO THE AID OF THOSE WHO HAD REACHED SUCH A STATE OF HUNGER THEY COULD NOT TAKE FOOD EXCEPT THROUGH INTRAVENOUS INJECTIONS.

AD/AH1221PEW

ESPY OWI AND NIB MAY 8 1945

ANETA-14 OFFICIAL NETHERLANDS AND NETHERLANDS INDIES NEWS AGENCY

JACKSONVILLE, N.C., MAY 7--/ANETA//--AMONG THE ROYAL NETHERLANDS MARINES NOW IN TRAINING AT CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA, ARE A NUMBER OF DUTCH BOYS WHO ESCAPED FROM THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED PART OF HOLLAND AS RECENTLY AS JANUARY AND FEBRUARY THIS YEAR.

A STEADY STREAM OF VOLUNTEERS FROM THE LIBERATED PART OF HOLLAND HAS GIVEN THE NETHERLANDS MARINES OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS IN THE CAMP, ALL OF WHOM ARE MEMBERS OF THE CORPS WHICH FOUGHT SO VALIANTLY IN HOLLAND DURING THE GERMAN INVASION, THE CHANCE THEY HAD BEEN WAITING FOR SO LONG--THE REVIVAL OF THEIR CORPS WHICH IN HOLLAND HAD A REPUTATION COMPARABLE WITH THAT OF THE AMERICAN MARINES IN THIS COUNTRY.

IN ANTICIPATION OF THE ARRIVAL OF RECRUITS, NETHERLANDS MARINES OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS WHO ESCAPED THE ANNIHILATION OF THE CORPS BY

THE GERMANS IN MAY, 1940 WERE SENT TO THIS COUNTRY SOME TIME AGO AND WENT THROUGH COURSES TO ACQUAINT THEMSELVES WITH THE AMERICAN MARINES TRAINING.

MAY 8 1945

PART OF CAMP LEJEUNE HAS BEEN GIVEN OVER TO THE NETHERLANDERS WHO ARE CONVERTING IT INTO A "HOME AWAY FROM HOME." THEIR PARADEGROUND HAS BEEN NAMED "CROOSWIJK" IN MEMORY OF THE WELL-KNOWN MARINE PARADE GROUND IN ROTTERDAM. THE CHOIR OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF CAMP LEJEUNE CONSTS MAINLY OF DUTCH SINGERS. ON SUNDAYS THE SAILING BOATS ON NEW RIVER ARE FULL OF NETHERLANDS MARINES ENJOYING THE FAVORITE DUTCH WATER SPORT.

A FEW WEEKS IN THE CAMP--WHERE THE RECRUITS FOR THE TIME BEING GET MORE FOOD THAN THE ORDINARY AMERICAN RATIONS--HAVE ALREADY EFFACED MANY PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TRACES CAUSED BY FOUR YEARS OF SUFFERING AND OPPRESSION UNDER THE GERMANS. THE KEENNESS AMONG THE BOYS TO "GET GOING" AFTER FOUR YEARS OF MILITARY INACTIVITY--ALTHOUGH NEARLY ALL TOOK PART IN UNDERGROUND WAR AGAINST THE GERMANS--MAKES THE INEVITABLE PROCESS OF ADJUSTMENT TO CONDITIONS IN A STRANGE COUNTRY MUCH EASIER.

THERE IS GENERAL APPRECIATION OF THE QUALITY OF THE AMERICAN EQUIPMENT WITH WHICH THE RECRUITS ARE FITTED OUT. THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT THIS EQUIPMENT WILL BE WELL WHEN THIS NETHERLANDS MARINES UNIT, AFTER COMPLETION OF ITS TRAINING, GOES INTO BATTLE SIDE-BY-SIDE WITH AMERICAN MARINES.

VS/AH1227PEW

ANETA-15

MAY 8 1945

OFFICIAL NETHERLANDS AND NETHERLANDS INDIES NEWS AGENCY

PARIS, MAY 7--/ANETA/--LIEUT. GEN. JKHR. WILLEM ROELL, 71, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE NETHERLANDS FIELD ARMY, ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY AFTER BEING LIBERATED FROM A GERMAN CAMP NEAR CONSTANCE BY FRENCH 1ST ARMY FORCES.

A POLITICAL PRISONER, IT WAS DISCLOSED IN JULY, 1943, THAT HE HAD BEEN SECRETLY TRIED BEFORE A GERMAN COURT MARTIAL WITH A NUMBER OF

ARMY OFFICERS AND OTHER PROMINENT HOLLANDERS AND HIS NAME WAS LISTED AS ONE OF EIGHT OFFICERS CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

HE WAS ARRESTED AFTER THE INVASION OF HOLLAND IN MAY, 1940, AND INTERNED IN THE PRISON CAMP AT TROPPAU IN THE CZECH "PROTECTORATE." LATE IN AUGUST, 1943, THE EXECUTIONS OF THE OTHER OFFICERS WERE REPORTED, BUT GEN. ROELLS NAME WAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE LIST OF VICTIMS AND NOTHING WAS LATER LEARNED ABOUT HIS FATE.

AT A CONFERENCE WITH GEN. DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY IN PARIS, GEN. ROELL EXPRESSED ENTHUSIASM OVER THE TREATMENT THE FRENCH HAD GIVEN HIM. HE WILL SPEND SOME DAYS AT THE HOTEL CLARIDGE BEFORE RESUMING HIS JOURNEY TO HOLLAND.

GEN. ROELL, WHO WAS BORN AT HAARLEM, NOV. 20, 1873, BECAME A PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER AFTER FINISHING STUDIES AT THE HIGH MILITARY ACADEMY IN 1909. HE JOINED THE GENERAL STAFF IN 1916 AND WAS PROMOTED TO MAJOR GENERAL AND CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF, DIVISION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, IN 1921.

MAY 8 1945

MAY 8 1945

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BRUSSELS, MAY 7-(AP)-BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS LED

BELGIAN CIVILIANS IN A JUBILANT CELEBRATION OF THE END OF THE

EUROPEAN WAR TODAY.

MAY 8 1945

THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED CALMLY AT FIRST BUT IN A FEW HOURS

THE STREETS WERE FILLED WITH A CHEERING THROG AND FLAGS AND BANNERS

DECKED HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

AUTHORITIES ARRANGED FOR OFFICIAL V-E DAY OBSERVANCE TOMORROW

THAT WILL INCLUDE SOUNDING OF SIRENS, ~~INDUSTRIAL~~ RINGING OF CHURCH BELLS.

FIRING ARTILLERY SALVOS, BAND CONCERTS AND TORCHLIGHT PARADES.

TYPICAL OF THE REACTION AMONG THE ARMED FORCES WAS AN EXCHANGE

IN ONE OF BRUSSEL'S LARGER THEATERS AFTER THE NEWS WAS ANNOUNCED.

"WELL, THAT'S THAT," COMMENTED A BRITISH TONY.

"SHAKE ON IT, BUDDY," SAID AN AMERICAN GI SITTING NEXT TO

HIM. "WE DONE A GOOD JOB TOGETHER."

HE BECAME A LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND COMMANDER OF THE FIELD ARMY, ALSO COMMANDER OF "FORTRESS HOLLAND" AND GOVERNOR OF THE HAGUE, IN 1932. HE HAD RETIRED IN 1937.

AD/AH1233PEW

30.24-25557

ELC-1800-401PEW

by louis p. lochner

salzburg, may 7-(ap)-this famed scene of max

reinhardt's festival production of operas conducted by bruno walter,

the city where mozart was born, has reversed the anschluss.

everywhere, old austrian republican flags

of red and white are flying. the populous thus clearly indicated

it is through with what the austrian-born adolf hitler created.

the city is but little damaged. mozart's birthplace

stands unscathed, as also does the festpielhaus, scene of the

salsburg festival plays. on the whole the city has a normal appearance.

MAY 8 1945

LOCHNERS 01010 JSS 412p

A109

BULLETIN
WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, MAY 6-(DELAYED)-AMERICAN TROOPS
HAVE CAPTURED OR RESCUED LEON BLUM, KURT SCHUSCHNIGG, THE REV. MARTIN
NIEMOELLER AND DR. HJALMAR SCHACHT.
FD924AEW

A49

BULLETIN

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, MAY 7-(AP)-THE FOURTH ARMORED
DIVISION IN TWIN STABS NORTH AND NORTHEAST TODAY REACHED BREZ, 50
MILES SOUTHWEST OF PRAGUE, AND BOSCHOWITZ, 52 MILES SOUTH OF THE CZECH
CAPITAL.

RW556AEW

MAY 8 1945

A54

BULLETIN MATTER

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY--FIRST ADD FOURTH ARMORED
ADVANCE (BY THOBURN C. WIAIT) X X X CAPITAL.
AN ESTIMATED 40,000 ADDITIONAL PRISONERS WERE TAKEN BY THE THIRD
ARMY YESTERDAY, WITH 14,436 ACTUALLY PROCESSED THROUGH THE CAGES. THE
TOTAL FOR THE PAST TWO WEEKS REACHED 187,655 AND SINCE LAST AUG. 1
THE TOTAL WAS 731,176.

RW622AEW

B66

WITH NINTH IN GERMANY--1ST ADD DIXON'S SOLDIER REACTION
X X X HAPPENS NEXT."

SGT. GEORGE F. JENSEN, ARMY PHOTOGRAPHER FROM LONG BEACH, CALIF.,
HAD JUST COME IN FROM A POCKET NEAR TANGERMUNDE, WHERE RUSSIANS AND
GERMANS WERE STILL SLAUGHTERING EACH OTHER.

"IF THEY COULD JUST SEE THAT MESS ALONG THE RIVER UP THERE THEY
WOULDN'T THINK IT WAS ALL OVER YET," HE SAID.

SGT. EDWARD KARDAS OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, A RIFLE COMPANY RADIO
OPERATOR, LOOKED SLOWLY AROUND AT THE STRICTLY NON-CELEBRATING FACES
OF THE FRONT LINE DOUGHBOYS AND BEGAN TO GRIN.

"WELL," HE SAID, "THIS MUST BE A GREAT DAY FOR THE PEOPLE BACK
IN THE STATES."

G1033PEW

MAY 8 1945

THREE TRAGIC EVENTS MARKED HIS LIFE.
HIS FATHER, KING ALBERT I, ONE OF THE HEROIC FIGURES OF THE FIRST
WORLD WAR, WAS KILLED IN A MOUNTAIN CLIMBING ACCIDENT ON FEB. 17, 1934.
THIS MADE LEOPOLD KING AT THE AGE OF 32.
THEN ON AUG. 29, 1935, HIS DEVOTED WIFE, QUEEN ASTRID, WAS KILLED IN
AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT IN SWITZERLAND. THEY HAD THREE CHILDREN,
PRINCESS JOSEPHINE CHARLOTTE, BORN 1927; PRINCE BAUDOUIN, BORN 1930;
AND PRINCE ALBERT, BORN 1934.

BUT THE CROWNING BLOW OCCURRED MAY 28, 1940, WHEN HE FOUND IT
NECESSARY TO SURRENDER HIS ARMY TO THE GERMAN INVADERS AND HIMSELF
BECAME A PRISONER OF WAR.

WHILE A PRISONER, ON SEPT. 11, 1941, HE MARRIED MARY LILIAN BAELS.
ACCORDING TO GERMAN REPORT SHE RENOUNCED THE RANK OF QUEEN AND THE
RIGHT OF SUCCESSION FOR HER CHILDREN, TAKING THE TITLE OF PRINCESS OF
RETHY.

TO THEM WAS BORN A SON, PHILIP, PRINCE OF RETHY, ON JULY 20, 1942.

A41

BULLETIN

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, MAY 7
-(AP) SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ALLIED FORCES ARE
PROCEEDING WITH THE OCCUPATION OF ENEMY-HELD TERRITORY "IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE TERMS OF THE GERMAN SURRENDER IN HOLLAND, NORTHWEST GERMANY
AND DENMARK."

MK529AEW

B67 (Q)

(170)

BY A. I. GOLDBERG

INNSBRUCK, MAY 7-(AP)-HERE IS THE WAY U.S. ARMY PERSONNEL IN
SOUTHERN BAVARIA REACTED TODAY TO THE NEWS OF VICTORY:

"ONE DOWN BUT STILL ONE TO GO, DAMN IT," SAID LT. LEWIS BLOOM OF
64TH ST., NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

"WHERE DOES MY NEXT BOATRIDE GO TO--HOME OR THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA

THEATRE," ASKED PVT JOHN WILSON OF 1317 VALLEY PLACE, S.E. WASHINGTON, D.C., OF THE 100TH DIVISION. PVT. CLIFFORD BUCKENDAHL OF 228 WEST 60TH PLACE

CHICAGO, ILL., SAID, "I AM MIGHTY GLAD TO HEAR THE NEWS, BUT I WANT TO HEAR THAT THE PACIFIC WAR IS FINISHED SOON TOO." PVT. ALBERT JONES OF BALDWIN, N.Y., SAID, "ALL I CAN SAY IS THAT I HAVE BEEN OVERSEAS 27 MONTHS AND NOW MAYBE I CAN GET HOME." GUARDING THE DANUBE RIVER BRIDGE AT DILLENGEN, PFC. R. J. DRISCOLL OF BERLIN, N.J., SID, "I HAVE PUT IN FOUR YEARS ALREADY. I AM 33 YEARS OLD. I AM MARRIED AND HAVE TWO CHILDREN AT HOME. YOU KNOW WHAT MY ANSWER IS." PVT. BRENTLEY HEARN OF HOLLY SPRINGS, N.C., SAID, "I HAVE BEEN OVER HERE 25 MONTHS. I SURE HOPE I GET HOME SOON."

G1037PEW

B41 Q SIXTH ARMY GROUP, GERMANY, MAY 7-(AP)-CAPT. EDWARD GALLAGHER OF CLEVELAND LED A UNIT OF THE 324TH REGIMENT OF THE SEVENTH'S ARMY'S 44TH DIVISION THROUGH THE ALPS TODAY TO ESTABLISH CONTACT WITH THE FIFTH ARMY'S TENTH MOUNTAIN DIVISION. THE NEW JUNCTION WAS ESTABLISHED 25 MILES SOUTH OF LANDBECK WITH A PLATOON FROM THE 86TH REGIMENT.

QQ916AEW

MAY 8 1945

NY 120(B) UNINATIONS STAMP SALES BROKE ALL RECORDS.

WX

EG916PEW MAY 7B NM

A130

BY LYNN HEINZERLING WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN MAUTHEN, AUSTRIA, MAY 7-(AP)-RUSSIAN COSSACK TROOPS WHO HAD FOUGHT FOR MONTHS ALONGSIDE THE GERMAN ARMY TURNED ON THEIR FORMER ALLIES TODAY AND THREATENED TO ATTACK THIS PICTURESQUE VILLAGE.

SOON AFTER THE BRITISH PUSHED ACROSS THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONTIER FOR THE FIRST TIME, THE RUSSIAN RENEGADES' LEADER, GEN. LENOID VASSILIEV, SURRENDERED, BUT LARGE GROUPS OF HIS MEN STARTED MOVING NORTH. OTHERS TOOK UP POSITIONS OUTSIDE THE TOWN, AND GERMAN SS LEADERS HERE EXPRESSED FEAR THEY PLANNED TO RAID THE VILLAGE TONIGHT.

THE COSSACKS, ALMOST 20,000 STRONG, HAD DISREGARDED A GERMAN ORDER TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS.

HJ&KK1151PEW

MAY 8 1945

REYNAUD WAS QUOTED IN A DISPATCH FROM ITTER AS SAYING HE INTENDED TO WRITE A BOOK TO PROVE MORE COULD HAVE BEEN DONE TO STAVE OFF THE FALL OF FRANCE.

AMONG OTHER PROMINENT FIGURES FREED WERE LT. GEN. TADEUSZ KOMOROWSKI, THE FAMED "GENERAL BOR" WHO LED THE BLOODY POLISH UNDERGROUND UPRISING IN WARSAW; GEN. MAURICE G. GAMELIN AND GEN. MAXIME WEYGAND, BOTH ALLIED GENERALISSIMOS IN THE EARLY WAR DAYS, AND LT. JOHN G. WINANT, JR., SON OF THE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN.

ADVICES FROM ROME SAID KURT SCHUSCHNIGG, FORMER AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR; FORMER FRENCH PREMIER LEON BLUM AND GERMAN PASTOR MARTIN NIEMOELLER HAD BEEN IN ALLIED HANDS FOR AT LEAST TWO DAYS. SUPREME HEADQUARTERS AT PARIS EARLIER HAD SAID BLUM AND SCHUSCHNIGG HAD BEEN SPIRITED AWAY

FROM AN ALPINE PRISON CAMP AT ITTER CASTLE IN AUSTRIA BY THE GERMANS JUST BEFORE AMERICANS OF THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY ARRIVED THERE. DISPATCHES FROM ROME ALSO SAID THAT AMERICAN POET EZRA POUND, UNDER INDICTMENT FOR TREASON, HAD BEEN CAPTURED. THERE WERE NO DETAILS OF THE REPORTED SEIZURE OF POUND, LONG A RESIDENT IN EUROPE. OF THE FRENCH GROUP RETURNING TO PARIS INCLUDED LEON JOLHAUX, HEAD OF FRENCH TRADE UNIONS; FRANCOIS DE LA ROCQUE, HEAD OF THE EXTREME RIGHT ANTI-GERMAN NATIONALISTS, AND MICHAEL CLEMENCEAU, SON OF THE WORLD WAR I STATESMAN AND A NEPHEW OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE. THEY WERE BRITISH NOTABLES RELEASED WITH WINANT--ALL OF WHOM SAID THEY WERE GOING TO LONDON AS SOON AS POSSIBLE--INCLUDED LT. VISCOUNT GEORGE HENRY LASCELLES, NEPHEW OF KING GEORGE; CAPT. LORD BULLER-FULLERTON-ELPHINS-TONE, NEPHEW OF QUEEN ELIZABETH; CAPT. GEORGE ALEXANDER, EARL OF HOPETOUN, SON OF THE WORLD WAR I COMMANDER; LT. CHARLES WILLIAM, EARL OF HOPETOUN, SON OF THE MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW, AND LT. MATU DUHAMEL, A RELATIVE OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL. WINANT, ALSO RETURNING TO LONDON, HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN OVER MUENSTER ON OCT. 10, 1943, ON HIS 13TH MISSION AS A FLYING Fortress PILOT. BASQUE EXISTENCE OF THE ITTER PRISON CAMP WAS REVEALED BY THE FAMOUS BASQUE TENNIS ACE JEAN BOROTRA, WHO ESCAPED AND MADE HIS WAY TO AMERICAN LINES. M-RW415AEW

A27

INNSBRUCK, AUSTRIA, MAY 7-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. ANTHONY C. CAULIFFE, FAMED NUTS-TO-THE-GERMANS DEFENDER OF BASTOGNE, HAD AS DINNER GUESTS YESTERDAY FORMER FRENCH PREMIERS EDOUARD DALADIER AND PAUL REYNAUD AND OTHER NOTABLES, INCLUDING LT. JOHN G. WINANT, JR., SON OF THE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN, ALL JUST LIBERATED FROM A NAZI PRISON. THE AMERICAN MEAL, ELEGANT IN COMPARISON WITH THEIR FARE IN PRISON, PLEASED THE FRENCH GUESTS BUT THEY HESITATED OVER THE AMERICAN APERTIF. IT WAS WHISKEY.

RW416AEW

A18 PRECEDE LISBON

MADRID, MAY 7-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER JOSE FELIX LEQUERICA INFORMED THE GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES FRITZ VON BIBBA TODAY THAT SPAIN CONSIDERED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES NO LONGER EXISTED AND THAT ALL OFFICIAL AND SEMI-OFFICIAL GERMAN PROPERTY IN SPAIN MUST BE TRANSFERRED TO SPANISH AUTHORITIES BEFORE 1 P.M. WEDNESDAY. SW515PEW

30.24-25559
"THERE WAS A TENSE BUT HIGH FEELING OF EXPECTATION THROUGHOUT THE DAY. NORWEGIANS WHO HAVE SUFFERED SO MUCH ALMOST DO NOT DARE TO BELIEVE THAT THE HOUR OF LIBERATION HAS STRUCK. OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION IS AWAITED AT ANY MOMENT. KNOW WHAT IS AHEAD. ALL NATIONAL SAMLING (QUISLING'S POLITICAL PARTY) MEMBERS WITH QUISLING HIMSELF AT THEIR HEAD SEEM TO HAVE DISAPPEARED. "TERBOVEN (JOSEF TERBOVEN, NAZI COMMISSIONER OF NORWAY) ALSO HAS DISAPPEARED."

MQ1023PEW

(310)

EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH FROM OSLO, RELAYED BY WAY OF STOCKHOLM, IS BELIEVED TO BE THE FIRST UNCENSORED DISPATCH FROM THE NORWEGIAN CAPITAL SINCE THE NAZI OCCUPATION IN APRIL, 1940. IT WAS RECEIVED BY EDWIN SHANKE, CHIEF OF THE AP BUREAU IN STOCKHOLM, FROM A THIRD PARTY WHO VOUCHERED FOR THE FACT THAT IT CAME FROM A CORRESPONDENT WHO SERVED THE AP IN OSLO BEFORE THE OCCUPATION.
BY BJORN BUNKHOLDT

OSLO, NORWAY (BY TELEPHONE TO STOCKHOLM), MAY 7-(AP)-NORWAY'S CAPITAL OBTAINED THE FIRST NEWS OF NORWAY'S LIBERATION AT 4 P.M. (NORWEGIAN TIME --- 10 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME.)

LIFE IN OSLO BEFORE THAT WAS GOING ON AS USUAL. GERMAN SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS AND UNIFORMED GERMAN WOMEN STILL WERE IN THE STREETS. THEN SUDDENLY SOME BOYS APPEARED WITH A NORWEGIAN FLAG.

SOON CROWDS APPEARED WITH FLAGS, HOISTING ONE HERE AND ONE THERE. THEN THERE WERE MORE -- AND MORE FOLLOWED. BY LATE AFTERNOON, OSLO WAS A CITY OF FLAGS.

THERE WERE NO FLAGS ON OFFICIAL BUILDINGS EVEN THOUGH THE QUISLINGS IN THE MINISTRIES HAVE GONE AWAY.

VIDKUN QUISLING HIMSELF AND OTHER OF HIS OFFICIALS SOON FLED TO HIDING PLACES AFTER THE NEWS SPREAD BUT THERE STILL ARE MANY QUEER SITUATIONS IN OSLO.

GERMAN CIVIL AUTHORITY, FOR EXAMPLE, STILL EXISTS. NO EXTRA NEWSPAPERS APPEARED WITH THE NEWS TODAY. THERE STILL IS CENSORSHIP.

CROWDS OF PEOPLE ASSEMBLED OUTSIDE THE JAILS AND WAVED THEIR HANDKERCHIEFS AND SHOUTED TO PATRIOT PRISONERS WHO ANSWERED BY WAVING BACK.

(THIS DISPATCH APPARENTLY WAS WRITTEN EARLIER THAN A PIECE RELAYED BY COPENHAGEN WHICH SAID PATRIOT PRISONERS HAD BEEN RELEASED. THEIR IMMINENT RELEASE HAD BEEN INDICATED DURING THE LAST COUPLE OF DAYS.)

GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE PICKED UP BY OFFICERS ON THE STREETS AND CALLED BACK TO THEIR BARRACKS WHERE THEY WERE INFORMED OF THE SITUATION BY THEIR OFFICERS.

QUISLING, WHO STILL IS SOMEWHERE IN OSLO, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT HE WOULD REMAIN AT HIS POST, PRESERVING ORDER AND QUIET.

THE NORWEGIAN HOME FRONT SENT OUT MESSAGES TO PATRIOTS TO OBSERVE DISCIPLINE AND TO AVOID BEING PROVOKED. THE ORDERS SAID THEIR LIVES MUST NOT BE RISKED UNNECESSARILY.

THE FIRST JOY AT THE NEWS OF LIBERATION SUBSIDED INTO STUNNED STILLNESS. THE PEOPLE SEEMED PARALYZED, HARDLY REALIZING THEY COULD THINK, ACT AND TALK FREELY.

THERE HAS BEEN NO SHOUTING IN THE STREETS. EVERYONE IS CONTENT JUST TO THINK IT OVER.

MQ1017PEW

MAY 8 1945

A50 (370)

RUSSIAN
BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MAY 7-(AP)-ASSAULT FORCES OF MARSHAL KONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKY'S SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY CAPTURED THE GERMAN ISLAND SEAPLANE BASE OF RUEGEN, 45 MILES SOUTH OF SWEDEN, YESTERDAY, AND HUNDREDS OF GERMANS BROUGHT OUT OF HIDING IN LITTLE BALTIC PORTS AROUND THE ISLAND TODAY SWELLED THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS TO NEARLY 7,000.

ALL OF GERMANY'S BALTIC SHORES WERE CLEARED, WHILE SOVIET FORCES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA SMASHED INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE MORAVIAN WAR PRODUCTION CENTER AND RAILWAY JUNCTION OF OLMUETZ (OLOMOUC), 128 MILES FROM PRAGUE ON THE MAIN RAIL LINE.

GEN. ANDREI I. YEREMENKO'S FOURTH UKRAINIAN ARMY, MOVING INTO THE

APPROACHES OF BOHEMIA IN THE REGION OF HOHENSTADT, REACHED POSITIONS 115 MILES EAST OF PRAGUE TODAY, WHILE SILENCE STILL WAS MAINTAINED OVER THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD UKRAINIAN ARMIES, NORTH, EAST AND SOUTH OF THE CZECH CAPITAL.

HURRYING THROUGH THE LOW HILLS OF THE SUDETENLAND, YEREMENKO'S TROOPS AFTER STORMING AND CAPTURING STERNBERK (STERNBERG) TURNED NORTHWARD TOWARD HOHENSTADT, 21 MILES AWAY, SITUATED ON THE HIGHWAY WHICH RUNS THROUGH HOHENMAUGH AND KOLIN TO PRAGUE. THERE WERE REPORTS OF FIGHTING ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF HOHENSTADT.

PART OF YEREMENKO'S FORCES WERE REPORTED WITHIN ABOUT 12 MILES OF A LINKUP WITH TROOPS OF MARSHAL RODION Y. MALINOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMY, AT KOJETIN, EAST OF BRUENN (BRNO).

THERE WAS STILL NO OFFICIAL NEWS FROM MALINOVSKY'S FORCES AND MARSHAL FEODOR TOLBUKHIN'S TROOPS, WHICH ARE RECONNOITERING NEAR THE BOHEMIAN FRONTIER TO THE SOUTHWEST AND SOUTH OF PRAGUE. THEY MAY ALREADY BE ON THE MOVE TOWARD THE CZECH CAPITAL.

THERE ALSO WAS NO WORD TODAY FROM MARSHAL IVAN S. KONEV'S SOUTHERN GROUP OF THE FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY, LAST REPORTED BETWEEN 12 AND 15 MILES FROM DRESDEN AND SPREADING OUT TOWARD THE BOHEMIAN BORDER.

IN GERMANY NORTHWEST OF BERLIN ARMORED COLUMNS WERE RAPIDLY CLEANING UP ALL TERRITORY ON THE EASTERN BANK OF THE ELBE AND IT WAS BELIEVED THAT AT THE RATE THE RUSSIANS WERE GOING THEY WOULD BE ACROSS THE RIVER FROM THE AMERICANS AT MAGDEBURG WITHIN A DAY OR SO.

ON THE NORTHERN FLANK MARSHAL GREGORY ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN FORCES WERE JOINING UP WITH THE SOUTHERN WING OF MARSHAL KONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKY'S SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN TROOPS, MOPPING UP THE WITTENBERGER AND BRANDENBURG AREAS.

ZHUKOV'S PRISONER BAG, WHICH WAS 17,120 YESTERDAY NORTHWEST AND WEST OF BRANDENBURG, SWELLED TO NEARLY 25,000 BY THIS MORNING. THE RUSSIANS WERE OUT ALL NIGHT BRINGING IN GERMANS.

RW604AEW

B69KX (Q)

WITH OKINAWA (350)
BY VERN HAUGLAND

77TH DIVIS ON FRONT, OKINAWA, MAY 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-
FROM AN AIRY, JAPANESE-BUILT PINNACLE PILLOBOX, I WATCHED THE BATTLE FOR SOUTHERN OKINAWA TODAY, WITH AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND MARINES OF THREE DIVISIONS IN ACTION.

IT WAS DIFFICULT TO SEE HOW THIS STRONGHOLD, ATOP A HIGH ESCARPMENT BEFORE THE CITY OF SHURI, EVER WAS TAKEN FROM THE FANATICAL JAPANESE.

WITH LT. PAUL LEACH, JR., FORMER CHICAGO DAILY NEWS REPORTER, WHOSE FATHER NOW HEADS THAT PAPER'S WASHINGTON BUREAU, I CLIMBED THE HIGH ESCARPMENT, REACHED YESTERDAY BY 77TH DIVISION TROOPS.

SHIP CARGO NETS AND WOODEN LADDERS SHOWED HOW THESE GALLANT DOUGHBOYS SCALED THE PINNACLE. THEY WERE BUSY TODAY CLEARING THE SOUTHERN SLOPE, TOWARD SHURI, WITH FLAMETHROWERS. TANKS WERE FIRING POINTBLANK INTO CAVES ALONG THE NEXT RIDGE TO THE SOUTH.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY WAS BARKING FAR BEHIND US AND THE SHELLS WHISTLED LOW OVER OUR HEADS.

SPORADICALLY JAPANESE MACHINEGUNS SPATTERED FROM CAVES. THE AGGRESSIVE TANKS WOULD TURN AND GO AFTER THEM.

INFANTRYMEN RACED ACROSS OPEN SPACES AND DUCKED BEHIND RISING GROUND, WAITING FOR THE TANKS TO CLEAR THE WAY AHEAD.

WE HAD A GOOD VIEW OF MOST OF SOUTHERN OKINAWA. ALSO WE COULD COUNT EVERY AMERICAN SHIP OFF THE WESTERN BEACHES.

MARINES OF THE FIRST DIVISION WERE IN ACTION ON A LONG HILL TO THE RIGHT. A MILE SOUTH OF THEM WAS THE GRAY BLUR OF BATTERED HAH. OKINAWA'S CAPITAL.

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SHURI WAS ABOUT A MILE AHEAD AND SLIGHTLY TO THE LEFT OF US. ITS NINE TALL POWERLINE TOWERS LOOKED LIKE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OIL DERRICKS.

SOUTHWARD, TO THE LEFT, LAY BLUE NAKAGUSUKU HARBOR. JAPANESE ARTILLERY WAS FIRING FROM ITS SOUTHERN ARM. AN AMERICAN BATTLESHIP WAS FIRING BACK.

SMOKE SHROUDED THE SEVENTH DIVISION SECTOR TO OUR LEFT, WHERE THOSE YANKS HAD REOCCUPIED TANABARU VILLAGE AFTER A JAPANESE BREAK THROUGH FRIDAY.

TO OUR REAR THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE FIRING WHERE OPERATIONS WERE UNDERWAY TO WIPE OUT A JAPANESE POCKET. THE TRAPPED NIPPONESE WERE SURVIVORS OF A FUTILE FRIDAY COUNTER-LANDING ON THE EAST COAST. IT WAS REPORTED SOME 150 OF THE 300 OR 400 ALREADY HAVE BEEN KILLED.

JAPANESE PLANES, WHEN NOT MAKING SUICIDE ATTACKS, CONTINUE TO SNOOP ABOUT. CAPT. WILLIAM P. MITCHELL, 26, OF MACON, GA., A MARINE NIGHT FIGHTER PILOT, SHOT DOWN ONE OVER THE EAST CHINA SEA BEFORE DAWN TODAY.

JQ/DV948PCW

MAY 8 1945

B56KX

NIGHT LEAD REACTION (150)

BY RUSSELL BRINES

MANILA, TUESDAY, MAY 8-(AP)--AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MEN, VETERANS OF THE BLOODY CAMPAIGN AGAINST JAPAN, TODAY LOOKED UPON TOTAL ALLIED TRIUMPH IN EUROPE AS MEANING NEW STRENGTH FOR THEM IN A JOB YET UNFINISHED.

NEWS OF COMPLETE VICTORY IN EUROPE REACHED WAR SHATTERED MANILA AT MIDNIGHT. GENERALLY THE OFFICERS AND GI'S MINGLED JOY WITH THANKFULNESS THAT TOTAL ALLIED MILITARY MIGHT NOW CAN BE THROWN AGAINST JAPAN.

LT. GEN. O. W. GRISWOLD, CHIEF OF THE U.S. 14TH ARMY CORPS, SAID "MORE SOLDIERS AND MATERIALS CAN NOW BE DIVERTED TO THE PACIFIC THEATER. X X X THIS MATERIAL STRENGTH, TOGETHER WITH THE ALLIED SPIRIT AND DETERMINATION TO CRUSH THE ENEMY, WILL INEVITABLY RESULT IN VICTORY AND PEACE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

BOTH OFFICERS AND MEN KNOW IT WILL TAKE TIME TO TRANSFER REINFORCEMENTS AND MECHANICAL MIGHT TO THE PACIFIC.

YET YANK FIGHTING MEN, RECENTLY RETURNED FROM LUZON BATTLEFRONTS, ARE FULLY AWARE OF THE JAPANESE SUICIDE COMPLEX AND HAVE LITTLE HOPE OF ANY NIPPONESE CAPITULATION ON THE GERMAN SCALE.

JQ839PCW

B23

20TH BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS INDIA, MAY 7-(AP)--THESE MEMBERS OF THE 20TH BOMBER COMMAND'S "HELLBIRD" GROUP WERE AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL FOR "MERITORIOUS SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST AN ENEMY OF THE UNITED STATES."

N M/SGT. FLOYD R. TEIFFEL, LINE CHIEF, 328 CRAWFORD AVENUE, EFFINGHAM, ILL.; S/SGT. (NOW T/SGT.) ALBERT A. ALMESTER, CREW CHIEF, 215 RIVER VIEW PLACE, ROSSFORD, OHIO; M/SGT. JOHN C. PANZONE, CREW CHIEF, GRINDSTONE, PA.; M/SGT. DAVID S. COSTINE, CREW CHIEF, WYOMING, PA.; M/SGT. GALEN M. GRAFF, FLIGHT CHIEF, 401 DICKSON STREET, MARSHALL, TEX.; M/SGT. HORACE F. KNOWLTON, CREW CHIEF, MERTZON, TEX.; M/SGT. ROOSEVELT WILLIAMSTON, FLIGHT CHIEF, 102 PEARWALK, C/O VICTORIA COURTS, SAN ANTONIO; T/SGT. WILFRED R. NYMAN, CREW CHIEF, ROUTE 1, BOX 134, HURLEY, WIS.

M540AEW

K
B27

MAY 8 1945

HEADQUARTERS 20TH BOMBER COMMAND, INDIA, MAY 7-(AP)--THESE B-29 SUPERFORTRESS CREWMEN HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR OUTSTANDING AND MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN OPERATIONAL AND COMBAT FLIGHTS FROM 20TH BOMBER COMMAND BASES IN INDIA AND WESTERN CHINA:

IOWA--SERGEANT FRANKLIN M. BROWN, JESUP; LT. BENTON H. VAN HORN JR., 2613 CLARK STREET, DES MOINES; STAFF SERGEANT PAUL D. MEYERS, VOLGA.

ILLINOIS--STAFF SERGEANT SYLVAN E. YATES, CHENOA; CAPT. JOHN P. WOLFE JR., CHICAGO; LT. IRA G. LENARD, 1640 GREENLEAF AVENUE, CHICAGO; STAFF SERGEANT CHESTER J. PASZKOWSKI, 4450 SOUTH TROY ST., CHICAGO; STAFF SERGEANT STANLEY E. REYNOLDS, 215 HARRISON STREET, ROSSVILLE.

INDIANA--LT. HAROLD L. FLOWERS, FARMERSBURG; MAJOR ARTHUR L. TILL, 2220 WELL STREET, FORT WAYNE; STAFF SERGEANT ROBERT L. MILLER, 916 EAST MORRIS STREET, INDIANAPOLIS.

KANSAS--CAPT. MILES B. THOMAS, 348 SOUTH FEREE STREET, KANSAS CITY; CAPT. GEORGE A. HADLEY, 707 NORTH 6TH STREET, GARDEN CITY; STAFF SERGEANT GAYLORD C. THOMPSON, MACKSVILLE; MAJOR ROBERT W. ROSEBUSH, 851 NORTH STREET, IOLA; STAFF SERGEANT JEAN BAXTER, LEAVENWORTH.

MICHIGAN--CAPT. DAVID A. DELONG JR., 179 EAST RIVER ROAD, OSTEGO; LT. LAWRENCE E. DEVINE, SIX LAKES; LT. JOHN J. MCKEARNEY, DETROIT; CAPT. JOSEPH B. MCGEE, 1212 LOGAN STREET, SE, GRAND RAPIDS; LT. WESLEY T. SAVILLE, 932 DELAWARE AVENUE, DETROIT; STAFF SERGEANT EDWARD W. SMITH, 907 RAILROAD STREET, JACKSON.

MINNESOTA--LT. GERHARDT G. KLATT, MORA; LT. CLIFFORD R. BOOTH, 3111 13TH AVENUE SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS.

MISSOURI--STAFF SERGEANT JACK W. LANDON, 7812 GROVE AVENUE, WEBSTER GROVE; SERGEANT CLELAND N. HUGHES JR., 6625 SOUTH BENTON, KANSAS CITY; SERGEANT ROBERT E. MCCAULEY, 1432 EAST 67TH STREET, KANSAS CITY; STAFF SERGEANT GILBERT E. BURKLAND JR., 6039 CHERRY STREET, KANSAS CITY; STAFF SERGEANT JOHN LAUER, 1945 WYOMING STREET, ST. LOUIS; CAPT. RAYMOND K. CHILDRESS, SEYMOUR; TECHNICAL SERGEANT JOHNNY H. WILSON, KANSAS CITY.

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NEBRASKA--STAFF SERGEANT ARTHUR J. VEIK, HUMPHREY.

NORTH DAKOTA--LT. BRYCE J. FOX, VAN HOOK.

OHIO--STAFF SERGEANT LEONARD S. CHAPLICK, 745 CARLYSLE STREET, AKRON; STAFF SERGEANT MILTON F. WERTZ, 2974 SPRING GROVE AVENUE, CINCINNATI; STAFF SERGEANT GEORGE R. HOSKINSON, THORNVILLE; SERGEANT RAY CRUM, WEST JEFFERSON; SERGEANT JOHN T. PETERS, 513 HOLMES STREET, LIMA; SERGEANT HENRY B. PIVK, 14613 WESTROPP AVENUE, CLEVELAND;

PENNSYLVANIA--STAFF SERGEANT DONALD E. CONWAY, RENOV; STAFF SERGEANT HENRY J. HORNER, BAINBRIDGE; STAFF SERGEANT ROBERT E. TOBIAS, MILLERSBURG; LT. NICHOLAS KISILITCHAK, 788 ROOSEVELT STREET, HAZLETON; FLIGHT OFFICER LAWRENCE P. CALLO, TURTLE CREEK; STAFF SERGEANT LAWRENCE A. BYRNE, HUNTINGTON; LT. LESTER R. WHITE, SLICKVILLE; STAFF SERGEANT ABRAHAM STEIN, 3300 NORTH WATERLOO STREET, PHILADELPHIA; SERGEANT JOSEPH A. O'NEILL, 818 WEST ROOSEVELT BLVD., PHILADELPHIA; LT. LESTER C. BOWEN, HONGSDALE; LT. ROBERT W. GARDNER, 391 NORTH GALLATIN AVENUE, UNIONTOWN; LT. CHARLES RUSZIN JR., 236 MCKINLEY STREET, BRISTON; FLIGHT OFFICER JOHN WOJTOWICZ, 1808 JUNIATA STREET, PHILADELPHIA; STAFF SERGEANT THOMAS G. ARMSTRONG, WATERLOO AVENUE, BERWYN; STAFF SERGEANT MILLARD F. HAMILTON, 332 NORTH 7TH STREET,

LEBANON; TECHNICAL SERGEANT JOHN J. GAUGHN, SCRANTON; LT. JOHN J. KELTZ, 720 LEHMER STREET, LATROBE. SOUTH DAKOTA
LT. GEORGE E. HAIR, SPEARFISH.
WISCONSIN--TECHNICAL SERGEANT DAVID R. MCEASHERN, THORP.

M634AEW

CALCUTTA, MAY 7--(AP)--PFC ARMAND SPINELLI, SON OF MR. AND MRS.

BAPTIST SPINELLI, 307 EAST THIRD ST., ERIE, PA., ONE OF MERRILL'S

MARAUDERS, LEFT FOR HOME TODAY, THE FIRST OF ABOUT 6,000 TO BE RETURNED

~~REDACTED~~ A TEMPORARY PLAN INITIATED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.
TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER ~~REDACTED~~

THE OTHERS WILL GO HOME BY PLANE OR FAST SEA TRANSPORT AS SOON AS

THEY ARE SELECTED.

MAY 8 1945

SELECTIONS ARE MADE ON THE BASIS OF TOTAL SERVICE IN THE ARMY, TIME

OVERSEAS, COMBAT PARTICIPATION AWARDS AND NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS. SPINELLI

RANKED HIGH IN ALL EXCEPT DISTRESSED DEPENDENTS.

HE ENLISTED AUGUST 8, 1939, WENT IMMEDIATELY TO PANAMA, AND

HAS BEEN OVERSEAS SINCE EXCEPT THREE MONTHS IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE

JOINING THE MARAUDERS. HE FOUGHT IN A HALF-DOZEN BITTER BATTLES AND

PARTICIPATED IN THE FAMOUS 700 MILE MARCH ~~REDACTED~~ THROUGH

THE BURMA JUNGLE. HE HAS SPENT MUCH TIME IN A HOSPITAL SUFFERING FROM

MALARIA SINCE HIS SERVICE WITH THE MARAUDERS.

"I DON'T KNOW WHAT I AM GOING TO DO WHEN I GET HOME," HE SAID AS HE

LEFT, "BUT I AM SURE GOING TO ENJOY IT."

APRB JOHNGROVERS 1120 GMK 455PEW

B30

20TH BOMBER COMMAND BASE SOMEWHERE IN INDIA, MAY 7--(AP)--THE 20TH BOMBER COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THE PRESENTATION OF THE PURPLE HEART, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, AIR MEDAL, BRONZE STAR MEDAL, AND OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO THESE MEN OF THE PIONEER B-29 FLYING ORGANIZATION:

MAY 8 1945

ILLINOIS: T/SGT. VINCENT T. WASILEWSKI, CENTRAL, DFC; LT. HENRY A. MOCULESKI, 5425 SOUTH CHRISTIANA AVE., CHICAGO, AIR MEDAL; M/SGT. GEORGE VULETICH, 10618 TORRENCE AVE., CHICAGO, DFC; MAJOR ROBERT C. ROOT, 8006 HARPER AVE., CHICAGO, DFC; LT. RAYMOND PISORS, 5637 LELAND AVE., CHICAGO, DFC; M/SGT. GEORGE VULETICH, 10618 TORRENCE AVE., CHICAGO, DFC; T/SGT. ARTHUR KORTE, 10014 S. SEELEY AVE., CHICAGO, OLC TO AIR MEDAL; S/SGT. EDWARD P. CASICH, 6606 S. BELL AVE., CHICAGO, DFC; LT. DAN BEN 3421 BLOCK AVE., EAST CHICAGO, CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL; RAYMOND A. DAY, 124 EAST PARK ST., GILMAN, CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL; LT. NOAH T. BEATTIS JR., 2701 MOULTRIE ST., MATTOON, DFC; S/SGT. CHESTER R. FINDLEY JR., 303 N. WALNUT ST., OLNEY, CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL; HOWARD E. GOODWIN, 409 S. SPRING ST., GENESO, DFC; M/SGT. CHARLES H. FELDER, SANDWICH, BRONZE STAR MEDAL, AIR MEDAL. INDIANA: S/SGT. HARDIN F. LONDON, 1700 STINSON AVE., EVANSVILLE, CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL; S/SGT. EARL D. BARNES, ROUTE NUMBER 7, GREENSBURG, DFC; LT. ARTHUR L. PRETTI, 237 N. DAVIDSON ST., INDIANAPOLIS, DFC; S/SGT. THOMAS F. GRISOM, 52 N. DENNY ST., INDIANAPOLIS, DFC; S/SGT. JONAS M. SLAYBACK, BOX 135, MOORE'S HILL, AIR MEDAL; S/SGT. BOB B. BOLT, 2015 PRATT BLVD., SOUTH BEND, DFC; S/SGT. ROBERT G. FOOR, 960 REESE ST., WHITTING, DFC; STAFF SGT. CURTIS W. DOTY, 429 N. MAIN ST., WINCHESTER, DFC; T/SGT. BURRELL B. WRIGHT, ROUTE NO. 2, CLINTON, DFC; LT. JOHN G. NEIL, 14 RIVER RIDGE RD., JEFFERSONVILLE, DFC; S/SGT. CURTIS W. DOTY, 429 N. MAIN ST., JEFFERSONVILLE, DFC; S/SGT. FLOYD E. LANE, 12634 N. ILLINOIS ST., INDIANAPOLIS, DFC; M/SGT. HAROLD W. CARPENTER, ST. PAUL, BRONZE STAR MEDAL, CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

MAY 8 1945

B30

IOWA--

M/SGT. ROBERT B. COREY, 110 FRANKLIN ST., CEDAR FALLS, BRONZE STAR MEDAL; S/SGT. HUGH C. POLSON, 2119 2ND AVE., COUNCIL BLUFFS, DFC; LT. PHILLIP D. BUSH, OELWEIN, DFC; T/SGT. JACK K. PFLUG, 628 1/2 FRANKLIN ST., KEOKUK, DFC; SGT. WILLIAM G. CRASE, SOLDIER, AIR MEDAL; S/SGT. IVAN L. BODIE, GENERAL DELIVERY, STATE CENTER, DFC; LT. ROLAND D. ROBERTS, (NO STREET) CASEY, DFC; LT. ALBERT R. STEVENSON, 2358 W. PLEASANT ST., DAVENPORT, OLC TO AIR MEDAL.

MAY 8 1945

KANSAS--

M/SGT. FLOYD J. ISSINGHOFF, BELLEFONT, BRONZE STAR MEDAL; S/SGT. LAWRENCE D. SAND, 1000 STONE ST., GREAT BEND, DFC; M/SGT. CHARLES H. FELDER, 206 W. MYRTLE ST., INDEPENDENCE, BRONZE STAR MEDAL, AIR MEDAL; S/SGT. CHARLES W. FULTZ, ROUTE NO. 1, NORTONVILLE, DFC; LT. LAWRENCE R. REILING, 3809 MERCIER AVE., KANSAS CITY, DFC; S/SGT. THOMAS E. PAYNE, JR., 4161 CAMBRIDGE AVE., KANSAS CITY, DFC; T/SGT. JOSEPH R. HAMPTON, GENERAL DELIVERY, CHATAUQUA, DFC. S/SGT. AVIS B. SHERWOOD III, 1719 HOLLAND AVE., GREAT BEND, CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL; MAJOR DELMORE P. WOOD, 529 WEST 8TH ST., LARNED, DFC.

MICH--

LT. OSCAR E. HAUSER JR., 17346 WOODINGHAM DT., DETROIT, AIR MEDAL; S/SGT. RODNEY E. WILLITS, 17 GREENWOOD AVE., BATTLE CREEK, DFC; S/SGT. DONALD CHAFFEE, 11750 BROAD ST., APT. 22, DETROIT, DFC; S/SGT. GAYLORD D. BREWER, GALIEN, AIR MEDAL; CAPTAIN NICHOLAS VAN WINGERDEN, 1408 CASS AVE., S.E., GRAND RAPIDS, DFC; S/SGT. LAVERNE E. BUCKLEY, BOX 291, MERRILL, DFC; LT. GEORGE H. KENNEY JR., 16864 BRAILE ST., DETROIT, DFC; S/SGT. HENRY J. FILIPEK, 6569 HANSON ST., DETROIT, CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL; LT. WILLIAM MCK. CLINTON, 3395 CAMBRIDGE RD., DETROIT, DFC; T/SGT. CHARLES G. CLOUTIER, 16 CHERRY GROVE ST., ECORSE, BRONZE STAR; T/SGT. ERVIN F. OTT, ROUTE NO. 1, KAWKAWLIN, DFC; LT. WILHELM E. FORDNEY, JR., 505 WRIGHT ST., SAGINAW, DFC; S/SGT. HAROLD M. BROWN, 1812 N BOND ST., SAGINAW, OLC TO AIR MEDAL.

MINNESOTA--

T/SGT. GLENN F. BROWN, 960 CONWAY ST., ST. PAUL, DFC S/SGT. ALDEN H. THOMPSON, ROUTE NO. 2, JACKSON, AIR MEDAL; S/SGT. EVERETT W. CORDS, CARE WILL HEISE, LAKE CITY, DFC; S/SGT. CLYDE F. SEIVER, 416 SOUTH CEDAR ST., OWATONNA, DFC; CAPTAIN ROY K. JENSON, WHALEN, DFC; T/SGT. ALARICK A. HOLT, ROUTE 1, LINDSTROM, DFC; LT. ALLAN J. HANSON, 684 ASBURY ST., ST. PAUL, DFC.

B31

MISSOURI--

MAJOR JACK BLACKWELL, 7313 LANSLOWNE AVE., ST. LOUIS, DFC; CAPTAIN LEE E. BAKER, PALMYRA, DFC; M/SGT. FRANK NOLFO, 4481 ST. LOUIS AVE., ST. LOUIS, DFC; S/SGT. WILLIAM T. O'BRIEN, 5624 TERRY AVE., ST. LOUIS, CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL; S/SGT. JOHN J. LASATER, ROUTE NO. 1, GATEWOOD, OLC TO AIR MEDAL; M/SGT. FRANK NOLFO, 4481 ST. LOUIS AVE., ST. LOUIS, DFC; LT. ROBERT DEROSSETT, BOLIVAR, DFC; S/SGT. WILLIAM H. PERRY, 2221 LISTER ST., KANSAS CITY, DFC.

NEBRASKA--

LT. MELVIN E. CASS, BLUE SPRINGS, DFC; T/SGT. HARVEY W. DOYLE, SURPRISE, DFC.

NORTH DAKOTA--

S/SGT. LAWRENCE D. SAND, EMERADO, DFC.

OHIO--

LT. GEORGE E. MITCHONIE, 919 E 17TH ST., ASHTABULA, DFC; T/SGT. JAMES I WEST, 1405 EDISON ST., DAYTON, DFC; S/SGT. ROBERT D. THOMAS, MUNROE FALLS, DFC; M/SGT. ANTHONY J. RICH, 1019 STARR AVE., YOUNGSTOWN, BRONZE STAR; S/SGT. ROBERT A. MILLER, ROUTE 1, ZANESVILLE, DFC. PVT. ROBERT LAWS, 776 WILLIAMS AVE., HAMILTON, CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL;

MAY 8 1945

30.24-25563

CAPTAIN THOMAS H. WELCH, 303 EAST ST., MINERVA, DFC; S/SGT. SAMUEL E. WARD, ROUTE NO. 2, PIQUA, CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL; S/SGT. DARRELL D. BREYMAIER, 364 GESSNER ST., TOLEDO, CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL; S/SGT. JOHN W. LAIDLAW, 1735 CLARK AVE., WELLSVILLE, DFC; S/SGT. CLAUDE E. KENDALL, 15 EVERGREEN COURT, ASHLAND, DFC; S/SGT. CHARLES A. BUCK, COLLEGE CORNER, DFC; M/SGT. ROBERT J. COSTELLO, 1283 BROADVIEW AVE., COLUMBUS, BRONZE STAR MEDAL; T/SGT. KENNETH S. HOFFER-BERTH, 162 WINDING WAY, DAYTON, BRONZE STAR MEDAL; LT. MARVIN D. MANTZ, 1121 MASON ST., TOLEDO, DFC.

PENNSYLVANIA--

S/SGT. DONALD M. KLINS, 416 ROSS ST., ERIE, CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL; S/SGT. HARRY E. BURKET JR., MARTINSBURG, CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL; MAJOR OTTO W. BUENTING, 512 E. 2ND AVE., DFC AND CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL, PITTSBURGH; S/SGT. ROBERT L. BARR, RFD NO. 1, WEEDVILLE, DFC; M/SGT. RAYMOND G. DUNKELBARGER, 204 E. HOWARD ST., BELLEFONTE, BRONZE STAR; SGT. CLAIR H. FAITH, WILSON AVE., CHESWICK, PURPLE HEART; S/SGT. LLOYD E. HOKE, CORNWALL, DFC; S/SGT. WILLIAM M. ROWKER, ROUTE 2, WILKESBARRE, OLC TO AIR MEDAL; M/SGT. FELIX J. CZERW, 730 MAIN ST., AVOCA, CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL; SGT. CLAIR H. FAITH, WILSON AVE., CHESWICK, AIR MEDAL; M/SGT. LEROY C. FRY, ROUTE NO. 3, EPHRATA, BRONZE STAR MEDAL; M/SGT. ARTHUR R. EDDY, GREENSBORO, BRONZE STAR MEDAL; SGT. CHARLES E. ROSS, ROUTE 2, BOX 146, LEWISTOWN, CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL; M/SGT. LUTHER E. SLUSSER, ROUTE NO. 1 NESCOPECK, BRONZE STAR MEDAL; S/SGT. OWEN H. STEWART JR., PATTON, CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL; T/SGT. JOSEPH P. MASKALUNAS, 5402-2A BARTRAM DRIVE, PHILADELPHIA, CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL; S/SGT. JOSEPH F. HANIGAN, 3047 BELGRADE ST., PHILADELPHIA, DFC; S/SGT. DONALD H. ATKINSON, 211 E. EVERGREEN AVE., PHILADELPHIA, DFC; S/SGT. ARTHUR G. BICKELL, 223 SOUTH 50TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, DFC; LT. CHESTER E. PAWLOSKI, 610 AVERY ST., PITTSBURGH, DFC; MAJOR HERMAN F. SMITH, PORT MATILDA, DFC; T/SGT. CLAUDE E. BENSEMAN, 726 WEST RACE ST., POTTSVILLE, DFC; CAPTAIN HAROLD M. BRIGHT, ROCKY RUN FARM, PROSPECTVILLE, DFC; T/SGT. LESTER H. THOMPSON, SOLIETT, CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL; M/SGT. SAMUEL L. CHRISTNER, 262 EAST MAIN ST., SOMERSET, BRONZE STAR MEDAL; S/SGT. MICHAEL KONEK, WALNUTPORT, DFC; M/SGT. FRANK W. FALATKO, WESTON, DFC.

MAY 8 1945

B33 (CQ)

WISCONSIN--

CPL. AMBROSE J. REINHARD, ROUTE 4, GREEN BAY, AIR MEDAL; S/SGT. EDWARD H. WINKELMAN, 115 1/2 BRIGHTON DR., MENASHA, DFC; S/SGT. ROBERT F. LEBRECK, 3033 W. MT. VERNON AVE., MILWAUKEE, CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL; LT. ALBERT J. LARSEN, BANGOR, PURPLE HEART; S/SGT. CHARLES E. BATTIST, WATERLOO, DFC, CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

JR718AEW

23

THE BOMBER COMMAND BASE SOMEWHERE IN INDIA, MAY 7-(AP)-THE 20TH BOMBER COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THE PRESENTATION OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, AIR MEDAL AND OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO THESE MEN OF THE PIONEER B-29 FLYING ORGANIZATION:

NEW YORK--

LT. FRANCIS J. QUINLIVAN, 112 MELROSE ST., BUFFALO, OLC TO AIR

MEDAL

S/SGT. JOHN BILOS, JR., 16 HILL AVE., ENDICOTT, DFC

LT. CLARK A. NEAL, 11 MURRAY AVE., LARCHMONT, DFC

S/SGT. RICHARD WARNER, RFD NO. 1, MAYFIELD, DFC

S/SGT. JAMES B. CUMMING, 66 NORTH AVE., NEW ROCHELLE, DFC

LT. CLIFFORD J. ANDERSON, 3070 ROBERTS AVE., NEW YORK, DFC

LT. HOWARD S. LIEBMAN, 65 FEATHERBED LANE, NEW YORK, OLC TO AIR MEDAL

LT. ANTHONY L. VERDESCHI, 2110 HONE AVE., NEW YORK, OLC TO AIR MEDAL

S/SGT. MORRIS B. ROSENMAN, 774 BRIGGS AVE., NEW YORK, DFC

X/SGT. LAZLO K. VARGA, 349 E. 65TH ST., NEW YORK, DFC

S/SGT. JOHN H. LOUER, 153 HINSBERRY ROAD, SYRACUSE, DFC

LT. ARTHUR W. SCHAFER, 36 HIGBY ROAD, UTICA, OLC TO AIR MEDAL

T/SGT. DAVID S. VAUGHAN, 8 LEE AVE., WHITE PLAINS, DFC

STAFF SERGEANT VITO J. SCAROLA, 63 EAST 236TH ST., NEW YORK, DFC.

STAFF SERGEANT WALTER F. FENWICK, 92 HAMILTON ST., NORTH,

POUGHKEEPSIE, DFC

STAFF SERGEANT JOHN E. PLIS, 522 BROOKS AVE., ROCHESTER, DFC.

FIRST LIEUTENANT SEWARD N. HOLSTEIN, 640 STINARD AVE., SYRACUSE,

DFC

MASTER SERGEANT JOHN P. SULLIVAN, UTICA, DFC

STAFF SERGEANT EDWARD J. HASSIG JR., 58 BRIGGS AVE., YONKERS, DFC.

STAFF SERGEANT HOWARD VOLHEIM, 3999 BAINBRIDGE AVE., BRONX, DFC.

STAFF SERGEANT THOMAS J. WOODS, 1920 HARRISON AVE., BRONX, DFC

FIRST LIEUTENANT GORDON M. GIBBS JR., 561 10TH ST., BROOKLYN, DFC

MASTER SERGEANT ALEXANDER A. ADAMS, 172 WARWICK ST., BROOKLYN,

MAY 8 1945

MAY 8 1945

CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL

STAFF SERGEANT PHILIP S. MAZZOLA, 234 A. VERNON AVE., BROOKLYN,

CLUSTER TO AIR EDAL

STAFF SERGEANT HYMAN METKOFF, 2822 HERMAID AVE., BROOKLYN, DFC

SERGEANT GILBERT E. SMITH, 4 BROAD ST., CARTHAGE, AIR MEDAL

STAFF SERGEANT PHILIP M. LOOMIS, DEVITTVILLE, DFC

FIRST LIEUTENANT ALFRED J. MORGAN JR., 110-21 69TH ST., FOREST HILLS
DFC

STAFF SERGEANT RICHARD C. DAVIS, 420 SOUTH OCEAN AVE., FREEPORT,
DFC

FIRST LIEUTENANT MAX J. ETNA, 104-05 150TH ST., JAMAICA, DFC

STAFF SERGEANT JAMES B. CUMMING, 66 NORTH AVE., NEW ROCHELLE, DFC

STAFF SERGEANT JULIUS H. LEVINE, 75-09 97TH AVE., OZONE PARK, DFC

STAFF SERGEANT CHARLES J. HODRY JR., 140-10 FRANKLIN AVE.,
FLUSHING, L.I., DFC.

FIRST LIEUTENANT FRANK J. ENGLERT, 50 HIGHLAND BLVD., LYND BROOK,
AIR MEDAL

FIRST LIEUTENANT RICHARD W. KOHLER, 15 CYPRESS ST., YONKERS, DFC

STAFF SERGEANT ROBERT W. WALKER JR., 350 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, DFC

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN YAZUJIAN, 345 E. 83RD ST., NEW YORK, DFC.
JR-KA910AEV

SEE

HEADQUARTERS 80TH BOMBER COMMAND, INDIA, MAY 7-(AP)-THESE
B-29 SUPERFORTRESS CREWMEN HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED
FLYING CROSS FOR OUTSTANDING AND MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE
PARTICIPATING IN OPERATIONAL AND COMBAT FLIGHTS FROM 80TH BOMBER

COMMAND BASES IN INDIA AND WESTERN CHINA:

NEW YORK

LT. THOMAS J. DRUNY, 2326 41ST STREET, ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.

LT. JOHN L. NACH, JR., 700 EAST BAYVIEW AVENUE, SYRACUSE.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT CHESTER S. LABACE, 481 ULSTER STREET, SYRACUSE.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT IRVING LASH, 354 GRANATAN AVENUE, MT. VERNON.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT SEYMOUR SANDROFF, 1820 WASHINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

MAY 8 1945

STAFF SERGEANT DANIEL L. GULLIHAN, 969 CARROLL STREET, BROOKLYN.

STAFF SERGEANT ISADORE SCHWIMAN, 1361 2ND STREET, BROOKLYN.

FTC. IGNACIO VACCARO, 969 2ND AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

LT. JULIAN E. BOGDANSKI, PINE ISLAND.

LT. AUGUST F. MANGANI, JACKSON HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT IRVING SKOLNICK, 58 LEVIE AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

STAFF SERGEANT JOSEPH N. CLANKE, 121 VILLAGE PLACE, BROOKLYN.

STAFF SERGEANT FREDERICK G. DANNY, 1816 1/4 WHITNEY AVENUE, NIAGARA FALLS.

SERGEANT ARTHUR LAZEROFF, ROCHESTER.

STAFF SERGEANT HOWARD D. NAKES, 1901 HIGHLAND AVENUE, TROY.

LT. MORT N. WATSON, 1559 41ST STREET, BROOKLYN.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT BENEDICT LENUTA, SPRING CAMP, COCKEYBURG.

STAFF SERGEANT MILTON BERRITSKY, 372 EAST 140TH STREET, BRONX.

CPT. WILSON H. MORRISON, 53 NUGAR STREET, PLATTSDURG.

LT. FRED DOPPELT, 50 EAST 191ST STREET, BRONX.

MAY 8 1945

JR559AEV

30.24-25565

MEXICO CITY, MAY 7-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE FOR EDWARD KENNEDY WAS DRAWN UP AND SIGNED TONIGHT BY THE CABLE EDITORS OF "EXCELSIOR":

"THE CABLE EDITORS OF "EXCELSIOR" CONGRATULATE EDWARD KENNEDY FOR HIS GOOD WORK IN TRANSMITTING WITH TRUE NEWSPAPER PROMPTNESS THE NEWS OF THE END OF THE WAR IN EUROPE. THIS TRIUMPH, WE ARE SURE, MUST FILL WITH SATISFACTION NOT ONLY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUT ALL ITS MEMBER PAPERS".

SIGNERS ARE: CESAR LIZARDI RAMOS, TOMAS AVENDANO, LUIS ALVEAR, BERNARDO ALBAITERO AND CARLOS VELASCO.

JS1155PCV

MAY 8 1945

CS7

MEXICO CITY, MAY 7-(AP)-PRESIDENT FARREL OF ARGENTINA, REPLYING TO PRESIDENT AVILA CAMAGHO'S CONGRATULATION ON ARGENTINA'S BEING INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, SAID IN A MESSAGE RECEIVED TODAY:

"IN THE NAME OF MY GOVERNMENT I APPRECIATE YOUR EXPRESSIONS, WHICH AGAIN REFLECT THE FRATERNAL SENTIMENTS AND THE HIGH SPIRIT OF COLLABORATION AND CONCORD WHICH PREVAIL AMONG THE COUNTRIES OF THE NEW WORLD IN THIS HOUR SO DECISIVE FOR LIBERTY AND FOR THE IDEALS OF JUSTICE WHICH INSPIRE OUR PEOPLES.

JS1156PCV NN

AN MEXICO CITY, MAY 7 (AP) - REGARDING SUSPENSION OF THE AP FROM SENDING DISPATCHES FROM THE EUROPEAN FRONT, "EXCELSIOR" SAYS EDITORIALY:

"THIS INCIDENT, WHICH WE TRUST WILL BE SETTLED RAPIDLY FOR THE GOOD NAME OF THE CAUSE WHICH HAS COST THE WORLD RIVERS OF BLOOD, IS VERY SIGNIFICANT FOR IT RUDELY FACES US WITH THE PROBLEM OF WHETHER FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND ACCESS TO NEWS SOURCES ARE TO COUNT UPON ALL POSSIBLE GUARANTIES AS ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF PEOPLES"

SS9.35PCS/45

MAY 8 1945

125

SURRENDER

WINNIPEG, MAY 7-(CP)-WITH TWO WORDS--"NAZIS SUE"--IN BOLD RED TYPE, THE WINNIPEG FREE PRESS TODAY TOLD READERS THE WAR IN EUROPE WAS OVER.

THE TWO WORDS WERE THE ONLY READING MATTER ON THE FRONT PAGE--SPOTTED AT THE TOP OF THE PAGE WHICH HAD A BLACK AND RED BRANING SPREAD ACROSS IT. IT SHOWED A WAR-WEATEN NAZI SOLDIER, AND HANDS HELD HIGH IN SURRENDER.

R54P

MAY 8 1945

DUTREMEY

MONTREAL, MAY 7-(CP)--JUDGE RENE TREBECHE TODAY DISMISSED A CHARGE OF STEALING \$9,076.66 BROUGHT AGAINST SENATOR P.R. DUTREMEY (CAPTS BY, ONE WORD) PRESIDENT OF LA PRESSE AND LA PATRIE PUBLISHING COMPANIES, BY HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW EUGENE BERTHIAUME, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF LA PRESSE.

THE CHARGE WAS ONE OF FIVE BROUGHT AGAINST SENATOR DUTREMEY

BY MR. BERTHIAUME. THE FOUR OTHERS ARE STILL BEFORE THE COURTS. THE CHARGE FOLLOWS YEARS OF CIVIL LITIGATION OVER THE AFFAIRS OF LA PRESSE.

IN DISMISSING ONE CHARGE TODAY, JUDGE TREBECHE SAID THE PROSECUTION HAD PRESENTED NO EVIDENCE AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING THAT COULD ALLOW HIM TO CONVINCE SENATOR DUTREMEY FOR VOLUNTARY STATEMENT.

THE CHARGE WAS THAT "SENATOR DUTREMEY BETWEEN JULY, 1921, AND 1934, STOLE A SUM OF NOT LESS THAN \$9,076.66, THE PROPERTY OF THE BERTHIAUME BENEFICIARIES."

THE PLAINTIFF, EUGENE BERTHIAUME, IS A SON OF THE LATE HON. TREVILLE BERTHIAUME, FOUNDER OF LA PRESSE.

MAY 8 1945

R551P

SURRENDER-MANPOWER

OTTAWA, MAY 7-(CP)-LABOR MINISTER MITCHELL ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT CALL-UPS FOR MILITARY SERVICE UNDER THE NATIONAL RESOURCES MOBILIZATION ACT HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED AS FROM THIS DATE.

HE ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR THE ENROLLMENT FOR VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC.

R429P

30.24-25567

TITO TO BROADCAST ON NAZI SURRENDER

MAY 8 1945

THE BELGRADE RADIO TONIGHT SAID IT WOULD INFORM ITS LISTENERS "WHEN THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE YUGOSLAV ARMY, MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ (TITO) WILL BROADCAST ON THE OCCASION OF GERMANY'S CAPITULATION" AND WHEN THE "CELEBRATION OF GERMANY'S CAPITULATION WILL BE BROADCAST."

THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION REPORTED THE DOMESTIC BELGRADE BROADCAST.

DU-5/7/45-555PEW.

OWI-80

SWISS REFUSE REFUGE TO GRAND MUFTI OF JERUSALEM MAY 8 1945

THE SWISS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE EXILED GRAND MUFTI OF JERUSALEM, HAF AMIN EL HUSSEINI, HAD LANDED IN A GERMAN MILITARY PLANE AT AN AIRPORT NEAR BERNE BUT THAT HIS "AIRPLANE WAS IMMEDIATELY ORDERED TO TAKE BACK TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE FRONTIER THE GRAND MUFTI AND HIS SUITE."

AS REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, THE SWISS FRENCH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST STATED THAT THE PLANE ALSO CARRIED "GERMAN MILITARY PERSONNEL WHO WERE PROVISIONALLY INTERNED" IN SWITZERLAND.

THE EX-GRAND MUFTI OF JERUSALEM WAS REPORTED LAST MONTH TO BE WANTED BY THE ALLIES FOR PUNISHMENT AS THE ORGANIZER OF NAZI-INSPIRED ANTI-BRITISH REVOLTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND AS THE FOUNDER

OF ADOLF HITLER'S SO-CALLED MOSLEM LEGION IN EUROPE.

SINCE EARLY IN THE PRESENT WAR THE EX-GRAND MUFTI HAS BEEN SPONSORED BY THE NAZIS AND HAD BEEN LIVING IN EXILE IN BERLIN FROM WHERE HE ISSUED ANTI-BRITISH PROCLAMATIONS TO THE ARAB WORLD.

(EDS: IN 3RD GRAF READ X X X SO-CALLED MOSLEM LEGION X X X)

DU-5/7/45-550PEW.

MAY 8 1945

NAVY-SURRENDER

OTTAWA, MAY 7-(CP)-THERE WILL BE NO IMMEDIATE RELAXATION OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY'S NORTH ATLANTIC ANTI-SUBMARINE PATROL NOW THAT THE WAR IN EUROPE HAS ENDED, NAVAL HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY. THERE STILL WAS A POSSIBILITY THAT "PIRATE" U-BOATS MIGHT HARRASS THE SHIPPING LINES.

"WE WILL HAVE TO MAKE FIRST THAT ALL GERMAN SUBMARINES HAVE OBTAINED ORDERS TO STOP FIGHTING," HEADQUARTERS SAID. "WE DON'T KNOW HOW LONG THIS WILL TAKE, BUT UNTIL THEN PATROL AND ESCORT WORK WILL CONTINUE. WE CAN'T TAKE ANY CHANCES."

R120P

OWI-113

KIDRICH NAMED PREMIER OF YUGOSLAV STATE OF SLOVENIA

MAY 8 1945

BORIS KIDRICH HAS BEEN NAMED PREMIER OF THE AUTONOMOUS STATE OF SLOVENIA, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE YUGOSLAV FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, THE NEW YUGOSLAV RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN AN ENGLISH-MORSE DISPATCH REPORT-

ED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

SLOVENIA IS THE SIXTH AND LAST OF THE YUGOSLAV STATES TO

COMPLETE

THEIR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, GOVERNMENTS HAVING PREVIOUSLY BEEN ANNOUNCED
FOR SERBIA, CROATIA, MACEDONIA, MONTENEGRO AND BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINIA.

TONIGHT'S DISPATCH LISTED THE SLOVENIA OFFICIALS AS FOLLOWS:

PREMIER, BORIS KIDRICH.

VICE PREMIER, DR. MARJAN BRECELJ.

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, ZORAN POLICH.

MINISTER OF FINANCE, DR. ALJOSH BEBLER.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE, DR. DJORJE POKORN.

MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINING, FRANZ LESKOSHEK.

MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY, DR. VLADO VAVPETICH.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION, DR. FERDU KOZAK.

MINISTER OF FORESTRY, TONE FAYFER.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, JANEZ HRIBAR.

5/8/45 AL 837PEW

(UNDATED) FIRST LEAD, BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WAR,
BY CARL C. CRANMER, MOVED IN ADVANCE AND RELEASED IN THE DAY REPORT.)

BY CARL C. CRANMER

THE WAR IN EUROPE CAME TO AN END TODAY WHEN A PROSTRATE GERMANY,
TORN TO TATTERS, CAPPED THE PIECEMEAL CAPITULATION OF ARMY AFTER
ARMY WITH A FINAL UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER TO THE WESTERN ALLIES AND
RUSSIA.

THE END CAME JUST THREE DAYS SHORT OF FIVE YEARS AFTER ADOLF
HITLER HAD SENT HIS POWERFUL MECHANIZED LEGIONS CRASHING INTO FRANCE
ON A MISSION WHICH HE SAID WOULD BUILD A GERMAN EMPIRE TO ENDURE
1,000 YEARS.

HITLER'S TRAGIC DREAMS OF EMPIRE BROUGHT ON THE WORLD A WAR
WHICH COST CLOSE TO \$1,000,000,000,000 (ONE TRILLION) IN MONEY, THE
LIVES OF MORE THAN 8,000,000 MEN IN BATTLE, AND IN EXCESS OF
40,000,000 CASUALTIES.

FORESHADOWED FOR NEARLY A YEAR SINCE AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE ON

HITLER'S LIFE LAST JULY, THE COLLAPSE FINDS GERMANY IN THE WORST
RUIN SINCE THE 30 YEARS' WAR, AND BURIED IN A MILITARY DISASTER THE
LIKE OF WHICH SELDOM HAS BEEN VISITED UPON ANY NATION.

HITLER HIMSELF, THE CHIEF ARCHITECT OF THIS CHAOS, IS REPORTED
DEAD, AND THE BRUISED REMAINS OF HIS CHIEF COLLABORATOR, MUSSOLINI,
LIE BURIED IN AN UNMARKED GRAVE.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, SHINING FIGURE OF LEADERSHIP IN THE ALLIED
COALITION THAT FINALLY BROUGHT DOWN THE NAZI MONSTER, LIES A
CASUALTY TO THE CONFLICT.

THE SORRY END TO HITLER, MUSSOLINI AND THE JUNKER DREAMS OF
CONQUEST CAME AFTER ONE OF THE MOST AMAZING MARCHES OF ALLIED
FORCES--A LITTLE LESS THAN TWO YEARS AFTER MUSSOLINI'S POWER HAD BEEN
BROKEN IN ITALY, LESS THAN A YEAR AFTER THE SUCCESS OF THE MOST
DIFFICULT AND THE GREATEST AMPHIBIOUS INVASION IN HISTORY, THE
HISTORIC CROSSING OF THE RHINE AND THE MIRACLE OF THE SOVIET
COMEBACK FROM STALINGRAD TO BERLIN.

AT THE START XXX 5TH GRAF ORIGINAL (MOVED JULY 26, 1944,
DISREGARDING PREVIOUS INSERTS NEAR TOP OF STORY)
GH6PEW

A86

UNDATED COOPER MESSAGES (400-UP)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FOLLOWING PUBLICATION YESTERDAY (MONDAY) OF EDWARD KENNEDY'S
ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH DISCLOSING GERMANY'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER,
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WAS CUT OFF FROM ALL FILING FACILITIES THROUGHOUT
THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS BY AN ORDER FROM SUPREME ALLIED
HEADQUARTERS IN PARIS.

KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, IMMEDIATELY
DISPATCHED MESSAGES TO GENERAL EISENHOWER AND SECRETARY OF WAR
STIMSON, AND APPRISED THE WHITE HOUSE OF THEM, INQUIRING THE REASONS
FOR THE SUSPENSION AND CALLING UPON STIMSON TO INTERVENE TO LIFT IT.

MR. COOPER ALSO SENT A MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN URGING ON BEHALF
OF NEWSPAPERS EVERYWHERE THAT HE FURNISH CONFIDENTIALLY IN ADVANCE
THE TEXT OF HIS EXPECTED V-E DAY ANNOUNCEMENT SO THAT IT COULD BE
PUBLISHED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH ITS BROADCAST.

IN A NOTE TO MEMBER EDITORS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, MR. COOPER
CALLED THEIR ATTENTION TO THE SITUATION AND TO INDICATIONS "THAT NEWS
OF THE GERMAN SURRENDER OR CONFIRMATION THEREOF IS BEING WITHHELD FROM
THE PUBLIC BY OFFICIAL SOURCES," AND DECLARED:

"SINCE THIS SUPPRESSION CUTS SQUARELY ACROSS FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS
RESPECTING FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AS WELL AS FREEDOM OF ACCESS TO
FACILITIES, VIGOROUS REPRESENTATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE HIGHEST
AUTHORITIES. THESE REPRESENTATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE BELIEF THAT
THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES EVERYWHERE 'TO KNOW' IS AT STAKE."

ALL OF THESE MESSAGES WERE CONFIDENTIAL, AND UP TO 9 P.M. EWT LAST
NIGHT (MONDAY), NO REPLIES HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN,
SECRETARY STIMSON OR GENERAL EISENHOWER.

HOWEVER, SOME TIME AFTER THEIR DISPATCH, THE SUSPENSION OF THE
ASSOCIATED PRESS FACILITIES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER WAS LIFTED FOR ALL
CORRESPONDENTS EXCEPT KENNEDY, AND PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY
JONATHAN DANIELS SAID THAT "UNLESS UNFORSEEN DEVELOPMENTS" CAUSE A
CHANGE IN PLANS, PRESIDENT TRUMAN WOULD HOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE AT
8:30 A.M., EWT, TODAY (TUESDAY) AT WHICH HE WOULD GIVE THE PRESS AND
RADIO THE TEXT OF A RADIO ADDRESS HE INTENDED TO MAKE TO THE NATION
AT 9 A.M.

AS A RESULT OF THESE DEVELOPMENTS, MR. COOPER RELEASED HIS MESSAGES
FOR PUBLICATION.

IN HIS MESSAGE TO SECRETARY STIMSON, MR. COOPER POINTED OUT THAT THE
ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH WAS NOT RECEIVED "UNTIL AN HOUR AFTER THE

MAY 8 1945

GERMAN GOVERNMENT ITSELF HAD ANNOUNCED THE SURRENDER, WHICH HAS BEEN MORE OR LESS THE RULE ON ALL NEWS DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE WAR."

A87

SECRETARY STIMSON'S ATTENTION ALSO WAS CALLED "TO THE FACT THAT THE KING OF ENGLAND HAS CONGRATULATED GEN. EISENHOWER ON THE SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF HOSTILITIES AND ALL OTHER THINGS DISCLOSED THUS FAR POINT TO THE ACCURACY OF EDWARD KENNEDY'S ACCOUNT.

"IF THE ACCOUNT IS TRUE, SURELY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOES NOT WANT TO PLAY A JOKE UPON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE BY FURTHER DELAYING CONFIRMATION OF NEWS TO WHICH THE PEOPLE AS WELL AS THEIR ARMIES ARE PROMPTLY ENTITLED."

THE MESSAGE TO EISENHOWER, ASKING FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE SUSPENSION, SAID THAT "OBVIOUSLY ALL THE NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO STATIONS SERVED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE MILLIONS OF PEOPLES THESE NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO STATIONS SERVE HAVE DONE NOTHING TO WARRANT ANY ADVERSE ACTION AGAINST THEM AS A WHOLE, NOR HAVE THE LARGE NUMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWSMEN WHO HAVE SERVED VALIANTLY ON ALL THE EUROPEAN FRONTS COMMITTED ANY ACTION WARRANTING THIS UNPRECEDENTED SUSPENSION."

(EDITORS: TEXTS OF COOPER MESSAGES MAY BE ADDED IF DESIRED)
MQ928PEW

WITH UNDATED REACTION

MAY 7 1945

HALIFAX, MAY 7-(UPI)-Rioting broke out in the city tonight, wrecked two of the city's largest liquor stores, burned a police patrol wagon and a streetcar, and damaged at least 30 other streetcars in one of the wildest, most riotous times the city has seen in years.

THERE WAS NO DEFINITE IDEA OF THE DAMAGE DONE TONIGHT, BUT IT WILL RUN INTO THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

THE BACVILLE STREET AND HALLS STREET LIQUOR STORES WERE BURNED OPEN BY RIOTING MASSES OF CIVILIANS AND SERVICEMEN, DESPITE EFFORTS OF CITY POLICE TO STOP THEM.

"THEY WEREN'T DRINKING BEER BY THE CASE, THEY WERE DRINKING WHISKY BY THE CASE," ONE POLICEMAN SAID.

A POLICE WAGON WAS ON ITS WAY TO ANSWER A FIRE CALL, POLICE SAID IT WAS STOPPED BY A GROUP OF SAILORS. THEY TURNED THE WAGON ON ITS SIDE, RIGHTED IT AGAIN, THEN TOPPLED IT OVER AGAIN AND SET FIRE TO IT. THE POLICE INCIDENT WERE EARLY REPORTED IN

30.24-25569

THE PRESS, AND HAD TO SCRAMBLE TO SAFETY THROUGH THE BATTERED DOORS AND WINDOWS.

POLICE SAID WRECKAGE WAS RIPPED FROM A STALLED STREET CAR WHEELY AND PILED IN THE REAR OF THE "BLACK MARIA" TO MAKE IT RUN.

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ACCORDING TO OFFICIALS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, ONE STREETCAR WAS ATTACKED BY A MOB OF DRUNKEN SERVICEMEN AND CIVILIANS, SHAKED AND THEN SET Afire. THE OTHERS WERE WRECKED IN VARIOUS DEGREES, AND HARDLY A CAR ESCAPED WITHOUT MOST OF ITS GLASS SHAKED OUT.

THE STREETCAR COMPANY HAD TAKEN ITS VEHICLES OFF THE STREET WHEN THE SURRENDER WAS ANNOUNCED, BUT RETURNED THEM TO SERVICE LATER.

MAY 8 1945

WRECKED IN VARIOUS DEGREES, AND HARDLY A CAR ESCAPED WITHOUT MOST OF ITS GLASS SHAKED OUT.

THE STREETCAR COMPANY HAD TAKEN ITS VEHICLES OFF THE STREET WHEN THE SURRENDER WAS ANNOUNCED, BUT RETURNED THEM TO SERVICE LATER. FROM 10 O'CLOCK ON, MOST OF THE STREETCARS WERE STALLED AS GAMES RIPPED THE TROLLEYS OFF THE WIRE, THEN BEGAN SHAKING GLASS.

"I'VE COUNTED 500 BROKEN WINDOWS ALREADY, AND I'VE HARDLY STARTED," A WORKER IN THE COMPANY SAID.

POLICE HAD BEEN RUSHED TO THE BACVILLE STREET STORE WHEN THE RIOTING BEGAN IN AN EMERGENCY CALL, BUT THEY WERE UNABLE TO HOLD THE MOB BACK FROM THE FRONT OF THE STORE AND BEGAN FIGHTING BOTTLES OF LIQUOR AND SHAKING OTHERS. CIVILIANS AND SERVICEMEN WERE INCLUDED IN THE MOB.

CH117A

DISSENT

IN HALIFAX REACTION AFTER SECOND PEARL HARBOR BELLARS.
CIVILIAN POLICE AND NAVAL BUREAU PATROLMEN SAID LATE TONIGHT
THERE WAS LITTLE THEY COULD DO TO QUILL THE VIOLENT RUMOR, AND
THAT THEY WOULD HAVE TO "PETER OUT," SO MANY WERE INVOLVED THAT
HARASSED POLICEMEN COULD NOT BEGIN TO DEFEAT WITH THEM.

A NUMBER OF PEOPLE WERE INJURED, MOSTLY FROM FLYING GLASS,
BUT NONE SERIOUSLY.

THE SACKVILLE STREET AND WALLIS STREET LIQUOR STORES WERE SMOGGED
OPEN BY HUNDREDS OF CIVILIANS AND SERVICEMEN, DESPITE EFFORTS
OF CITY POLICE TO STOP THEM. EVEN WOMEN WERE REPORTED IN THE
CROWDS.

"THEY WEREN'T IN PICKING UP FOURTH PEARL (LATER 1940)

GW121A

MAY 8 1945

B47 Q

(UNDATED)...SEVENTH ADD WAR CHRONOLOGY, "THE RISE AND FALL OF
GERMANY," (WHICH NOW RELEASED, MAILED ON VICTORY PREPAREDNESS PAGE 11
MARCH 16, X X X STILL OCCUPY NORWAY.

MAY 5--GERMAN ARMY GROUP G INCLUDING TWO ARMIES QUITS NEAR
MUNICH; CZECH PATRIOTS BATTLE NAZIS IN PRAGUE; RUSSIANS TAKE
BALTIC ISLES OF OSEDOM AND WOLLIN; FORMER FRENCH PREMIERS EDOUARD
DELADIER AND PAUL REYNAULD; FORMER AUSTRIAN PREMIER KURT SCHUSCHNIGG
OF AUSTRIA AND GENERALS MAURICE GAGELIN AND MAXIME WEYGAND OF FRANCE
ARE FREED BY U.S. FORCES.

MAY 6--U.S. 3D ARMY CAPTURES BOHEMIAN ARMS CENTER OF PILSEN
INCLUDING THE SKODA WORKS.

MAY 6--BRITISH NAVY IN FIRST PACIFIC BOMBARDMENT OPERATION HITS
SOUTHERN RYUKYU ISLANDS.

MAY 7--GERMANY SURRENDERS UNCONDITIONALLY.

QQ948AEW

A107KX (FRONTS & SIDESHOW SHORTS)

WEST OUT

NIGHT LEAD PACIFIC FRONTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE PACIFIC FRONTS LAST (MONDAY) NIGHT:

RYUKYUS--TENTH ARMY PUSHED AHEAD ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA WITH
STRONG AIR AND NAVAL SUPPORT.

BORNEO--AUSTRALIAN AND DUTCH TROOPS CAPTURED HIGH GROUND
EAST OF TARAKAN ISLAND'S PAMOESEAN OIL FIELD; ALLIED PLANES
IN OPERATION OFF CAPTURED TARAKAN AIRFIELD.

PHILIPPINES--EIGHTH ARMY REDUCED ISOLATED JAPANESE POCKETS
WEST OF CAPTURED DAVAO CITY ON MINDANAO; MARAMAG AIRFIELD SEIZED.

U.S. DIVISIONS:

77TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED ON OKINAWA'S CENTRAL FRONT TOWARD
SHURI WITH SUPPORT OF FLAME-THROWING TANKS.

FIRST MARINE: DROVE TO OUTSKIRTS OF DAKESHI VILLAGE, OKINAWA.

SEVENTH INFANTRY: GAINED ON OKINAWA'S EAST COAST.

24TH INFANTRY: MOPPED UP WEST OF DAVAO CITY, MINDANAO.

31ST INFANTRY: CAPTURED MARAMAG AIRFIELD IN CENTRAL MINDANAO.

25TH INFANTRY: REACHED EDGE OF HIGHWAY CROSSING BALETE PASS
ON NORTHERN LUZON.

DV937PCW

MAY 8 1945

A4FX

--95--

AMS IN

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 8-(AP)-A JAPANESE BROADCAST SAID ABOUT
70 IWO JIMA-BASED AMERICAN MUSTANG FIGHTER PLANES STRAFED AND
BOMBED AIRFIELDS ON THE BISCO PENINSULA, SOUTH OF TOKYO TODAY.
(JAPANESE TIME).

THE DOMEI REPORT, BEAMED TO THE UNITED STATES IN ENGLISH,
SAID THE ATTACK BEGAN ABOUT 11:30 A.M. (10:30 P.M.
MONDAY, EASTERN WAR TIME) AND LASTED ABOUT ONE HOUR. THE
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION PICKED UP THE BROADCAST.
(EDS IN FIRST GRAF MAKE IT READ "BOSO" INSTEAD OF BISCO).
PM1124PPW NM

A147FX

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 7-(AP)-TOKYO RADIO MADE THE UNSUBSTANTIATED
CLAIM TONIGHT THAT A JAPANESE SUBMARINE OPERATING SOUTH OF OKINAWA SANK
"ANOTHER ENEMY AIRCRAFT CARRIER" TODAY.

THE BROADCAST, PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION, SAID THE STRIKE WAS MADE "IN BROAD DAYLIGHT."
QD1033PPW NM

MAY 8 1945

A105FX

JAP GOLD BRAID (170)

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 7-(AP)-ELEVATION OF SIX JAPANESE GENERALS
AND NEW POSTS FOR THREE ADMIRALS TO STRENGTHEN THE DEFENSE OF NIPPON
WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY.

GEN. KENJI DOIHARA, INSPECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY TRAINING,
WAS NAMED TO SERVE CONCURRENTLY ON THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL, BRINGING
MEMBERSHIP TO THE EMPEROR'S ADVISORY MILITARY COUNCIL TO 22.
ECHIZEN. MASAO TERADA WAS NAMED DIRECTOR OF ARMY
UNIK

MEMBERSHIP TO THE EMPEROR'S ADVISORY MILITARY COUNCIL TO 22.

LT. GEN. MASAO TERADA WAS NAMED DIRECTOR OF ARMY MECHANIZED
UNIT HEADQUARTERS, AND LT. GEN. KYOJI KOIZUMA WAS NAMED CHIEF OF
THE EASTERN ARMY COMMAND RECRUITING DIVISION.

THREE LIEUTENANT GENERALS WERE ELEVATED TO THE RANK OF FULL
GENERAL--SADAMU SHIMOMURA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN NORTH CHINA;
TEIICHI YOSHIMOTO, COMMANDER OF THE TOHOKU ARMY DISTRICT (NORTH-
EASTERN JAPAN), AND HYOTARO KIMURA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN BURMA.
DOMEI SAID THE ELEVATIONS WERE INTENDED TO "STRENGTHEN THE LEADERSHIP
OF THE ARMY."

LT. GEN. HIDEYOSHI OBATA, KILLED ON GUAM LAST OCTOBER, WAS POSTHUMOUSLY PROMOTED TO FULL GENERAL.

THE NAVY ANNOUNCED, IN ANOTHER DOMEI BROADCAST RECORDED BY FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, APPOINTMENT OF THREE MIRA KEY BUREAU POSTS.

SF612APW

X14WX

NY FOR APWORLD

MAY 8 1945

WASHINGTON MAY 7,--(AP)--PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR DR. JOAN ANTONIA DE BIANCHI, HAILED GERMANY'S SURRENDER TODAY AS AN EVENT "WHICH MOVES US MORE AND MORE TO REMEMBER AND HEED THE MOMENTOUS THOUGHTS AND HOPES EXPRESSED BY THE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT".

"THE FEELING OF 'FREEDOM FROM FEAR' MUST ALL OF A SUDDEN HAVE OVERCOME MOST OF THE HEARTS IN EUROPE", BIANCHI SAID, ADDING: "THE EYES OF THE WORLD HAVE SURELY TURNED EVEN MORE HOPEFULLY TOWARD SAN FRANCISCO WHERE THE DELEGATES OF NATIONS GREAT AND SMALL, OLD AND YOUNG ARE NOW ASSEMBLED IN THE CRUCIAL TASK OF WINNING PEACE SECURITY".

"THE GERMAN SURRENDER SHOULD NOW OPEN THE WAY FOR THE REALIZATION OF ALL THE FREEDOMS ENUNCIATED BY FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT".

MR121PEW

X16WX

NY FOR APWORLD, LPA

MAY 8 1945

SORESI'S (ALSO PREVIOUS PORTUGUESE)

WASHINGTON, MAY 7--(AP)--GERMANY'S SURRENDER WAS HAILED TODAY BY ARCHBISHOP AMLETO CICOGNANI, APOSTOLIC DELEGATE TO THE UNITED STATES, AS "THE GLORIOUS DAY WHEN ALL MANKIND SHOULD RISE IN FERVENT, PRAYERFUL THANKSGIVING TO GOD FOR THE LAYING DOWN OF BLOOD-STAINED IMPLEMENTS OF WAR."

THE VATICAN ENVOY SAID: "THE TITANIC STRUGGLE WHICH HAS TRAGICALLY BLED EUROPE AND AMERICA IS AT LAST TERMINATED, AND NOW ONLY ONE PROGRAM REMAINS POSSIBLE:--

MAY 8 1945

ALL NATIONS VICTORIOUS AND VANQUISHED, LARGE AND SMALL, AND ALL MEN FROM THE HEADS OF STATE TO THE LOWLIEST CITIZENS, BE VIRTUALLY DEDICATED TO THE TASK OF HEALING THE WOUNDS OF WAR THROUGH WHOLEHEARTED RECONSTRUCTION UPON THE SOLID BASIS OF JUSTICE AND BROTHERHOOD."

EG138PEW

A47FX REPATRIATES (140)

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 7--(AP)--NEARLY 3,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, ALL WARRIORS OR VICTIMS OF WAR, WERE BACK IN AMERICA TODAY FROM FAR-FLUNG POINTS OF THE PACIFIC. THIS NUMBER INCLUDED 1,000 SURVIVORS OF NAVY SHIPS SUNK OFF OKINAWA. ALL RETURNED HERE SUNDAY ABOARD TWO TRANSPORTS.

THE FIRST SHIP THROUGH THE GOLDEN GATE WAS ONE BEARING 195 LIBERATED PRISONERS FROM THE PHILIPPINES AND 350 ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL. 29 OF THEM SURVIVORS OF AN UNANNOUNCED SHIP SINKING. THE SECOND BROUGHT THE 1000 OKINAWA SURVIVORS AND 1400 SEABEES FROM GUAM. BOTH PARTIES DUE FOR EXTENDED LEAVES AT HOME. THE OKINAWA VETERANS HAD BEEN RESCUED AFTER THE SINKING OF THE U.S. DESTROYERS CALHOUN, DICKERSON, HALLIGAN, EMMONS AND A NUMBER OF LANDING CRAFT.

NEARLY HALF OF THE 195 FROM THE PHILIPPINES PRISONER CAMPS WERE UNDER MEDICAL CARE AND AMONG THEM A NUMBER OF BRITISH CITIZENS.

PM252APW NM

SEE ANOTHER

30.24-25571 4

AT35FX
WITH SURRENDER

MAY 8 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 7-(AP)--A JAPANESE ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION TOLD OF GERMANY'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER BUT THE JAPANESE PEOPLE APPARENTLY WERE LEFT IN THE DARK.

THE DOMEI REPORT, BEAMED TO THE UNITED STATES, REPEATED THE OUTLINE OF THE NEWS GIVEN BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS NEARLY 12 HOURS BEFORE TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. NO BROADCASTS WERE HEARD THROUGHOUT THE DAY INDICATING THAT JAPANESE AUTHORITIES HAD PERMITTED THEIR OWN PEOPLE TO HEAR OF THE REICH'S SURRENDER, FCC SAID.
MH910PPW NM

By Care Cranmer

May 8, 1945 report....UNDATED WAR CASUALTIES (AP) The European phase of the second World War has ended after exacting a toll of around 40,000,000 casualties--killed, wounded and missing, including prisoners--according to a compilation of official statistics, claims concerning enemy losses and reliable estimates.

Available figures give a total of 38,754,650, but this admittedly is far from exact, since official statistics are not available for considerable areas of the subject, especially the huge loss of civilian life.

For example, figures on Russian military casualties have not been disclosed for nearly a year. American and British totals include Pacific war casualties as well as European. Some figures included may prove too high, such as the Russian estimate of 11,200,000 casualties inflicted on the Germans.

The total compares with the World Almanac's figure of 37,494,186 for all belligerents in the first world war.

When final official reports for the second war are compiled, especially if figures for civilian losses and the tolls of the German prison camps ever are available, the total may run considerably over 40,000,000.

The second world war has ended in Europe with at least 38,754,650 casualties--killed, wounded, missing and captured--according to official claims and reports and reliable estimates.

This figure compares with the 37,494,186 casualties of all belligerents in the first world war, as given by the World Almanac.

The figure 38,754,650 for the second world war is not all-inclusive, however, and when the official reports are compiled it is likely to be considerably higher.

There are no reliable figures at all from Yugoslavia, where several hundred thousand will be added, nor from Norway, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia.

The figure does not include the same two million Germans who laid down their arms in mass surrenders of Gen. von Vietinghoff in Italy and western Austria, of Col. Gen. Schulz in Austria, of Adm. von Friedeberg in Holland, Denmark and northwestern Germany and of other similar surrenders when real German resistance had come to an end, but before the final unconditional surrender had been signed.

The figure does not include Russian casualties of the last year.

nor does it include the 9,100,000 casualties which the Chinese report they have suffered since 1937, more than 3,000,000 casualties which the Chinese say the Japanese have suffered in China nor the more than 600,000 men which the Japanese have lost in the Pacific War. Following are the casualties by countries:

Germany, on eastern front	12,000,000	(Russian estimate)
Western front	5,000,000	(supreme headquarters estimate)
Italy-Sicily, Tunisia	1,054,000	(Allied estimate)
Africa, Middle East	150,000	(British estimate)
France	156,492	(Hitler announcement)
Poland	44,303	(" ")
Crete	5,893	(" ")
Balkans	6,456	(" ")
Norway	5,296	(" ")

total 18,422,440

Russia	5,300,000	(official announcement in June, 1944)
United States	940,472	(all theaters official thru April 21)
Brit. Empire	1,307,723	(all theaters official)
Poland	8,391,069	(official estimate)
Greece	574,000	(official estimate)
Netherlands	17,508	(partial)
Italy	633,251	(partial, official)
France	2,130,000	(official estimates)
Romania	750,000	(Russian estimate)
Hungary	13,432	(partial, official)
Yugoslavia	-----	
Norway	---	
Belgium	---	
Czechoslovakia	---	
Finland	265,000	(Part official, part Russian est)
Spain	10,000	(Russian estimate)

No official German casualty reports have been made since September, 1941 when 402,865 casualties were given as the total in Russia on Nov., 8, 1942, Hitler said 350,000 Germans had been killed in the war but did not give figures on the wounded and captured.

DNB, then the official German news agency, in June, 1943 declared 20,000,000 casualties had been inflicted on the Russians

The last Italian figures were given by Mussolini in June, 1943 as 633,251.

At Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters it was estimated that Germany lost close to 5,000,000 men, women and children as a result of the Allied attack from the west. More than 3,500,000 of these were captives. It was roughly estimated 655,000 had been killed or seriously wounded in battle. It was even more difficult to estimate civilian casualties from air raids and street fighting, but it seemed likely as many were killed and injured in this manner as were killed and captured among front line

troops.

The Polish exiled government in London gave these figures on casualties for the regular armed forces: 244,569 killed and wounded, 420,000 captured by the Germans, 181,000 taken prisoner by the Russians, 20,500 interned in neutral countries, a total of 866,069. The same government gave these figures: home army, 25,000 killed in sabotage activities, 100,000 killed and wounded in fighting in Warsaw and other places; 5,000,000 died in concentration camps, 2,400,000 deported to forced labor in Germany and fate unknown.

The Greek government in Athens gave these as official figures of casualties in the armed forces: killed during the Greek-Italian war, 15,700; killed during the Greek-German fighting, 8,120; Middle East losses, 1,118; wounded on all fronts, 37,052; missing, 5,458.

Greece's really large losses were among civilians as follows: died from starvation during the German occupation about 259,840; killed from enemy bombings, 3,125; killed from Allied bombings, 4,102; perished from Bulgarian persecutions and massacres, 41,818; civilian hostages and others shot by Germans and Italians, 31,677; killed during resistance movement and December rebellion in Athens, 3,517; forced labor taken by Bulgarians, 50,000; same taken by Germans, 30,000; same taken by Italians, 10,000; Jews taken to concentration camps in Poland, 60,000. Authorities estimated that 75 percent of those sent to concentration camps and forced labor perished

labor perished.

British armed forces casualties of 1,126,802 included 306,894 killed, 216,287 of these from the United Kingdom, civilian casualties were 146,760, including 60,585 killed, merchant marine losses were 30,179 killed or missing and presumed killed.

The Netherlands government had no figures on losses during the German invasion, from starvation or other causes during the German occupation, or from Allied bombings. About 7,700 men were lost from the armed services after the Germans occupied Holland. However, and the Germans announced Dutch losses in the armed forces during the invasion were 9,808.

No figures have been available on French and Italian casualties from Allied bombings.

Finland announced 65,000 casualties in her winter war with Russia in 1939-40. The Russians estimated she had suffered 200,000 casualties in the first eight months of the war beginning in 1941.

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1945